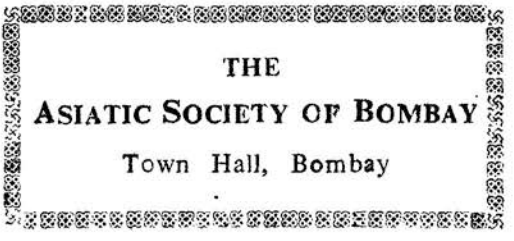
00087476

NOT TO BE ISSUED OUT
WITHOUT PERMISSION



Digitized with financial assistance from
Hermès India
a project facilitated by the Rotary Club of Bombay
on 10 August, 2018

GOLD MEDALLION OF JUSTINIAN I.

FORMERLY IN THE FRENCH COLLECTION.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

IMPERIAL BYZANTINE COINS

IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

BY

WARWICK WROTH

ASSISTANT-KEEPER OF THE COINS AND MEDALS

IN TWO VOLUMES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND 79 PLATES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

87476

GC

VOLUME I

LONDON

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

SOLD AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND BY

LONGMANS & CO., 39 PATERNOSTER ROW; BERNARD QUARITCH, 11 GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, W.; ASHER & CO., 13 BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN; HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, E.C.; AND ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 6 BLOOMSBURY STREET, W.C., AND 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS

1908

[*All rights reserved*]

OXFORD: HORACE HART
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

PREFACE BY THE KEEPER OF COINS

THE present Catalogue describes in two volumes (paged continuously) the coinage of the later Roman or Byzantine Empire from the accession of Anastasius I in A. D. 491 to the Fall of Constantinople in 1453. With the exception of some of the specimens arranged under the headings of 'Italian' and 'Provincial' coinages, the coins here catalogued are those that are believed to have been issued by Imperial authority at Constantinople and the other mint-places of the Empire. The coinages of the so-called 'Empires' of Nicaea, Thessalonica and Trebizond, as well as those of the Vandals, Goths, and Lombards, which have often been confused with the true Imperial coinages, are reserved for treatment in a subsequent volume.

The size of the coins is given in inches and tenths, and the weight in English Troy grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes and inches into millimetres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the second volume. Two lists of Emperors, one a brief alphabetical list, the other chronological and more detailed, will be found at the end of the Indexes.

The whole work has been written by Mr. Warwick Wroth, Assistant-Keeper of Coins and Medals, and the proof-sheets have been read by myself and by Mr. G. F. Hill, Senior Assistant in the Department.

H. A. GRUEBER.

BRITISH MUSEUM,
February, 1908.

CONTENTS

VOL. I

PAGE

PREFACE iii

LIST OF PLATES viii

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS x

INTRODUCTION:—

§ 1. Extent and arrangement of Byzantine Coinage . . . xi
§ 2. Historical and numismatic summary xiii
§ 3. Denominations and weights lxxiv
§ 4. Types, art and portraiture lxxxiv
§ 5. Imperial mints xcix
§ 6. Inscriptions and dates civ

CATALOGUE OF COINS:—

Anastasius I 1
Justin I 11
Justin I and Justinian I 23
Justinian I 25
Justin II 75
Tiberius II, Constantine 105
Maurice Tiberius 127
Phocas 162
Heraclius and family 184
Constans II (Constantinus III) 255

VOL. II

Constantine IV, Pogonatus 313
Justinian II (first reign) 330
Leontius 346
Tiberius III, Apsimarus 346
Justinian II (second reign) 354
Philippicus (Bardanes) 358
Anastasius II (Artemius) 360
Theodosius III 363
Leo III, the 'Isaurian' (Syrian) 365
Constantine V, Copronymus 378
Artavasdes and Nicephorus 391

CATALOGUE OF COINS (*continued*):—

	PAGE
Leo IV, the Khazar	393
Constantine VI	397
Irene	400
Nicephorus I and Stauracius	401
Michael I, Rhangabe	405
Leo V, the Armenian	409
Michael II, the Amorian	414
Theophilus	418
Michael III, the Drunkard	429
Basil I, the Macedonian	435
Leo VI, the Wise	444
Alexander	450
Constantine VII, Porphyrogenitus	451
Romanus I	451
Romanus II	465, 468
Theophano, widow of Romanus II	470
Nicephorus II, Phocas	471
John I, Zimisces	474
Basil II, Bulgaroktonos	484
Constantine VIII	484 and 491
Romanus III, Argyrus	494
Michael IV, the Paphlagonian	496
Michael V, Kalaphates	498
Zoe and Theodora	499
Constantine IX, Monomachus	499
Theodora (daughter of Constantine VIII)	505
Michael VI, Stratioticus	509
Isaac I, Comnenus	511
Constantine X, Ducas (and Eudocia)	514
Eudocia, Michael VII, and Constantine	521
Romanus IV, Diogenes	523
Michael VII, Ducas	529
Nicephorus III, Botaniates	535
Nicephorus Melissenus (pretender)	539
Alexius I, Comnenus	540
John II, Comnenus	555
Manuel I, Comnenus	566
Alexius II, Comnenus	582
Andronicus I, Comnenus	582
Isaac II, Angelus (first reign)	588
Isaac Ducas Comnenus, of Cyprus	597
Alexius III, Angelus, called Comnenus	599
Isaac II (second reign) and Alexius IV	607
Alexius V, Ducas Murzuphlus	607
Latin Emperors of Constantinople	607

CATALOGUE OF COINS (*continued*):— PAGE

Michael VIII, Palaeologus 608
Michael VIII and Andronicus II 613
Andronicus II, Palaeologus (alone) . . . . . 614 and 625
Andronicus II and Michael IX 618
Andronicus II and Andronicus III 626
Andronicus III, Palaeologus 629
John V, Palaeologus 631
John VI, Cantacuzenus 633
Andronicus IV 634
Manuel II, Palaeologus 635
Manuel II, Helena (Irene) and John VII 639
John VIII, Palaeologus 640
Constantine XI 643

INDEXES:—

I. Emperors, dynasts, &c. 647
II. Mints 650
III. General Index (including Types) 651
IV. Remarkable Inscriptions 664

APPENDICES:—

I. Alphabetical list of Emperors, &c., with dates 678
II. Chronological list of Emperors 681

TABLE for converting English Inches into Millimetres and the measures of Mionnet's scale 685

TABLE of the Relative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes 686

LIST OF PLATES

VOL. I

Frontispiece. Gold medallion of Justinian I.
I. Anastasius I.
II. Anastasius I—Justin I.
III. Justin I.
IV. Justin I—Justin I and Justinian I—Justinian I.
V–X. Justinian I.
XI–XII. Justin II.
XIII. Justin II—Tiberius II.
XIV–XVI. Tiberius II.
XVII–XIX. Maurice Tiberius.
XX. Maurice Tiberius—Theodosius—Phocas.
XXI–XXII. Phocas.
XXIII–XXIX. Heraclius.
XXX. Heraclius—Constans II.
XXXI–XXXV. Constans II.

VOL. II

Frontispiece. Medal of John VIII by Vittore Pisano.
XXXVI–XXXVII. Constantine IV.
XXXVIII. Constantine IV—Justinian II (first reign).
XXXIX. Justinian II (first reign).
XL. Justinian II (first reign)—Tiberius III.
XLI. Justinian II (second reign)—Philippicus—Anastasius II.
XLII. Theodosius III—Leo III.
XLIII. Leo III—Constantine V.
XLIV. Constantine V.
XLV. Constantine V—Artavasdes—Leo IV.
XLVI. Leo IV—Constantine VI and Irene—Irene—Nicephorus I and Stauracius.
XLVII. Nicephorus I and Stauracius—Michael I and Theophylactus—Leo V and Constantine.
XLVIII. Michael II and Theophilus—Theophilus.
XLIX. Theophilus—Michael III.
L. Michael III—Basil I.
LI. Basil I—Leo VI.

LII. Alexander—Constantine VII and Zoe—Constantine VII and Romanus I.
LIII. Constantine VII, Romanus I and Christopher—Period of Constantine VII, Romanus I, Stephen and Constantine—Constantine VII alone—Constantine VII and Romanus II.
LIV. Constantine VII and Romanus II—Nicephorus II, Phocas—John I, Zimisces.
LV. John I, Zimisces.
LVI. Basil II and Constantine VIII.
LVII. Basil II and Constantine VIII—Constantine VIII (alone)—Romanus III.
LVIII. Michael IV—Michael V—Constantine IX.
LIX. Constantine IX.
LX. Theodora—Michael VI—Isaac I.
LXI. Constantine X—Eudocia, Michael VII and Constantine—Romanus IV.
LXII. Romanus IV—Michael VII.
LXIII. Michael VII—Nicephorus III—Nicephorus Melissenus.
LXIV–LXV. Alexius I.
LXVI. Alexius I—John II.
LXVII. John II.
LXVIII. John II—Manuel I.
LXIX–LXX. Manuel I.
LXXI. Manuel I—Andronicus I—Isaac II.
LXXII. Isaac II—Alexius III.
LXXIII. Alexius III.
LXXIV. Michael VIII—Andronicus II.
LXXV. Andronicus II.
LXXVI. Andronicus II—Andronicus III—John V—Andronicus IV—Manuel II.
LXXVII. Manuel II—John VIII.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Page 10 As to the tremissis of Vitalian see further, p. xiii n.

,, 15 Add No. 34[A]. Æ ·95. Wt. 146·2 grains. On r., Γ ; above, star ; below, star. [Purchased, 1904].

,, 25 To the mints of Justinian add Cherson, and see p. xviii.

,, 50 Add No. 243[A]. Æ ·5. Wt. 320·2 grains. Same as No. 244, but on *rev.* A instead of B. [Presented by Mr. R. A. Inglis, 1907].

,, 74, last line but one, *for* is closely modelled on *read* much resembles.

,, 440, l. 11, and on p. 494, l. 6, *for* B *read* Ƃ.

Pages 507, 523, 536, *for* IC *read* $\overline{\text{IC}}$.

Plate LXIV. No. 8 *obv.* (Bust of Emperor) is the *obv.* of No. 10 *rev.* (Christ seated).—No. 10 *obv.* (Bust of Emperor) is the *obv.* of No. 8 *rev.* (Bust of Christ).

INTRODUCTION

§ 1. Extent and Arrangement of Byzantine Coinage.

Sabatier, in his well-known work entitled *Description générale des monnaies byzantines*, published in 1862, has dealt with the coinage of the later Roman Empire from the reign of Arcadius onwards. But in choosing this reign as his starting-point he was influenced—as he admits (ch. i, p. 151)—by motives of convenience and the desire to make his book a supplement to Henri Cohen's *Corpus* of Imperial coins. Cohen's descriptions extend to the reign of Romulus Augustulus, but do not embrace the coinages of Arcadius and his successors in the Eastern division of the Empire.

Although collectors and compilers of catalogues have usually followed Sabatier in regarding the reign of Arcadius as the *point de départ* of the later Roman or 'Byzantine' coinage, there is really no historical justification for such a view. It may, no doubt, be convenient for a historian of the later Roman Empire to adopt the year 395 (Arcadius and Honorius) as a starting-point,[1] but (as Prof. Bury remarks[2]) just as there is no question of *two* Roman Empires in the days of Constantius and Constans, so 'the relation of Arcadius and Honorius, the relation of Theodosius II and Valentinian III, the relation of Leo I and Anthemius, were exactly the same as the political relation which existed between the sons of Constantine. However independent one of another, or even hostile, the rulers from time to time may have been, theoretically the unity of the Empire which they ruled was unaffected'.

If this is true of the general political relations of East and West, it is no less true of their financial relations—at any rate so far as coinage is concerned. The coins of both great divisions of the Empire from the reigns of Arcadius and Honorius till the reign of Romulus Augustulus are homogeneous in style, type and fabric, and cannot be profitably studied except as a whole.

The position is simplified when the Emperors of the West (and their mints) disappear from the scene with the resignation of Romulus Augustulus, A. D. 476. This event is coincident with the early part of

[1] Cp. Bury, *Hist. later Rom. Emp.*, i, p. ix.

[2] Op. cit., i, p. vii.

the reign of Zeno (A. D. 474–491), but it seems better to begin a description of the later Roman coinage, not with Zeno but—a few years later—with Anastasius I (A.D. 491–518), who, though he adhered, in the case of his gold money, to the models of his predecessors, instituted an important reform in the bronze coinage and inaugurated the large *folles* (Pl. I. 8, 9) which long remained characteristic of Byzantine coinage.

It may be added that several distinguished numismatists—such as de Saulcy (in his valuable pioneer *Essai de Classification des suites monétaires byzantines*, 1836); T. B. Burgon (*Catal.* of Pembroke Collection, 1848, p. 310); Barthélemy (*Rev. num.*, 1863, p. 456); Babelon (*Traité*, i, p. 14), and, apparently, de Salis—have already expressed the opinion that a descriptive catalogue may best begin with the coinage of Anastasius I.[1]

In the arrangement of the coins the important factors are the mint-place, the denomination and the date of issue. An arrangement according to 'metals' such as Sabatier adopted can have no scientific justification, and it can hardly be questioned that, both on historical and numismatic grounds, the primary classification, in each Emperor's reign, must be according to *mints*. Under each mint the coins would probably be arranged most scientifically if they were placed in strict chronological order. Thus, all the coins of year 1 of each Emperor's reign—of whatever denomination—would be placed together; all those of year 2, of year 3, and so on. But an arrangement of this kind presents some practical difficulties in the case of the catalogue of a large collection; one objection being that the description of each denomination would have to be again and again repeated under each year. It seems best, then,[2] under each mint, to group the coins according to *denominations*, the specimens of each denomination being, of course, arranged chronologically, wherever possible. In this way an important feature—the denomination—is brought into relief, while the chronological sequence is not greatly, if somewhat, obscured.[3] In each reign, therefore, the great bulk of the coinage will be placed first, under 'Constantinople'; then will follow the coins of Thessalonica; those of the Asiatic mints (Nicomedia and Cyzicus), and then the coinages minted at Antioch, Alexandria and Carthage, in Sicily, and at Rome and Ravenna. Under the mint-heading 'Constantinople' (e.g.) we shall have (i) the gold *solidi* (or *nomismata*), *semisses* and *tremisses*, described in their approximate chronological order; (ii) the silver coins; (iii) the bronze coins, which, till the seventh[4] century usually bear their own dates, and can be arranged mechanically year by year.

[1] Cp. also Madden in *Num. Chron.*, 1878, p. 169:—'the true Byzantine type of coinage commences under Anastasius.' Cp. Finlay, *Hist. Gr.*, ii, p. 3.

[2] As proposed in a paper on the 'Study of Byzantine Numismatics' contributed by the present writer to *Corolla Numismatica* (Oxford, 1906), pp. 325–335.

[3] In a *Corpus* of Byzantine coinage, the arrangement might also be affected by the necessity of noting the different series of *officinae*-marks and even the differences of dies.

[4] Or even the eighth century.

§ 2. Historical and Numismatic Summary.

ANASTASIUS I, 11 April, 491 –1 July, 518.

The first ruler whose coins are described in these volumes is Flavius Anastasius, who was proclaimed Emperor in April, 491, in succession to Zeno. Anastasius was an Imperial guardsman (*silentiarius*) and owed his promotion to Ariadne, the widow of his predecessor, whom he married shortly after his accession. There are coins of Ariadne with her portrait, but these were all issued during the lifetime of her first husband.

The reign of Anastasius was, on the whole, a prosperous one, though troubled by an Isaurian war, by Bulgarian invasions of Thrace and, especially, by a war with Persia lasting from the summer of 502 till 506, when the Persians restored their conquests in return for a large indemnity. In the religious disputes of his time the Emperor ranged himself on the side of the Monophysites. A rising in 514 in defence of the Orthodox party was headed by the general Vitalian. In the following year Vitalian advanced to Constantinople, defeated the Imperial troops, and compelled the Emperor to come to terms. The coins that have been usually attributed to Vitalian are undoubtedly barbarous pieces of the time of Justin I or later.[1]

Revolt of Vitalian, A.D. 514–515.

Anastasius is described by Procopius (*Hist. arc.*, xix. 2) as *προνοητικώτατός τε ἅμα καὶ οἰκονομικώτατος πάντων αὐτοκρατόρων*. He built for the protection of the Capital the Long Wall stretching from the Sea of Marmora (at Selymbria) to the Black Sea, and rendered service of a rarer kind by giving his personal attention to the details of finance, by abolishing the Chrysargyron, the oppressive tax on receipts that weighed on the humblest of his subjects, and by practising economy in the Court and public expenditure. He was thus able, in spite of the large disbursements of his reign, to leave his successor a treasure of 320,000 pounds of gold.

The great currency-reform of his time was the introduction, in A.D. 498, of the large bronze[2] *follis* of 40 *nummia*, with its smaller denominations of 20, 10 and 5 nummia (Pl. I. 7, 10, 11; Pl. II. 1). The new coinage was welcome to the people as taking the place of bronze coins that were usually of very small module, and which had evidently become scarce. It also commended itself by the conspicuous way in which each denomination proclaimed its value on the reverse—M = 40; K = 20, &c.[3] These

[1] See *infra*, p. 10. The *tremissis* belonging to Mr. J. W. Barron there referred to, is thought (as its owner kindly informs me), by some numismatists who have seen it, to have been altered in the obverse legend, and cannot therefore be claimed as a coin of Vitalian.

[2] In some cases brass rather than bronze: cp. § 3, *infra*.

[3] The passage in the *Chronicon* of Count Marcellinus, under A.D. 498, has been discussed by Mommsen in Pinder and Friedlaender, *Beiträge zur älteren Münzkunde*

coins were struck at the three mints which were in operation under Anastasius—Constantinople, Nicomedia and Antioch. The Imperial gold and silver money, from this reign onwards, is struck chiefly at Constantinople, or at Carthage and in Italy.

Anastasius was succeeded by Justin I, an illiterate man of peasant-birth, but a good soldier and at that time commander of the Imperial Guards. His reign has been described as a mere prelude to the reign of his famous nephew Justinian. In 521 Justinian assumed the Consulship, and by his display of magnificent Games won the favour of the populace.

JUSTIN I, 1 July, 518 -1 Aug. 527.

On 1 April, 527, Justinian was created Augustus, and reigned jointly with his uncle till 1 Aug., when Justin died. The coins of the joint rule are now rare, especially the bronze pieces, but the gold coins were probably struck in considerable numbers, as there are two varieties of the solidus, each with its own set of officinae-numerals. The Constantinople mint must have been active during the short period—four months—when these solidi were issued.

Justin I and Justinian I, joint reign, 1 April–1 Aug. 527.

The gold coins of Justin I are of rude work, and it is difficult to separate them from the numerous 'barbarian' pieces that bear the name and head of IVSTINVS (see *infra*, p. 21). A silver coin with the name of 'Justin' (*rev.*, FELIX CARTA), assigned by Sabatier to Justin I, is probably a Vandalic piece (*infra*, p. 13, n. 2, and p. 21).[1]

(Berlin, 1851), p. 123 f.; cp. p. 135 f. and in his *Hist. monn. rom.* (ed. Blacas), iii, p. 100; cp. p. 108; see also O. Seeck in *Zeit. f. Num.*, xvii, p. 164; Finlay, *Hist. Gr.*, i, p. 445; Babelon, *Traité*, i, p. 770. The text in Roncallius, *Vet. Lat. Script. Chron.* (1787), p. 305= *Mon. Germ. H.* xi, p. 95 is:—'Nummis quos Romani Terentianos vocant, Graeci follares, Anastasius princeps suo nomine figuratis placibilem plebi commutationem distraxit.' The text apparently contains several corruptions. Scaliger and later critics read *placabilem* for *placibilem*: for *follares* is read *phollares* (Babelon) or *phollerates* (Scaliger); for *Terentianos* or *terentianos* some read *teruncios* or *teruncianos*; for *commutationem* Nipperdey proposed *computationem direxit.* Mommsen, who was inclined to read *commutationem instruxit*, supposed the passage to mean that Anastasius marked each coin with its respective name (*suo nomine figuratis*), i.e. with its mark of value, M, K, &c., and thereby introduced a change that was welcome to the common people. Pinder and Friedlaender (*Beiträge*, p. 135 f.) declare that *suo nomine figuratis* must mean that Anastasius issued coins stamped with his own name. The words may certainly (and perhaps more easily) bear this latter meaning (subsequently adopted by Mommsen, *Hist. monn. rom.*, iii, p. 101), but the passage thus translated seems to lose its force, because the novelty or reform introduced by Anastasius was surely not the stamping of coins with the Imperial name or monogram—a thing done by his predecessors—but the stamping them with their marks of value in a conspicuous manner. Another reading that has been proposed by Mommsen (*ap.* Pinder and Friedlaender, p. 135) is *implacabilem plebi commutationem distraxit*, i.e. 'die bisherige dem Volke unbequeme Art des Münzverkehrs beseitigte der Kaiser.'

[1] The alleged representation of EUPHEMIA, the wife of Justin I, on the reverse of a small bronze coin of her husband (Sab., i, p. 167, No. 59; cp. *Mém. Soc. arch. St. Pét.*,

The close of the year 527 ushers us into the spacious times of Justinian, of Belisarius and Tribonian. The character of Justinian was one strangely compounded of elements of strength and weakness, and even his ability has been depreciated as of a mediocre type. Yet he was certainly the cause of greatness in others, and was himself inspired with an exalted, or at least grandiose, sense of the dignity of Empire. His great ideals were those of Imperial and Christian unity[1]—ideals to be attained by the re-conquest of the ancient Empire of Rome and by the organization and surveillance of State and Church in every detail.

JUSTINIAN I, 1 Aug. 527 –14 Nov. 565.

Yet Justinian, the law-giver and diplomatist, the theologian, the master-builder of church and fortress, the patron of the Arts, hardly here concerns us, and it is remarkable that his coinage so imperfectly reflects the general artistic achievements of his reign. He did nothing to improve its mechanical execution or to vivify its reverse designs, though he certainly made an effort in the direction of portraiture so far as his own head is concerned.[2] But the head of Theodora is absent from his coins, though the representation of an Empress had for centuries been familiar on Roman coins, and though his immediate successor (Justin II) associated his wife with himself on most of his obverses. It is the more remarkable because Theodora had immense political influence and shared to the full her husband's Imperial honours. Her name in inscriptions accompanies that of Justinian; mosaic portraits and statues of her were everywhere displayed.[3]

But Justinian the organizer of victory has left ineffaceable traces on the coinage, and in place of the five mint-centres of Justin I we have the eleven or twelve mints of Justinian. The conquest of northern Africa, of Sicily and Italy, made Carthage, Catina,[4] Rome and Ravenna Imperial mints which will interest us till they are lopped off one by one, through the loss, in the seventh century, of Africa; of Sicily in the ninth century; of Italy in the eighth and the eleventh centuries.[5] We are concerned, moreover, with Justinian on account of the great attention that he paid to

iv, p. 293) is in the highest degree doubtful. I suspect the coin to be a badly preserved example of the piece with *rev.*, Tyche of Antioch, like Pl. IV. 4, *infra*; cp. de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 11.

[1] Cp. Diehl, *Justinien*, pp. 21, 22.

[2] Justinian's portrait is discussed, *infra*, § 4, Period I.

[3] Diehl, *Justinien*, pp. 52, 53, and his *Figures byzantines* (1906), 'Théodora,' p. 67.

[4] This was probably the mint of Sicily as was certainly the case under later Emperors.

[5] Cp. Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, chap. xvii, p. 318 f., ed. 1904. Justinian has been sometimes reproached for making these re-conquests instead of confining himself to the wiser policy of strengthening his Eastern provinces. But, as Prof. Diehl has remarked (*Justinien*, p. 662), he could not foresee the future. Justinian was not a mere Byzantine ruler but, in his own belief, the heir of the Caesars, bound to recover, if he could, his glorious heritage.

economics, at least as understood by him.[1] His reign, in spite of grinding taxation, of devastating plague (A.D. 542), of extravagant expenditure and maladministration of the public finances, witnessed a great development of commerce. His coinage is remarkably abundant and was evidently regularized with care. This was especially the case with the bronze money which, from his twelfth year (i.e. A.D. 538/9) onwards, is made to indicate by regnal years the date of issue, so that at the mints of Constantinople, Nicomedia and elsewhere we can follow the currency year by year.

MINTS OF JUSTINIAN I. CONSTANTINOPLE, &C.

Constantinople. The principal mint, as at all periods, was at the capital. Under Justinian, though not in most later reigns, the issue of gold was confined to this centre, nor was silver elsewhere coined, except at Carthage. The important city of THESSALONICA, and the Asiatic cities, NICOMEDIA and CYZICUS, continued to issue bronze on the model of Constantinople.[2]

ANTIOCH.

Antioch. The usual legend on the coins is 'Theoupolis',[3] a name assumed by the city after the disastrous earthquake of 29 Nov. 528. The name 'Antioch' is not found on the coins after this period though of course it was never really superseded by the new name. After the destruction of the city by Chosroes in June 540, it was rebuilt and beautified by Justinian.[4] We shall note in later reigns that in this great city of Greeks, Syrians and Jews, Latin seems to have been imperfectly understood by the Antiochene die-engravers, and even under Justinian the Latin legends are sometimes most barbarously reproduced.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria. This mint, after having been long dormant, once more comes into operation.[5] It was never important, its coins being usually small bronze pieces, undated, and, as time advances, of barbarous style. The highest denomination is IB (12 nummia).

CARTHAGE.

Carthage. The conquest of Africa necessitated a new coinage, and the establishment of a mint at Carthage, the capital. Carthage had fallen into the hands of Belisarius shortly after his victory at Decimum, 13 Sept. 533. The native chieftains hastened to make their submission, and Belisarius disbursed large sums as presents. It is possible that the issue of a silver coinage may have taken place at once (the coins with CONOS = CONOB, p. 63, *infra*), but the minting of the bronze (marked KART), and, it may be, of the silver, was probably not carried out till about Sept. 534, when the organization of the

[1] Diehl, *Justinien*, p. 534.

[2] Thessalonica, however, has denominations peculiar to itself, *infra*, p. 43.

[3] See the Catalogue, *infra*, p. 53.

[4] Procop., *De aedif.*, ii, 10; v, 5.

[5] The coins assigned by Sabatier to Justin I, seem to be better attributed to Justin II; see *infra*, p. 62, note 2.

new province was proceeding. Africa was placed under a Praetorian Prefect who had his official residence at Carthage. This city was also the residence of the African commander-in-chief (*magister militum*).[1]

It was perhaps in this year (A.D. 534), the date when Belisarius celebrated at Constantinople his triumph for the overthrow of the Vandals and king Gelimir, that the enormous gold medallion, formerly in the French Collection (see frontispiece, vol. I and p. 25, *infra*), was produced, no doubt, at the mint of Constantinople.

SICILY.

Sicily. The conquest of this island by Belisarius followed hard upon his African success. By the end of 535, Sicily became an Imperial province under the governorship of a praetor (στρατηγός). Its scanty bronze coinage does not seem to be earlier than A.D. 538.[2]

ITALIAN MINTS.
i. ROME.

There are numerous gold, silver and bronze coins bearing the name of Justinian which can be identified by style, &c., as the products of an Italian mint. (In some cases ROMA is named on the coins). The difficulty is to determine whether these coins, or any of them, were struck by the Imperial mint-masters.

Speaking broadly, and without dwelling on details partly discussed *infra*, pp. 73, 74, it may be said that several considerations lead one to suppose that the whole of these coinages, with the exception of a few bronze and possibly a few gold pieces, are not Imperial but Ostrogothic. A comparison of the heads of Justinian on these coins (silver and bronze) with the heads of the same Emperor on undoubted Ostrogothic coins (i.e. those with the King's name or monogram), suggests that the entire series was issued under the same (Ostrogothic) authority.

From the accession of Justinian in 527 till the taking of Rome by Belisarius in 536 the Imperialists had no foothold in Italy, and it was not till 552, on the defeat of Baduila (Totila) and the Ostrogoths by Narses, that Italy really became Imperial.[3] There was thus ample time and opportunity for the Ostrogothic mints to continue their operations.

If, moreover, we consider the output of the mint of Rome in the reign of Justin II and other immediate successors of Justinian, we find that its issues are exceedingly scanty and chiefly confined to bronze pieces of the denominations XX and X.[4] No doubt a great mass of Ostrogothic coins bearing the name of Justinian long remained in circulation, and even continued to be imitated over a long series of years, but it is certain

[1] See Diehl, *L'Afrique byzantine*, especially pp. 40 f., 97, 116, &c.

[2] The coins are undated, but have the full-face obverse which was first introduced on Justinian's coinage in A.D. 538/9.

[3] The struggle did not even quite end till 555. Gregorovius, *Hist. Rome*, i, p. 483, Eng. trans.

[4] There are some solidi and a tremissis that may possibly be Imperial issues of Justinian, but this is very doubtful; see *infra*, pp. 73, 74.

that the Imperial Roman mint was not important under the immediate successors of Justinian, and it is probable that in his reign it had not assumed a position of any significance.

The only coin assigned in this work to the Roman mint is the bronze piece (p. 70), marked XX, which is dated year 26, i.e. A.D. 552/3, the year of the practical conquest of Italy.[1]

ii. RAVENNA.

Ravenna. This city passed from the Ostrogoths to Belisarius in 539/40, but money does not seem to have been coined there till about fifteen years after this event. The establishment of the Exarchate of Ravenna apparently dates only from the reign of Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 584).

CHERSON AND UNCERTAIN MINTS.

Cherson and uncertain mints. Justinian had various friendly relations with the interesting city of Cherson,[2] which was an outpost of commerce, an oasis of Hellenic civilization, in a desert overrun by barbarian Huns. Some small bronze coins, no doubt of 5 nummia, have been attributed to it. They bear the head of Justinian, and on the reverse a monogram which may be read as the name of Cherson.[3] This coinage was scanty and unimportant, though it is possible that it may have been supplemented by the somewhat similar bronze pieces described, *infra*, pp. 72–73, under 'Uncertain Mints'.

Corsica and Sardinia, which fell to the Empire along with Africa, seem to have had no independent mints. So long as Carthage remained Imperial these islands doubtless used the coins that emanated from that centre.

Nor do the successes of Justinian in south-eastern Spain (from A.D. 554) seem to have led to the establishment of Imperial mints, for the gold coins with the name of Justinian which are discovered in Spain appear to be chiefly the currency of the Visigoths.[4]

Justinian died on 14 Nov. 565, and his successor was his nephew, Justin II. He was married to Sophia, niece of Justinian's wife, Theodora.

JUSTIN II, 15 Nov. 565 –5 Oct. 578.

The conspicuous events of the reign of Justin II[5] and of his successors Tiberius II and Maurice Tiberius are concerned with the exhausting struggle with the Persians; with the devastation of the Balkan Peninsula by Slavs and Avars; and the conquests (from A.D. 568) of the Lombards in Italy.

[1] Even to this coin Ravenna may have a claim; see *infra*, p. 70, note 1. In 554 the Emperor confided to the revived Senate of Rome the supervision of weights and measures. The governor of Rome at this time was the *praefectus urbis* nominated by the Praetorian Prefect. Cp. Diehl, *Études sur l'administration byz. dans l'exarchat de Ravenne*, p. 125 f. [2] Cp. Procop., *De aedif.*, iii, 7. See *Byz. Zeitschrift*, iv, 397.

[3] A. V. Oreshnikov, 'Chersono-Byzantine coins' in vol. iii of the *Transactions of the Moscow Numismatic Society*, 1905, p. 362; Pl. VIII. 1-3. See also Sab., Pl. XVII. 17 and *infra*, p. 43, note.

[4] Cp. F. Görres, 'Die byzantinischen Besitzungen an den Küsten des Spanisch-Westgotischen Reiches (554–624)' in *B. Z.*, 1907, p. 515 f. [5] Bury, *Hist.*, ii, p. 67 f.

The general disintegration of the Empire reaches a climax in the reign of Phocas'[1] (A.D. 602–610), but in the course of the seventh century the Empire is rescued from destruction and revived by the energy of Heraclius.

During the last four years of his life Justin II was insane, but in a lucid interval in Dec. 574 he created Tiberius II Caesar, and, till the death of Justin II in 578, Tiberius ruled (as a subordinate co-regent) with the Empress Sophia.

The Empress Sophia.

Sophia, unlike her aunt Theodora, assumes a prominent place on the Imperial coinage from the very first year of Justin's reign; the usual type of the bronze coins being a group of the Emperor and Empress enthroned (Pl. XI. 8–11). She does not appear on the gold and silver. On the coins of Carthage, not only the effigy but the name of the Empress is added to that of her husband, in the inscription DN IVSTINO ET SOFIE VITA (p. 99, *infra*). Perhaps these figures reproduce actual statues such as those which are known to have stood in public places at Constantinople—statues of Justin II and Sophia, of his daughter Arabia and of Helena his niece.[2]

During this reign all the mints of Justinian continue in operation, and gold coins seem also to have been struck at Ravenna. At the Capital, a new reverse type is introduced on the *solidus*, a seated figure of Constantinople (*Νέα Ῥώμη*: Pl. XI. 1). John of Ephesus[3] says that on his 'darics' (i.e. *solidi*) Justin 'introduced a female figure which was generally compared to Venus', but that his successor Tiberius II discontinued this design and, in accordance with the dictation of a vision, caused the Cross to be represented on the reverse of his coins. It seems strange that the armed and draped figure of Constantinople should have been mistaken, even by the most ignorant, for the Goddess of Love, yet John's statement is at any rate correct as to the reverse-type substituted by Tiberius.[4]

The coins of Antioch are remarkable for the entirely barbarous legends of the obverses, which must have been prepared by engravers who were unacquainted with Latin.

At Carthage, the variety of types is noteworthy. We know that in Justin's reign some special care was bestowed on the administration of Africa and the regulation of its finances. Carthage erected statues in honour of this Emperor.[5] The silver coins (Pl. XIII. 3) bear

[1] Bury, op. cit., ii, p. 68. [2] Unger's *Quellen der Byz. Kunstgesch.*, pp. 251, 263.

[3] iii, 14, trans. R. Payne Smith.

[4] On the *obv.* of his solidi Justin II holds the globus surmounted by a Victory offering a wreath: on the solidi of Justinian I the Emperor holds the globus cruciger. The Victory introduced by Justin may be compared with the wreath-bearing Victory that surmounted the Imperial throne of Justin II; cp. Corippus, *In laud. Iust.*, iii, 201 f.; Bayet, *L'Art byz.*, p. 94.

[5] Diehl, *L'Afrique byzantine*, p. 458 f.

the legend FELIX RESPVBL(ica) and Justin's panegyrist Corippus declares:—

Felix est totus Iustino principe mundus;[1]

but probably this particular inscription was suggested by the FELIX CARTHAGO of the Vandalic coinages.[2]

Tiberius II, Constantine,[3] Count of the Excubiti, who had been appointed Caesar by Justin II in Dec. 574, became Augustus and sole Emperor in Sept. 578, in the month preceding the death of Justin II. In the dates on his coins he usually reckons his 'reign' as beginning with his Caesarship, but there is no evidence that decisively proves that he struck money till he became sole ruler and Augustus.[4] His wife Anastasia now received Imperial honours and took the place of his former co-regent, the widowed Empress Sophia (cp. *obv.* of coins of Thessalonica, Pl. XV. 2, Tiberius II and Anastasia).

TIBERIUS II, CONSTANTINE, Caesar, Dec. 574 –Sept. 578; Augustus and sole ruler, 26 Sept. 578 –13 Aug. 582.

Tiberius merited praise as a ruler for the attention which he paid to the army and for his remission of taxation throughout the Empire. But his popularity was largely achieved—to the great detriment of the Imperial treasury—by the most extravagant donations to all sorts and conditions of men. One of the most politic of his gifts was the presentation to Chilperic, King of the Franks, of gold coins or medallions each of a pound's weight (cp. *infra*, p. 105).

The election of Tiberius to the (sole) consulship gave occasion at Constantinople and several provincial mints for a new obverse type representing the Emperor in Consular dress. The earliest of these coins belong to 578/9 (regnal year '5'). The bronze coins of this type are large and well struck, and the solidus is of relatively good work (Pl. XIV. 5; XVI. 3; XIII. 20). We have already noticed (p. xix, *supra*) that he introduced a sacred reverse-type—the Cross—on all denominations of his gold money. Another innovation was the introduction of a bronze piece of XXX nummia.

Tiberius died on Aug. 13, 582. A few days earlier (Aug. 5), realizing that he was dying, he had elected as his successor Mauricius, the Count

[1] Corippus, *Paneg. in laud. Anastasii*, l. 33; ed. Partsch. At the *processus* of Justin II's Consulship, the Senate (according to Corippus, *In laud. Iust.*, iv, l. 130 f.) saluted the Emperor-Consul with cries of 'Vincas' and 'Consule te felix, te principe, floreat orbis'.

[2] Corippus, *Iohann.*, vi (v), 58, 59, 'felix Carthago Iustiniana.' Cp. *Felix Roma* the favourite motto of the Ostrogoth Theodoric: 'Regnante Theodorico Domino nostro felix Roma' (Gregorovius, *Rome*, Book II, chap. ii, pp. 315, 316, Eng. trans.).

[3] The name of Constantine had been bestowed on Tiberius by Justin II when he appointed him Caesar; John of Ephesus, iii, 5, 10, 23; *Chron. Pasch.*, p. 376 A, cited by Clinton, *Fast. Rom.*, p. 834. As to the name on the coins, see *infra*, p. 130 n.

[4] On the difficulties of the dating on the coins see the discussion, *infra*, p. 125.

of the Foederati (barbarian auxiliaries), a good general who had recently returned from the campaign in Persia.

Maurice—who had assumed the additional name of Tiberius—had a reputation for piety and moderation. He was stigmatized as avaricious, but he seems only to have practised a wise economy which contrasted strongly with the lavish expenditure of his predecessor. Until the peace of A.D. 591, the Persian War was a perpetual drain upon his resources, while he was further harassed, during his twenty years' reign, by the struggle with the Avars and Slavs. His unsympathetic treatment of the army, or perhaps his disciplinary zeal, led to a revolt in which the centurion Phocas took a leading part. Phocas marched on Constantinople and Maurice fled to Chalcedon, but was captured and put to death by Phocas on 26 (or 27) Nov. 602.

MAURICE TIBERIUS, 13 Aug. 582 –22 Nov. 602 (d. 26 or 27 Nov.).

The mints of this reign continue as before, and the coinage is abundant. At THESSALONICA, the flourishing city where the Prefect of Illyricum resided, the dated coinage extends from the second to the last year of the Emperor's reign, but there are apparently no coins of years 16, 17, 18, i.e. from A.D. 597/8 to A.D. 599/600. It seems to have been in the year 597 that the city experienced a siege at the hands of the Avars.[1]

The coinage of CARTHAGE—partly dated by Indictions—is fairly important. In this reign the Exarch of Africa (in place of the *Magister militum Africae*) is mentioned (A.D. 591) for the first time. The Exarchs were selected judiciously by Maurice, and they governed and defended the country with success against native risings. The insurrection of 595 was the last revolt of the Africans against the Byzantine authority.[2]

The coinage of Rome continues to be very scanty, but that of Ravenna is more important: the Exarch of Ravenna was apparently first created in this reign, *circ.* A.D. 584.[3]

The bronze of Sicily, now marked with the mint-name Catina, becomes more abundant, and was issued during many years of the reign.

The Lombard and Gaulish imitations of the coinages of Maurice[4] lie beyond the limits of this work, though they illustrate the history of his reign. The Duchies of Spoletium and Beneventum had already been formed by Lombard chiefs, and from 584 onwards the Lombardic conquests in northern Italy began to be consolidated and completed. Against the Lombards Maurice sought the help of the Franks, and sent a subsidy of 50,000 solidi to Childebert, whom he saluted as his 'son'.

The somewhat interesting family coinage of Maurice Tiberius must be

[1] Bury, *Hist.*, ii, p. 134 f. Thessalonica was thrice besieged in the seventh century.
[2] Diehl, *L'Afr. byz.*, pp. 478, 482.
[3] Bury's Gibbon, iv, p. 545; Diehl, *L'Exarchat de Ravenne.*
[4] Cp. p. 161, *infra.*

noticed. It consists (i) of bronze coins (Pl. XX. 1) bearing the figures of the Emperor and his wife Constantina (the daughter of Tiberius II, Constantine), and—on the *reverse*—their son Theodosius, represented in youth or manhood. These coins were struck at Cherson, which, though commercially important and tenacious of its old Hellenic independence, was never one of the great mints of the Empire and had apparently issued coins hitherto only under Justinian I.[1] It is probable that Maurice had some special connexion with this city, and that the issue of coins from its mint was intended as a compliment, on one side or the other.[2] (ii) There are silver coins of Carthage bearing the name of Theodosius (Augustus) only. On one type of these (Pl. XX. 3) are three busts which may be best identified as those of Theodosius and of his father and mother.

Family Coinage.

As to the date of these family coins: Theodosius was born 4 Aug. 584. A few years later (about 589?) he was created Augustus. This is the earliest date at which these coins can have been struck, but unless we are to assume that the representation of Theodosius is purely conventional (a child represented as youth or man), it is better to place the issue a few years later when the precocious Augustus was at any rate about twelve or thirteen. Perhaps the issue of the coins took place about 596/7 when Maurice made a remarkable will by which he bequeathed the Empire to his sons. The share assigned to Theodosius as the eldest was Constantinople and the East. The coins are not likely to have been struck so late as 601/2, because in that year Theodosius was very much in disgrace with his father (who, indeed, chastised him with rods) on account of his connexion with Germanus, who was charged with rebellion against the Emperor. Theodosius was put to death by Phocas in 602, shortly after his father. His mother Constantina was imprisoned, and put to death in 605.

Phocas, who had been crowned Emperor on 23 Nov. 602, shortly before his execution of Maurice Tiberius, was an ignorant and brutal soldier, regarded by his contemporaries as a sort of monster—the 'New Gorgon'. His very appearance was repulsive, and Cedrenus[3] describes him as short and deformed, with red hair and shaggy eyebrows that met together (but with a shaven chin),[4] and a face disfigured by an ugly scar which darkened in moments of anger. On his coins (Pl. XX. 4, &c.) Phocas

PHOCAS, 23 Nov. 602 –4 Oct. 610.

[1] Cp. p. xviii, *supra*.

[2] The inscription in Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, vol. iv, No. 8740, mentions the restoration of the palace (*καισάριον*) in Bosporus which Eupaterios, *στρατηλάτης καὶ δοὺξ Χερσῶνος*, undertook at the expense of a Byzantine Emperor. According to Latyschev (cited *B. Z.*, iv, 1895, p. 397) the Emperor in question is probably Maurice Tiberius and the date A. D. 590.—To the references to the Cherson coins on pp. 158, 159, *infra*, add A. V. Oreshnikov, 'Chersone-Byzantine Coins,' printed in vol. iii of the *Transactions of the Moscow Numismatic Society*, Moscow, 1905, Pl. VIII. 5–12.

[3] P. 404 = i, 708, ed. Bonn.

[4] *Σύνοφρύς τε καὶ τὸ γένειον κειρόμενος.*

has an unkempt, almost ruffianly appearance: he is always represented bearded,[1] so that the description of Cedrenus must, in this particular, be inaccurate.[2] We may rely all the more on the testimony of the coins because, in this case, a bearded Emperor is a deliberate innovation on the beardless type of the previous reigns. Moreover, the leaden seals of this Emperor have the same legend and bearded bust as the coins.[3]

During the earlier years of his rule Phocas places on the bronze coins the two standing figures of his wife Leontia and himself, Leontia being usually nimbate.[4] The coinage as a whole was fairly abundant, and was struck at nine mints. Many of the bronze pieces are restruck, chiefly on the coins of Maurice Tiberius.

'The reign of Phocas' (says Gibbon) 'afflicted Europe with ignominious peace and Asia with devastating war.' The peace was that which was concluded with the Avars in 604, when at the same time the Imperial tribute to them was increased. The Persian war was especially disastrous. In 606–607 the Persians overran western Mesopotamia and Syria, and in 608 their army advanced across Asia Minor to Chalcedon so that blazing villages could be seen from Constantinople itself.

The tyranny and stupidity of Phocas increased the disorders of a troubled period. His endeavour to constrain his Jewish subjects to accept the Christian sacrament of Baptism led to serious revolts (A.D. 609) in Antioch and Alexandria.[5] The many conspiracies of the reign were successfully repressed by him, but, finally, on 4 Oct. 610, a new rival, Heraclius, the son of Heraclius the elder, the venerated Exarch of Africa, defeated the Emperor's fleet. The tyrant was put to death, and Heraclius was proclaimed Augustus and crowned by the Patriarch in Constantinople on Oct. 5.

HERACLIUS, 5 Oct. 610 –11 Feb. 641.

A coinage of solidi (*νομίσματα*), now very scarce, was evidently prepared in haste for circulation with the name of Heraclius. This *νόμισμα* was closely modelled upon the corresponding coin of Phocas, and the portrait is not distinguishable from that of Phocas (see *infra*, p. 184, note 3; Pl. XXIII. 1). But Heraclius soon instituted a new *νόμισμα*

[1] On the Constantinopolitan semisses and tremisses he is beardless, but the obverses of these denominations are purely conventional and are repeated from reign to reign. On the corresponding Ravenna pieces Phocas is usually given a beard.

[2] Unless possibly it means that the beard on his chin was trimmed [cp. the pointed beard of the coins] but not *clean* shaven.

[3] Schlumberger, *Sigillogr.*, p. 420; Konstantopoulos in *Journal internat. d'arch. num.*, 1903, p. 70. A steelyard weight in the British Museum having the form of a bearded Emperor has been identified with probability, on comparison with the coins, as Phocas: see Dalton, B. M. Cat., *Early Christian Antiquities*, No. 485.

[4] Cp. Gibbon, v, p. 64, ed. Bury:—'The images of the Emperor and his wife Leontia were exposed in the Lateran to the veneration of the clergy and Senate of Rome.'

[5] Of Alexandria there are a number of extremely barbarous coins which appear to belong to this reign.

on which the cross potent (already found on the tremissis of Phocas, but without steps) takes the place of the figure of Victory. From his third year onwards variations in the obverse type in all metals become frequent. Most commonly Heraclius appears with his young son Heraclius Constantine, who was born in May, 612 and crowned Augustus in 613. His son (by Martina, his second wife) Heraclonas, who was born in 615 and crowned Augustus in 638, appears on the coins with his father and elder brother, but not (at Constantinople) before the year 639/40.[1] When the Empress Martina is seen it is in conjunction with her husband and her stepson Heraclius Constantine.

These family groupings are represented quaintly but not without a touch of artistic feeling (see Pl. XXIII. 7, 10; XXIV. 10), and it may be said that the engraving of the gold and silver coins of Heraclius (at any rate at Constantinople) is throughout fairly neat and skilful. Heraclius himself, according to the description in Cedrenus,[2] was a man of middle height, strongly built and broad-chested, with fine eyes and yellow hair: he had a long bushy beard, but when he became Emperor he shaved. The coins represent him in A.D. 610 with a pointed beard like Phocas,[3] but shortly afterwards with a close beard (Pl. XXIII. 1 and 2). From about 629/30, the twentieth year of his reign, he presents a grotesque appearance with a long flowing beard and a moustache of enormous extension (Pl. XXIII. 9).

The earlier years of the reign of Heraclius were times of grievous disaster for the Empire. Persia was, indeed, a *vetus hostis*, but its hostility was now productive of unexampled misfortune. Phocas had lost Mesopotamia; but Asia Minor was now overrun by the Persians right up to Chalcedon. Syria was attacked, and in 611, Antioch, and in 614, Jerusalem were captured.[4] A precious relic, the Holy Rood, was carried off to Persia. The new coin-legend, *Deus adiuta Romanis*, first adopted on the silver of 615,[5] must have had an almost pathetic significance. In 617 the Persians captured Alexandria and robbed the Empire of 'Egypt', the granary of Constantinople. But in 622 there came a change. Heraclius had proclaimed a crusade which was welcomed with something like national enthusiasm. The churches of Constantinople lent their plate and treasure, and the free doles of corn to the populace were discontinued. The Emperor himself commanded in person, and by a long series of campaigns lasting from 622 to 628[6] completely shattered the power of Persia.

[1] On coins of Rome (p. 243, *infra*) Heraclonas appears A.D. 622/3.

[2] Bury, *Hist.*, ii, p. 208.

[3] No doubt a fancy portrait; see p. xxiii, *supra*, and *infra*, p. 184, note 3.

[4] Pernice, *L'Imp. Eraclio*, p. 64, note.

[5] *Τούτῳ τῷ ἔτει* (615) *γέγονεν ἀπὸ νόμου νόμισμα ἐξάγραμμον ἀργυροῦν, καὶ βασιλικαὶ ῥόγαι δι' αὐτοῦ γεγόνασι καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς ἀρχαιότητος*, *Chron. Alex.*, vol. i, p. 706, ed. Bonn.

[6] So Pernice, op. cit., p. 57. In 626 a formidable but unsuccessful attack was made upon Constantinople by the Persians allied with Avars and Slavs.

In 628 the Persian King Chosroes died. His son made submission to Heraclius and peace was established. In the following year (629) the Empire was again in possession of Egypt and of the other provinces of which Persia had deprived it. The Holy Rood was given back to Heraclius and was solemnly reinstated by him at Jerusalem (A.D. 629).[1] The long cross seen on the coins of A.D. 629/30 in the hands of the Emperor may perhaps be not a mere cruciform sceptre but the Rood itself (Pl. XXIV. 5; XXVII. 20; *infra*, p. 234).

But a power more formidable than the Persian was already rising, and at a time when the Empire was exhausted by long warring and drained by new taxation, the great Islamic movement under Mohammad had to be reckoned with. In 634 the Arab conquest of Syria began. Damascus, Antioch and Jerusalem fell into the hands of the Saracens, and by 638 the conquest was complete. The Arab invasion of Egypt was reserved for the last melancholy years of the reign of Heraclius, and its capital Alexandria did not fall till some time after his death, which took place on 11 Feb. 641.

During this long and momentous reign no less than twelve mints were in operation, but no important changes were made in the coinage beyond the issue of the 'silver Hexagram' (= double miliaresion), a piece of six scripula, extant specimens of which weigh a little over 100 grains Troy. A curious feature of the bronze coinage, probably significant of an ill-supplied treasury and of careless administration, is the constant evidence of restriking. Instances in which new *flans* were prepared for the coinage of Heraclius are probably exceptional; the general rule being to utilize as *flans* any older coins that came to hand, especially those of Tiberius II Constantine, Maurice Tiberius and Phocas. Restriking has been noticed in previous reigns, but under Heraclius it was particularly extensive and slovenly. Little or no attempt is made to obliterate the first types, and the original dates and mint-names are often more conspicuous than those impressed by Heraclius. Sometimes the old coin restruck by Heraclius has itself been originally restruck. In Sicily, the large M coins of the fifth and sixth centuries (Anastasius I—Justinian I) and certain coins of Heraclius himself, struck at various mints, were reissued with no alteration beyond two countermarks which showed the reigning Emperor's head and the name of 'Sicily' (Pl. XXVIII. 3, 4, &c.). A curious parallel may be found in the history of the English coinage under George III, when the government of the day—as a makeshift for a much-needed new issue of five-shilling pieces—put into circulation a great mass of Spanish dollars, countermarked either with G. R. (Georgius rex) or with a small head of George III.

Of the twelve mints, the most important was CONSTANTINOPLE, where

[1] On the date of the restoration of the Rood, see Pernice, op. cit., pp. 317 f., 174 f.

a long and nearly unbroken series of dated coins was issued from the first to the thirtieth year of Heraclius. In bronze, the only important denomination was the follis (marked M). The succession of the types can be studied conveniently on the dated bronze pieces of this mint. In years 1 to 3 we find Heraclius alone; from year 3 to 5, Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantine; from year 6 to 19, the group of Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Martina. In year 20 (= A. D. 629/30) there is a new variety—Heraclius in *military* dress and Heraclius Constantine. In year 30 (A. D. 639/40) we find the three figures of Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas.

Mints of Heraclius.

CARTHAGE in this reign is also a mint of considerable importance. Heraclius as the son of an exarch of Africa had a peculiar regard for the province, and at one time contemplated the substitution of Carthage for Constantinople as his capital. Under Heraclius, Africa was prosperous and peaceful, though towards the end of his reign the disorganization of the province had already begun, and the Berbers and other native peoples were asserting their independence.[1] The African coins present several peculiarities, especially the representation of Heraclius and his eldest son in the guise of Consul. The first appearance here, circ. A. D. 629, of a Greek legend—ЄN TOΔTO NIKA—is also noteworthy.

ALEXANDRIA has a varied and somewhat curious coinage. The capture of the city by the Persians took place at the end of A. D. 617,[2] but in 627/8 the Persians evacuated Egypt, and the Imperial supremacy was restored and confirmed by the peace of 629. It is strange that there should be coins (see *infra*, p. 224, M) that bear dates from 622/3–623/4, and thus fall within the period of Persian rule. The undated coins (*infra*, p. 224; Pl. XXVI. 7, 8) with the star and crescent on the obverse are also remarkable,[3] and these symbols may perhaps commemorate the victory over the Persian king Chosroes, whose emblems they were;[4] and if this is the right interpretation the coins were probably struck in 628, the year of the death of Chosroes, or in 629.

The Persian invasion of Egypt was to be followed, after some years interval, by the still more important attack of the Arabs. This latter invasion began in Dec. 639,[5] and in June 641 (i. e. a few months after the death of Heraclius) Alexandria was attacked. It capitulated in Nov. 641, and was finally evacuated by the Romans in Sept. 642. At the end of 645 the city was retaken by the Romans, but was finally regained by the

[1] Diehl, *L'Afr. byz.*, p. 517 f. In Spain, most of the Imperial possessions were lost in A. D. 616 and again 621–631; Diehl, p. 531.

[2] A. J. Butler, *Arab Conquest of Egypt*, pp. xxvii, xxviii.

[3] Notice also the crown with cross in crescent on No. 276, p. 224, *infra*.

[4] Cp. Froehner, *Annuaire de la soc. franç. de Num.*, 1890, p. 472 f.

[5] Butler, op. cit., for this and the following dates.

Arabs in the summer of 646. It will thus be seen that there was opportunity for the intermittent activity of the mint of Alexandria during the earlier years of Constans II, the successor of Heraclius. I have not, however, ventured definitely to assign coins to his reign, though, as indicated, *infra*, p. 227, some of the more barbarous pieces described under 'Heraclius I, Alexandria' may have been issued A. D. 641–646, and thus during the reign of Constans. It seems likely that with the Arabian conquest in the summer of 641 the mint came to an end. Yet it is just possible that some of the coins with apparently barbarous legends, ΠΑΝ, ΠΟΝ, &c. (*infra*, p. 227), may have emanated from Alexandria even under the domination of the Arabs; for under the new rulers the old civil administration of Egypt was, on the whole, maintained unaltered, and many official posts were even filled by Coptic Christians.[1]

The coinage of Rome is insignificant; that of Ravenna in gold, silver and bronze of much greater importance. In Sicily we have already observed (p. xxv, *supra*) the issue of old *folles* stamped with the Emperor's countermark. The smaller denominations in bronze were struck at Catina.

Antioch (Theoupolis), captured first by the Persians in A. D. 611,[2] and then by the Arabs in 636,[3] issued no coins under Heraclius, though once so prolific a mint. The only exception is formed by the coins of year 7 (= A. D. 616/7) with the inscription ЄЄЧЅЧ, apparently a blundered rendering of 'Theoupolis'.

The old mints of Thessalonica, Nicomedia and Cyzicus continued in operation, and two other places now strike for the first and last time under Byzantine rule—Isaura Palaia, which issued coins of year 8 (= A. D. 617/8), and a Cypriote mint, doubtless Constantia, which struck in year 17 (= A. D. 626/7) or perhaps as early as year 15 (= A. D. 624/5).

'HERACLIUS CONSTANTINE AND HERACLONAS.

Heraclius by his will left the administration of the Empire to his two sons Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas, and to the Empress Martina. Heraclius Constantine died, after a few months' reign, on 24 May, 641. In September, Constantinus (III), called also Constans (II),[4] the young son of Heraclius Constantine and grandson of the great Heraclius, was chosen Emperor. He was crowned in October, and Heraclonas and his mother, Martina, were deposed.

[1] Butler, op. cit., p. 450. Fustat Misr, not Alexandria, was now the capital of Egypt.

[2] Bury's Gibbon, v, 69 f.

[3] Bury, *Hist.*, ii, 267 n.; Bury's Gibbon, v, 437 n.

[4] His baptismal name was Heraclius, changed at his coronation to Constantinus. This last was evidently his official name, Constans being a popular appellation (Bury's Gibbon, v, 176 n.; Kaestner, *De Imperio Constantini III* (1907), p. 24). On the coins he is always 'Constantinus', but to avoid possible difficulties in the numbering of the many Emperors named Constantine, and in accordance with the usage of most modern historians (following Theophanes), the Emperor has here been spoken of as Constans II.

There are no coins that can, with any certainty, be assigned to this period between the death of Heraclius in Feb. 641 and the coronation of Constantinus III (Constans II) in October of the same year.

CONSTANS II (CONSTANTINUS III), Sept. 641 –Sept. (?) 668.

The coinage of Constans II is closely modelled on that of his grandfather, Heraclius, and in various series he associates himself with the figures of his son Constantine IV, Pogonatus (Augustus from A. D. 654), and his younger sons Heraclius and Tiberius. His coins were struck at five mints only—Constantinople, Sicily (Catina or Syracuse), Carthage, Rome and Ravenna—as compared with the twelve mints of Heraclius; in other words, Thessalonica, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, Antioch and Alexandria[1] have ceased to coin, as well as the short-lived mints of Isaura and Cyprus.

The gold coinage issued at the Capital is abundant and well struck and the number of dies employed is very remarkable. The bronze coinage, on the contrary, is very badly struck, and the types are usually impressed on earlier coins, which are sometimes the large coins of the sixth century cut up into two or three pieces. The chief denomination is the follis (marked M) which is now of small module: on most of these coins the inscription *ἀνανέωσις* occurs (see *infra*, p. 266 n.).

The Carthage mint continues to be of considerable importance, though after the Arab invasion of 647 the Imperial domination of Northern Africa began to be seriously threatened. Sicily, in place of the old sixth-century coins which Heraclius had made current by his countermarks, has now types of its own, but even these are generally restruck on earlier money.

Under the rule of Constans, a man of energetic and independent character, the territory of the Empire was not materially curtailed, though in the earlier part of his reign Cyprus was attacked, Rhodes plundered and Armenia lost. Alexandria was razed to the ground in A. D. 646.[2] In 658/9 Muaviah the Caliph made peace with the Emperor. In 663 hostilities were renewed and the Arabs made yearly invasions of Asia Minor.

[1] Some of the barbarous Alexandrian coins catalogued under Heraclius I may possibly have been struck in the early years of Constans II; see *supra*, p. xxvii.

[2] In A.D. 647 GREGORY the Patrician, Governor of Africa, revolted and assumed the purple. According to Ibn Abd-el-Hakam he struck coins with his own effigy (Kaestner, *De Imp. Constant.*, p. 34; Diehl, *L'Afr. byz.*, p. 557). Some small silver coins have been sometimes attributed to him (*Rev. belge*, 1856, p. 191, cp. p. 492; 1857, p. 22; Helbing Sale Cat., 13 May, 1907, lot 170 and plate. The *obv.* has a crowned Imperial bust. *Rev.*, $\frac{O}{\epsilon}$ R. The attribution does not seem to me certain, and the style of the obverse appears to be later than the time of the African Gregory. Two specimens in the British Museum are assigned to the series of Beneventum: one of these formed part of the large collection of *Italian* coins purchased by the Museum in 1847 from Baron Kolb.

Constans was unpopular in the Capital, and his famous *Τύπος*, which forbade all discussion as to the nature of the will and the nature of the energy of Christ, though intended to make for peace, seemed to his subjects to treat with contemptuous indifference the burning theological issues of the day.[1] In 662 he left Constantinople never to return. On his way to Italy he visited Athens, and it is likely enough that he and his courtiers brought with them the numerous gold coins that in our own time have been discovered buried at the site of the Asklepieion.[2] After ravaging the territory of the Dukes of Beneventum, which he was unable to recover for the Empire, Constans took up his residence at Syracuse, where he lived till 668, when he was assassinated by his bathing-attendant. He had reigned twenty-seven years.

His son Constantine IV had, since 654, been associated with his father as Augustus, and it is from this year that Constantine reckons his regnal years when—as is only exceptionally the case—a date is inscribed on his coins. He is said to have acquired the nickname Pogonatus from the circumstance that when he left the Capital for Sicily to avenge his father's death his face was smooth, but when he returned he had grown a beard. On the coins we find both beardless and bearded types, but 'Pogonatus' is an epithet more suitable to the enormous beards of Heraclius and Constans II. than to the short close beard of Constantine as shown on his coins (Pl. XXXVI).

CONSTANTINE IV, POGONATUS, Sept. 668–Sept. 685.

During this reign the Bulgarians settled to the south of the Danube (their kingdom was established A.D. 679), and the Slavs more than once besieged Thessalonica, now no longer an Imperial mint. But the life-and-death struggle was with the Caliph Muaviah and the Saracens. A great siege of Constantinople, extending over the years 672–677, was successfully resisted, and the army and fleet of the infidel suffered disastrous defeat. In 678 peace was made with the Caliphate on honourable terms, and Constantine, who played something of the heroic part of Heraclius and Leo the 'Isaurian', received the congratulations of the western world. It is probably not without significance that on the obverses of his coins this Emperor is represented—almost throughout—as an armed warrior. The design is borrowed from the earliest type of the solidi of the great Justinian (itself modelled on a type found in preceding reigns), and the characteristic feature is that the Emperor holds a spear and a shield (adorned with the device of a horseman attacking a prostrate enemy). On the second type of the solidi of Justinian I (and afterwards on the solidi of his successors) the Emperor holds the globus cruciger instead of the spear, but Constantine IV only exceptionally lays aside his spear for the globus.

[1] Bury, *Hist.*, ii, 304.

[2] Svoronos, in *Journ. internat. d'arch. num.*, 1904, p. 143 f.

Constantine's bronze coins struck at the Capital are of about the same large module as those of Justinian I, though it may be suspected, perhaps, that old coins of Justinian have been restruck with the types of the later Emperor. His Sicilian coins are like those of his father Constans. His Carthage coinage, though showing (on the thick solidi) traces of barbarism, continues to be important: in spite of the Arab invasion of Africa in 669, and of the foundation of Kairouan, south of Carthage, the Imperialists still held their ground, and at the end of the seventh century, Carthage and Hadrumetum and many citadels of the interior were still in their hands.[1]

In the acts of his reign and on many of his coins, Constantine IV is associated with his younger brothers Heraclius and Tiberius, but he deposed them from their Imperial position, *circ.* 680. The extraordinary demand made by the army of the Anatolic district that Constantine should associate his two brothers in his rule because—being believers in the doctrine of the Trinity—they wished to be governed by a trinity of Emperors, may perhaps throw light on the feeling that inspired the frequent representation on Imperial coinage of groups of *three* (e.g. Heraclius and family and later Emperors).

Constantine died in 685, leaving his throne to his eldest son Justinian II, who was then sixteen, and who had been associated with his father (though not apparently on the coins) since 680.

Justinian II was successful in a war with the Bulgarians, but in 692 he quarrelled with the Caliph Abdalmalik, and the Imperial arms suffered defeat in Cilicia and Cappadocia at the hands of the Saracens.

JUSTINIAN II (first reign), Sept. 685–695.

Justinian employed as his ministers two men, Stephanus and Theodotus, whose rapacity and extortionate dealing—not alien to a certain strain of cruelty in his own character—made him immensely unpopular. In 695 he was overthrown by the general Leontius and banished with his nose slit,[2] or at any rate branded, to Cherson.

LEONTIUS, 695–698.

Leontius reigned three years, and like most of the ephemeral monarchs who ascended the Imperial throne, probably issued coins, though none are known to be extant.[3]

With regard to the coinage of Justinian II during the period 685–695 it may be noticed that he introduced some interesting types, notably the head of the Saviour (in two forms), which now appears for the first time on the Imperial coinage (Pl. XXXVIII. 15–17).[4] In one of his coin-legends

[1] Diehl, *L'Afr. byz.*, p. 580.

[2] Hence his nickname Rhinotmetos.

[3] A leaden seal reading *Deus aiuta Leontii Aug. Romion* is attributed to Leontius by Mordtmann in *B. Z.*, 1906, p. 614.

[4] There is, previously, an isolated case of the representation of the figure of Christ

the Emperor describes himself as *Servus Christi*; on other coins the word PAX is conspicuous. His mints are Constantinople, Carthage and Syracuse.

There are no coins (at any rate in the British Museum) belonging to the Ravenna mint, though bronze money may well have been struck there, as was certainly the case in one or two later reigns. But the issue of the great bulk of the gold coinage of Ravenna (distinguishable by its bracteate-like fabric) seems to have ceased with the reign of Heraclius or Constans II.

Coinages of Central and Southern Italy in the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries.

Under Justinian II the coinage of Italian mints differs greatly in style and fabric from that previously issued by the Lombards (in the north of Italy) and by the Imperialist authority at Ravenna.[1] This Italian coinage continues throughout the eighth century and during the ninth till the time of Theophilus and Michael III, i.e. *circ.* A.D. 842. It consists of solidi and tremisses which, as a rule, reproduce the types of the Imperial coinage of Constantinople, reign by reign. But it may be distinguished from the Constantinopolitan money by the following criteria:—1. The coins are rudely engraved in high relief, and type and legend are very rough to the touch, almost, one might say, as if designed to be fingered by a blind man. They nearly always show some trace of barbarism, especially in the frequent blunders of the inscriptions. 2. The gold is often much alloyed either with silver or with baser metals: some of the coins have the appearance of electrum, others of silver, more or less debased. 3. Various letters and a star are often found in the field of the reverses.

These coins have been much neglected by numismatists, though de Salis, in arranging the British Museum collection, has rendered a useful service in bringing a number of them together under the heading of 'the Italian class'. I have arranged many others in the same way, but the great difficulty is to determine at what mints, and by whom, these pieces were struck. Their general provenance seems to be Italy, Central and Southern, and many bear a remarkable resemblance to the gold coins of the Lombard Duchy of Beneventum.[2] This ducal coinage of Beneventum

on a rare solidus of Marcian, struck *circ.* A.D. 450. On the *rev.*, the Saviour, wearing the nimbus cruciger, stands blessing the bride and bridegroom, Pulcheria and Marcian; see G. Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 234; Pl. IX. 8, solidus in Hunter Museum; cp. Dressel in *Zeit. f. Num.*, xxi, p. 247 f.

[1] Even before the time of Justinian II there are gold coins, inscribed with the names of Constans II and of Constantine IV, which are not of the 'bracteate' fabric but resemble the Italian coins with the name of Justinian II here referred to.

[2] On the Beneventum coinage see Keary, *Coinages of Western Europe*, p. 99; Blanchet, *Nouv. manuel de num.*, II, p. 212; Engel and Serrure, *Traité de num.*, i, pp. 35, 288. The coins of the Principality of Salerno may also be compared, but these do not

took its rise under Romoald II, *circ.* A. D. 698, and consists of imitations of the solidi of Justinian II, whose bust and legends (much blundered) are copied by Romoald and his successors. Grimoald III, the contemporary of Charlemagne, first places his own name on the Beneventine coins instead of the blundered name of Justinian II.[1]

The provenance of the Italian coins now under discussion, and their resemblance to the Beneventum coinage, seem to authorize us in describing them as a coinage of Central and Southern Italy. They can hardly have formed part of the Beneventine currency, though another Lombard Duchy, that of Spoleto,[2] in Central Italy, might be a possible claimant. On the whole, it seems best to regard these coins—or at least certain groups of them—as Imperial issues minted at Rome and in the South Italian possessions of the Empire in the toe and heel of the peninsula. The barbarous style and blundered lettering are difficulties in attributing many of the coins to Rome; on the other hand (as Prof. Oman has pointed out to me) the style of the earliest Papal coins (those of Adrian I, A. D. 772–795; *rev.* R M)[3] recalls the style of these Italian gold coins. Probably only a careful study of the provenance of these coins—such as could best be made by an Italian numismatist—will enable us to determine their classification. Meanwhile, I have catalogued all these pieces under the heading Central and Southern Italy, even though they are not demonstrably of Imperial mints; at the same time assigning specifically to Rome those specimens which by their style and from the presence of letters in the field seem to suggest this attribution.[4]

begin till the time of Siconolfus, A. D. 839–849: see Engel and Serrure, i, p. 291 and F. Gaetano, *Le Monete delle Zecche di Salerno*, Salerno, 1891.

[1] The coins before Grimoald III are assigned to different Dukes according to the letters and symbols found in the field of the coins.

[2] The earliest pieces hitherto assigned by numismatists to the Duchy of Spoleto are coins of Guido (d. 894): Gnecchi, *Bibliogr.*, p. 368. It may be also remarked that the earliest coins of the Duchy of Naples—another conceivable claimant—are assigned by A. Sambon to the time of Leo III the Isaurian, A. D. 717. They are followed, but probably not till *circ.* 821, by the money of the later Dukes: Engel and Serrure, *Traité*, i, p. 293 f. The coins now in question are certainly not of the Lombard Kingdom of North Italy, where coinage inscribed with the kings' names probably begins with Grimoald, A. D. 662, and is continued by his successors of the seventh and eighth centuries. This regal Lombardic coinage is of *thin*, bracteate-like fabric. On the coinage of Central and Southern Italy, especially in the tenth and eleventh centuries, see J. Gay, *L'Italie méridionale*, Paris, 1904, p. 587 f. During those centuries there are abundant references in extant documents to the Byzantine solidi (*solidi Romanati*; *soteriki*, i.e. with the type of the Saviour; *skyphati*) as forming a medium of exchange in Italy, side by side with the local silver coins such as the *tari* of Amalfi. These solidi must have been the ordinary solidi minted at Constantinople, for our Central and Southern Italian class of gold coins does not seem to have been minted subsequently to *circ.* A. D. 842.

[3] Engel and Serrure, *Traité*, i, p. 284.

[4] Some portions of this section are expanded from my article in *Corolla numismatica* (1906), p. 330 f.

In 698 Leontius, the supplanter of Justinian II, was dethroned and banished to a monastery by the admiral Apsimarus, who, as Emperor, assumed the name of Tiberius (III). During his reign the Imperialists took the offensive against the Saracens, invaded Northern Syria, and were victorious in Cilicia. We have coins of Tiberius III struck at Constantinople, Syracuse, and (in bronze only) at Ravenna.

TIBERIUS III, APSIMARUS, 698–705.

A few gold coins may be also, possibly, assigned to Carthage in 698, the year in which that city was finally taken by the Arabs.[1] After this capture, which was followed in a few years (A. D. 709) by the surrender of Septem (Ceuta), the Roman rule, and, with it, the Roman official coinage, ceased to exist in Africa. In spite of this, we find in the reign of Tiberius III, and in many subsequent reigns, till as late as the time of Basil I (died 886), a series of gold and bronze coins which bear Imperial types, and which by their provenance, style and blundered inscriptions seem to proclaim themselves as of African origin, or at least as modelled on coins of the old Carthaginian mint. The coins of this series are generally in high relief and often of alloyed gold (in these respects resembling the Italian coins discussed on p. xxxi), but they have other peculiarities; the heads, for instance, are very stiffly drawn, and the face presents the appearance of a mask. Count de Salis, who partially arranged the series of these coins in the British Museum, has labelled it 'African'. But it seems, on historical grounds, highly improbable that all these coins can have been minted in Africa and exclusively used there. I have therefore catalogued them (whether Imperial or non-Imperial) under the purposely vague title of the 'Provincial Coinage'. It is possible that this coinage may have been in use in Sardinia, while Sicily has, *a priori*, a still better claim, and there is some little evidence as to the Sicilian provenance of the coins.[2] Another alternative is that some of the coins may have supplemented the Arab issues in Africa, or have been struck by native tribes who had been previously accustomed to use the Imperial money issued at Carthage.[3]

Coinage of Africa. 'Provincial Coinage.'

Tiberius III was reigning only in fancied security. In 704 the dethroned Justinian managed to escape from Cherson, and in 705, with the aid of the Bulgarian army, made himself master of the Capital where, in the Hippodrome, he put to death the two usurpers,

JUSTINIAN II (second reign), 705–711.

[1] On the chronology, Diehl, *L'Afr. byz.*, p. 582 f.

[2] e. g. various coins of this class, chiefly of the eighth and ninth centuries, which came to me at the British Museum for examination (in 1905) were found mixed with Byzantine and other coins that were undoubtedly of Sicily.

[3] The Arab coins in use were those of the Omayyad Caliphs (A.D. 661–750) and the Abbasid Caliphs (A.D. 750, &c.). Then, the coinage of the Aghlabids in Tunis, &c. A.D. 800–909. (Also the Idrisids of Morocco, A.D. 788–985.)

Leontius and Tiberius III, Apsimarus—'treading', as it was said in scriptural language, 'upon the Lion and the Asp.'

Justinian caused his young son Tiberius to be crowned Augustus, and associated him with himself on all the coins struck after his restoration. These coins were struck only at the Constantinople mint. There are no coins of Syracuse or Ravenna. In 705 Syracuse had been attacked by the Arabs and great spoils taken from it: from this time the issue of Sicilian coinage appears to have ceased, unless the 'Provincial' coinage just referred to (p. xxxiii) is to be regarded as Sicilian. The Ravenna mint ceased to coin in the reign of Leo III (A. D. 717–741).

Justinian II was put to death in 711 by the Armenian Bardanes, called Philippicus, who had induced the army to revolt and seize Constantinople. The little Tiberius, a child of about six years, was torn from the altar to which he clung for safety and brutally killed. Such was the pathetic end of the last representative of the great House of Heraclius, once the bulwark of the Empire against its Persian and Arab foes.

Philippicus, as Emperor, proved himself a mere man of pleasure, who paid no attention to public affairs. He was dethroned in June, 713, as the result of a conspiracy, and his eyes were put out. On the obverse of his coins Philippicus is represented as holding in addition to the usual globus an eagle-headed sceptre (Pl. XLI. 11). It is tempting to connect the appearance of this sceptre with the story[1] that Philippicus had been banished by Tiberius III because of a dream in which Philippicus was seen with his head overshadowed by an eagle—an omen betokening future sovereignty. But on these coins Philippicus seems to be represented as *Consul*, this eagle-headed sceptre being a characteristic of the representations of Heraclius, Phocas, and their predecessors in their consular capacity: it is found also on the well-known consular diptychs.

PHILIPPICUS, BARDANES, Dec. 711–June 713.

The coins of this reign are chiefly of Constantinople, but the solidus (Pl. XLI. 14) described, *infra*, ii, p. 359, No. 9, is undoubtedly Italian, and was apparently struck at the Roman mint. It must have been issued in the usual course immediately after the accession of the Emperor, for we know that as soon as it was ascertained at Rome that Philippicus was a heretic and a monothelite, there was a violent popular outbreak. The people refused to recognize his acts of sovereignty, and declined to use the solidi bearing his effigy:—*hisdem temporibus cum statuisset populus Romanus nequaquam haeretici Imperatoris nomen, aut chartas, vel figuram solidi suscipere.*[2] A new Duke of Rome sent by the Exarch

[1] Bury, *Hist.*, ii, p. 357.

[2] *Lib. Pontif.*, 174; Diehl, *L'Exarchat de Ravenne*, p. 362; Gregorovius, *Rome*, ii, pp. 208–212, Eng. trans.; Wroth in *Corolla Numismatica* (1906), p. 331.

on behalf of Philippicus was resisted by the former Duke, Christopher, and expelled from the city.

ANASTASIUS II, June 713–Jan. 716.

Anastasius II, the successor of Philippicus, was overthrown in 716, after a short reign, by the soldiers of the Theme Opsikion. As an orthodox Emperor he was welcomed by the people of Rome who had just rejected his predecessor, and his coins were struck at Rome as well as at Constantinople. On the coins, his private name 'Artemius' appears in conjunction with his assumed Imperial name 'Anastasius'.

THEODOSIUS III, Jan. 716 –25 March 717.

The place of Anastasius was taken by Theodosius III, an obscure commissioner of taxes, of Adramytium in Mysia, who under the stress of a great Saracen onslaught upon the Empire soon abdicated in favour of the distinguished general Leo, who was proclaimed on 25 March, 717.

LEO III the 'Isaurian', 25 March, 717 –18 June, 741.

Leo III, generally known in history as the Isaurian, though, as a native of Germanicia in Commagene, he was really a Syrian, was, like Heraclius and Constantine IV, one of the heroic defenders of the Empire and Christendom against the Moslem. From the great siege of Constantinople, which took place in the first year of Leo's reign, A. D. 717–718, the Saracens retired discomfited—with the great army of the Caliph decimated and his armada shattered. 'The date 718 (says Bury) is really oecumenical', and Leo is more important in history than Charles Martel.[1] Under Leo and his House the Empire now begins to acquire that new vigour which, in the ninth and tenth centuries, was to animate its still more expansive life under the dynasty of Basil the Macedonian.

Leo was a great reformer. He reorganized the army, developed the system of the Themes,[2] and devoted attention to finance. By the issue of his *Ecloga* (a legal handbook written in Greek) and of military, agricultural, and maritime codes[3] he rendered notable service to his subjects, to whom Roman law and the Latin language had ceased to be intelligible.[4]

The great iconoclastic movement—the centre of interest in this reign and in many succeeding reigns—was inaugurated by Leo III in 726 by

[1] Leo's decisive battle over the Saracens at Akroenos in 739 is also noteworthy: see W. M. Ramsay in *Studies in hist. and art of the Eastern Provinces* (1906), p. 288.

[2] On this subject, see, besides the well-known essay of Gelzer, Lombard, *Constantin V*, p. 82 f.; Diehl, in his *Études byz.*, pp. 276–292 ('Un trait caractérise essentiellement le régime des thèmes; c'est la réunion entre les mains d'un même gouverneur des pouvoirs civils et militaires,' p. 277).

[3] Leo's connexion with the two last-named codes is not, however, ascertained with certainty; cp. Lombard, op. cit., p. 84 f.

[4] The coins, however, continue to bear Latin legends.

his decree commanding the total abolition of images, but it concerns us here only in one of its minor manifestations—its influence on the Imperial coin-types. Ever since the time of Tiberius II Constantine, the reverse type of the coins, whenever it was not a mere mark of value (M, K, &c.), had consisted of a representation of the Cross. Towards the close of the seventh century Justinian II made an innovation by introducing two interesting heads of the Saviour, with a cross shown behind the head. Justinian's successor (Tiberius III) once more displayed the cross on his coins, but there can be little doubt that but for the reforming zeal now directed against both iconolatry and mariolatry, the experiment of Justinian II would have been repeated and improved on, and that those figures of the Saviour, of the Virgin, and the Saints, which are common on the later Byzantine coinage would have appeared much earlier and probably in greater variety.

On his coins Leo retained the cross, with the symbolism of which he had no quarrel, for we know that when the great image of Christ was removed from the Palace gateway—to the outrage of a popular feeling which (according to the point of view adopted) we may account either devout or superstitious—he caused a simple cross to be set up in its stead. Under his successor (Constantine V) the coinage becomes more secularized,[1] and the ingenious device is adopted of placing the head of an Imperial personage on *each* side of the coin, instead of merely placing both the heads on the obverse and a religious device on the reverse. Constantine V is known to have set up in Constantinople many statues, in gold and silver, of himself, some of which, if Nicephorus[2] is to be trusted, occupied the site of images of the Saviour.

In 720 Leo III had crowned his infant son Constantine V (born 718). De Salis and others have denied the existence of any coins belonging to this joint rule, but certain pieces representing Constantine beardless and Leo bearded seem to have a good claim to fill the lacuna.[3] The gold coinage of the Emperor Leo is fairly abundant, but his bronze, and still more the silver[4] money is now extremely rare and can never have been very plentiful. At Ravenna, only bronze pieces were struck, probably at the beginning of the reign; but the coins that can be assigned to Rome and to the Central and South Italian class are fairly numerous. In what I am obliged to call vaguely the 'Provincial' class, there are solidi obviously modelled on the earlier products of the Carthage mint.

[1] The Emperor, however, holds a cross, and the cross is the reverse type of the silver coins.

[2] Cp. Lombard, op. cit., p. 101.

[3] Cp. vol. ii, p. 366, No. 8, *infra*.

[4] Finlay (*Hist.*, i, p. 450; cp. ii, p. 32) would attribute silver coins usually given to Leo V, to Leo III in conjunction with Constantine V, but he has not examined the numismatic difficulties in his proposed arrangement.

Leo died in 741 and was succeeded by his son Constantine V, a good soldier and a vigorous and intelligent statesman, who has too long suffered in the eyes of posterity from being known mainly through the distorting medium of biographers who were his theological opponents.[1] Like his father, he joined eagerly in the iconoclastic movement, with which (in the later part of his reign) he coupled a crusade of his own against monasticism—undertaken probably quite as much on political and social as on religious grounds. He was successful in defending his frontiers, and beat back the Slav, the Saracen, and the Bulgarian. In Italy he fared less well, and the year 751 is memorable for the taking of Ravenna by the Lombards under Aistulf and the overthrow of the Exarchate, which then passed by the donation of the Frank King Pepin to the Pope. In 773 Charlemagne destroyed the kingdom of the Lombards and sided with the Pope, Hadrian I, who was the first successor of St. Peter to strike a coinage independently of the Emperor.

CONSTANTINE V, COPRONYMUS, 18 June, 741? –14 Sept. 775

Constantine maintained the finances of the Empire in a flourishing condition,[2] though we hear much of his brilliant court and costly largesses, and of public works, such as the restoration of the aqueduct of Valens. On both sides of his coins he continues the practice that long subsisted of representing the heads and figures of various members of the Imperial family. His coins retain the head of his father, Leo III, and in A. D. 751 he introduces the head and name of the newly-crowned 'Leo the younger', i. e. Leo IV, his son by Irene, daughter of the Chagan of the Khazars.

At Constantinople, in addition to the gold and silver money, there is a fairly plentiful issue of bronze, most of which is dated in the thirtieth year of his reign = 749/50 A. D. The custom of dating the bronze coinage had fallen into desuetude, and it is doubtful if it was revived in later reigns.[3] The coinage of the 'Provincial' class is also abundant, and the bronze coins with the title ΔΕCΠ[ΟΤΗC] are well struck.[4] The coinage of RAVENNA had long since dwindled down to the issue of a few bronze pieces, and had apparently come to an end even before the Lombard conquest of A. D. 751. The Imperial coinage struck at ROME, on the other hand, is somewhat important, in spite of the inauguration (already referred to) of a purely Papal currency and of the break between Pope and Emperor, which practically dates from *circ.* 756. What we have called the Central and South Italian class ceases to be of importance after the death of Constantine V, though Naples and Calabria and Sicily still adhered to the Empire.

[1] See A. Lombard, *Constantin V*, Paris, 1902; especially chap. ii, 'La légende de Constantin V.'

[2] Lombard, op. cit., p. 101.

[3] See *infra*, § 6, under 'Dates.'

[4] On the use of δεσπότης, see p. xl n., *infra*.

The earlier part of the reign of Constantine V was disturbed by the rising of Artavasdes, the son-in-law of Leo III, who seized the capital and assumed the Imperial crown, which he also shared with his son Nicephorus. Both father and son were captured ere long and blinded by Constantine, but the coins figured in Pl. XLV exist as rare memorials of their reign. Fig. 16 is a neatly-engraved solidus of Constantinople, but Figs. 18 and 19 are of the Roman mint, and are closely modelled on the Roman solidi of the previous reign (Leo III jointly with Constantine V). The strange conjunction, in the case of Fig. 18, of Artavasdes with his rival Constantine V. is perhaps due to nothing more than the error of an engraver, who more or less mechanically copied the reverse of a solidus of Leo III and Constantine V.[1]

ARTAVASDES and NICEPHORUS, 27 June, 742 ? –744 ?

Leo IV (nicknamed the Khazar), who had ruled jointly with his father Constantine V since A. D. 751, became sole ruler on Constantine's death in 775. His health was weak, and special measures were taken to secure the succession[2] to Constantine VI, his son by Irene, the beautiful Athenian. On 24 April, 776, this son, a child of about six, was crowned at Constantinople, the governors of the themes and all classes of the citizens having already sworn allegiance to him. Constantine VI is associated with his father on all the coins issued by Leo IV, and appears on the solidi, e. g. Pl. XLV. 21, as his throne-fellow. The figures are of nearly equal size and height, but the chubby face of the child-Emperor is quaintly contrasted with the father's conventional oval visage and 'beard of formal cut'.

LEO IV, the KHAZAR, 14 Sept. 775 –8 Sept. 780, with his son CONSTANTINE VI from 24 April, 776.

The gold and bronze money of this reign further displays the heads of Leo III and Constantine V, identified by the coin-legends as the 'grandfather' and 'father' of Leo IV.

On the death of Leo IV, 8 Sept. 780, the boy Constantine VI and his mother Irene began their joint reign. The whole soul of Irene was possessed by ambition, but it was the ambition (as Finlay drily remarks) of reigning alone, not of reigning well. It was not, indeed, till 790, when Constantine was about twenty, that he tried to break loose from his mother's control. Irene was then deposed by the soldiers, and her favourites were dismissed, though in Jan. 792 she was again restored by Constantine to her old position.

CONSTANTINE VI and IRENE, 8 Sept. 780 –15 Aug. 797. IRENE (alone), 15 Aug. 797 –31 Oct. 802.

[1] It may be noted that there are some Papal documents dated by the years of Artavasdes.

[2] Bury, *Hist.*, ii, p. 478.

The rule of Constantine and his mother lasted till 797 when, on Aug. 15, Irene caused her son to be deposed and blinded. She then ruled—the sole occupant of the throne and the last representative of the 'Isaurian' dynasty—for about five years, until in 802 (31 Oct.) she was herself deposed by Nicephorus, her treasurer, and finally died in banishment in Lesbos.

On the coins of the joint reign, the heads of the two rulers are always associated. In the case of the gold coins of her sole reign the Empress adopts the unusual practice of placing her own bust on the reverse as well as on the obverse (Pl. XLVI. 10). She appears in a robe embroidered, like the consular dress of the Emperors, with a lozenge pattern and holds a cruciform sceptre and the globus; but the portrait is highly conventional, and does not materially differ from the portrait of her son. The bronze coins of Irene and, no doubt, some of her gold pieces were probably employed for the *ὑπατεία* or consular donative which Irene liberally distributed to the people on the Easter Monday (1 April) of 799, the day on which she went in procession from the Church of the Apostles to the palace.[1] This procession, we are told, was carried out with unusual pomp. 'The Roman world (says Gibbon) bowed to the government of a female; and, as she moved through the streets of Constantinople, the reins of four milk-white steeds were held by as many patricians, who marched on foot before the golden chariot of their queen.'

In style and types the coinage of Constantine and Irene follows the stereotyped model of the earlier 'Isaurian' rulers, i. e. it displays only Imperial busts and figures.[2] Yet a new departure in coin-decoration might well have been expected from Irene, for she reversed the policy of her iconoclastic predecessors, and at the Seventh Oecumenical Council, held (at Nicaea) in 787, the figure of the holy cross and holy images (especially figures of Christ, the Virgin, angels and holy men) were declared to be lawful in stone or any other material, inasmuch as they stimulated those who beheld them to think of the originals.

The annals of the two reigns include disastrous campaigns against the Bulgarians, and the payment to the Arabs of a great tribute of gold pieces to purchase peace for Asia Minor.[3] But the most remarkable event of Irene's reign took place on the Christmas Day of 800, when the Pope (Leo III) crowned Charles the Great, King of the Franks, as Roman Emperor. The allegiance of successive Popes to the Imperial throne had

[1] 'Ρίψασα ὑπατείαν ἐν τῇ μέσῃ πολλήν, Cedr., vol. ii, p. 28, ed. Bonn. Coins were liberally distributed on the occasion of a coronation—three gold solidi, three silver coins and three 'obols' in purses (*ἐπικόμβια*), or there were distributions of *νομίσματα* (*solidi*): cp. Codin., *De off.*, cap. 17, p. 88, Bonn; ib., p. 98; cp. Comm. in Codin., pp. 355, 356, *ὑπατεία* of semisses, tremisses and newly-struck solidi.

[2] Except the silver coinage, of which the cross potent long remained the usual type.

[3] Haroun-er-Rashid was Caliph in A.D. 786.

long been weakening. Now came the absolute and final breach, and we have henceforth to deal mainly with an eastern, as distinct from a western, Roman Empire.

It is probably significant that there are, apparently, no Imperial coins struck at the mint of Rome under Constantine V,[1] the scourge of monks and image-worshippers, nor are any found under Constantine VI and Irene, though (in 785) these rulers were gratefully hailed by the Pope as a new Constantine the Great and a new Helena.

Nicephorus, Irene's successor, reigned alone till Dec. 803, when he crowned his son Stauracius. On the solidi of his sole reign he had restored the cross potent as the reverse type, but the solidi of the joint reign display an Imperial head on each side, after the model of his iconoclastic predecessors. On these latter coins Nicephorus has the title of *βασιλεύς*, his son being described as *δεσπότης*.[2]

NICEPHORUS I, 31 Oct. 802 –26 July, 811. STAURACIUS (his son), Dec. 803 –2 Oct. 811.

The ex-treasurer turned his attention chiefly to finance. He imposed new taxes and tributes but practised a well-judged economy as a set-off to the extravagance of his predecessor. In this reign Haroun-er-Rashid again overran Asia Minor, and was again bought off by an indemnity. But the most interesting political event is the treaty of Nicephorus (A. D. 803) with Charlemagne, defining the limits of the eastern and western Empires. The authority of Charlemagne over Rome, the Exarchate of Ravenna, and the Pentapolis was acknowledged by Nicephorus, while at the same time the western Emperor admitted the supremacy of his eastern 'brother' over the maritime parts of Dalmatia and the south of Italy.

The cessation of the (eastern) Imperial coinage at Rome has already been noticed, but we still find under Nicephorus and in a few subsequent reigns solidi of Italian origin bearing Imperial types. These pieces have a quasi-barbarous appearance, and are of base gold, or electrum, but they presumably represent a currency issued for the use of Byzantine subjects in the south of Italy.[3] Nicephorus was killed during a campaign in Bulgaria on 26 July, 811; Stauracius then reigned till October 2, when he was deposed by Michael I, Rhangabe, the husband of his sister Procopia.

[1] At least of his *sole* reign.

[2] *Δεσπότης* had already first appeared on the 'Provincial' bronze of Leo III, where it is applied to Leo himself and to his son Constantine V. Again, on the corresponding coins of Constantine V, it is applied to the deceased Emperor Leo III and to the reigning Emperor Constantine V. On the coins of Nicephorus I, *δεσπότης* has more the sense of 'Prince', 'heir-apparent', and is applied to the Emperor's son, while *βασιλεύς* is reserved for the father.

[3] Cp. p. xxxii, *supra*.

A few months after his accession Michael crowned his son Theophylactus, who appears with him on the coins. But Michael's incompetent conduct of the Bulgarian war led to the deposition of both father and son, after about two years' rule (813). Michael, although, like Irene, a supporter of the image-worshippers, made no change in the types of the coinage: the head of Christ which Sabatier and others have described as appearing on his solidi clearly belongs to the coinage of Michael III.[1]

MICHAEL I, 2 Oct. 811 –11 July, 813 and THEOPHYLACTUS, 25 Dec. 811 –11 July, 813.

Leo V, the Armenian, the competent officer who had been chosen by the army to replace the weak Michael I, drove back the Bulgarians when they appeared before Constantinople, and after the death of Krum (815), their formidable ruler, concluded a thirty years' peace with King Omortag.

LEO V, the Armenian, 11 July, 813 –25 Dec. 820. CONSTANTINE (his son), 25 Dec. 813 –25 Dec. 820.

Leo restored the discipline of the army, purified the civil administration, and enforced a stricter dispensation of justice. But the trimming policy of the 'Chameleon' (as he was called) on the image-controversy pleased nobody, and at last the Council of 815 re-established the Acts of the Council (754) of Constantine V ordering the removal of images and pictures.

Leo's coins are of the usual character, and on nearly all he is associated with his son Constantine. He met his death in his own chapel on Christmas Day, 820, at the hands of conspirators who proclaimed the distinguished general Michael of Amorium his successor, and banished Constantine to a monastery.

Early in his reign Michael II crowned his son Theophilus, and all the known coins appear to have been issued in their joint names.[2] Michael died a natural death in Oct. 829, but his reign had been marked by many disasters.[3] Crete was lost to the Arabs in 826, and held by them till an Eastern Emperor (Nicephorus Phocas) long after (961) recovered it; Sicily, often attacked in the eighth century, was now again invaded by the Arabs (827), who began gradually to settle there, with Palermo as their chief military centre, though the conquest was not completed till 878, in the reign of Basil I.

MICHAEL II, 25 Dec. 820 –Oct. 829, and THEOPHILUS (his son), 821?–Oct. 829.

[1] See note, *infra*, ii, p. 405.

[2] See notes, *infra*, ii, pp. 414, 416, on Michael II, and Brooks in *B. Z.*, 1901, p. 540 f. as to the coronation of Theophilus.

[3] Thomas the Slavonian, in the course of his remarkable rebellion, 822–Oct. 824, was crowned at Antioch, but there is no evidence that he struck coins.

Theophilus was an iconoclast of a rather violent type, but some sympathy may be felt with his passion for building, and his taste for the acquisition of gems and embroidery, and all the productions of goldsmith and silversmith. The famous golden tree with its (mechanically) roaring lions and its melodious birds was an elaborate toy in which he delighted. More important was his reconstruction and improvement of the sea-walls of the capital, and his pride in this useful undertaking is proclaimed with unexampled frequency by inscriptions on the walls.[1] Theophilus was unfortunate in his wars with the Saracens, and lost Amorium, his family city, to the Caliph Motassem. In this reign the coinage that we have attributed to the South Italian possessions of the Eastern Empire apparently comes to an end. The 'Provincial' coinage ceases in the next reign but one, i.e. under Basil I.

THEOPHILUS, 3 Oct. 829 –20 Jan. 842. With CONSTANTINE, and with MICHAEL III (born 839).

Some space ought here to be devoted to discussing the family history of Theophilus in connexion with the coins. The wife of Theophilus was THEODORA, 'the Paphlagonian', and legend, wearing only, it is to be feared, the mask of history, declares that he chose her (as Paris chose the loveliest goddess) by presenting her—one among many fair competitors—with a golden apple. The marriage (however brought about) probably took place in A.D. 821,[2] during the lifetime of his father Michael II. There were several children of this union whose names occur on coins in conjunction with Theophilus, and these coins may be classified as follows:—

1. With the head of Theophilus alone.

2. Heads of Theophilus and Theodora and their three daughters (all otherwise known), Thecla, Anna and Anastasia (Pl. XLVIII. 14).[3]

3. Theophilus in conjunction with a 'Michael' (always *bearded*) and a 'Constantine' (always beardless).

4. Theophilus and Constantine (the latter, beardless).

5. Theophilus and a *beardless* 'Michael.'

Of these series, No. 2 (Pl. XLVIII. 14) is, in many ways, the most interesting and important. This coin can hardly have been struck during the lifetime of Michael II (with whom Theophilus was then associated as 'prince'), because Michael II (Emperor) finds no place upon it. The *earliest* possible date of its issue must therefore be Oct. 829, when Theophilus became Emperor after his father's death. From the fact that only the *female* household of Theophilus is represented thereon, it may be

[1] Van Millingen, *Byz. Const.* (Walls), pp. 182, 183.

[2] Brooks in *B. Z.*, x (1901), p. 540 f.

[3] Mary, another female relation of Theophilus is sometimes supposed (Brooks in *B. Z.*, x, p. 544) to have been his eldest daughter; by others (E. K. in *B. Z.*, xi (1902), p. 256) to have been his sister. She does not figure on the coins. There is also a Pulcheria named as the daughter of Theophilus. She is likewise absent from the coins.

fairly assumed– as Schlumberger has suggested[1]—that at the time when the coin was struck Theophilus and his wife had not been favoured with male offspring. Yet Theophilus had sons. The young Constantine on Nos. 3 and 4 in our list, though often said to be 'unknown to history' is evidently the 'Constantine, son of Theophilus,' of whom there is a bare mention in the *De Cerimoniis*.[2]

The bearded Michael on No. 3 has been sometimes assumed to be a son (otherwise unknown) of Theophilus. As he is represented *bearded*, his birth would have to be placed soon after the marriage of Theophilus (A.D. 821). But from our argument about the 'family' coin (No. 2), it results that Theophilus had no male children till after *circ.* 829. This bearded Michael, therefore, was probably not the son of Theophilus, nor do we know that he was his brother. I fall back, then, on the simple hypothesis that he is Michael II, the deceased father of Theophilus, who is placed on the coin (as was the practice under the Isaurian dynasty) in commemoration, and perhaps also to range symmetrically with previous types. It is, indeed, noticeable that this bearded Michael only appears as one of the family group of three, and not *alone* with Theophilus, as does the young Constantine (No. 4).

The *beardless* Michael (No. 5) is clearly the well-known son of Theophilus who became Michael III, and earned the unenviable nickname of 'the Drunkard'. He was born late in his father's reign (A.D. 839), and was only three when Theophilus died.

The course of events I suppose to have been as follows. At the time of his accession in 829, Theophilus had no sons. For a time he reigned alone, but in a year or two (*circ.* 832?)[3] a son Constantine was born, and was associated in the Empire. This son died, or was displaced, probably in or before 839, when Michael (III) came into existence, Michael being crowned in 840 and associated with Theophilus on the coins.

In the coinage some innovations were made by Theophilus. He restored the cross (now the patriarchal cross) on some specimens, and on the *folles*, an inscription—in this case ΘЄΟFILЄ AVϤOVSTЄ SV ЋICAS—takes the place of the familiar mark of value M.[4] He also introduces on coins the legend *Κύριε βοήθει τῷ σῷ δούλῳ* so familiar on Byzantine seals and other monuments.[5] On some of his coins Theophilus describes himself and his son Constantine as the *δοῦλοι* of Christ: Justinian II, on his solidi, had called himself *Servus Christi*.

[1] *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, p. 141 f.

[2] Const. Porph., *De Cerim.*, ii, 42 = vol. i, p. 645, ed. Bonn:—*ἕτερον λαρνάκιον πράσινον, ἐν ᾧ ἀπόκειται Κωνσταντῖνος ὁ υἱὸς Θεοφίλου.* The difficulty naturally found by Mr. E. W. Brooks (who cites this passage, *u. s.*) as to Constantine being sometimes *bearded* is caused only by a mistake of Sabatier's: Constantine is always *beardless* on the coins.

[3] Cp. Brooks, loc. cit., p. 544.

[4] This mark of value is continued only on the 'Provincial' bronze.

[5] Schlumberger, *Sigillographie*, pp. 29–35, 42, 43, &c.

Theophilus died in Jan. 842, leaving his child Michael III to the care of his widow Theodora, who proved a prudent and economical regent.

MICHAEL III, 'the Drunkard' 20 Jan. 842 –23 Sept. 867. THEODORA (widow of Theophilus), regent till 856.

At the opening of the reign solidi were issued with the head of Theodora (styled ΘЄSPVhA) on one side, and on the other the little Emperor and his sister Thecla robed as 'Augusta' (Pl. XLIX. 14). On a solidus struck when the Emperor was a few years older, the busts only of Michael and Theodora appear, and the reverse presents the head of the Saviour (Pl. XLIX. 16). The reappearance of this last-named type is clearly due to the action of Theodora, who restored the worship of images, and brought the great controversy to an end by the overthrow of the iconoclasts. The divine image had been first introduced by Justinian II, A. D. 685–695, but was not destined to reappear on the coins till the reign of Michael III. There can be little doubt that it is reproduced from one of the old coins of Justinian II (Pl. XXXVIII. 16), though the encircling legend is somewhat altered. The sacred head is not nimbate, but the cross is seen behind it.[1]

In 856 Theodora retired from the regency, and her daughter Thecla and the two daughters Anastasia and Anna, who once figured on a coin of Theophilus (Pl. XLVIII. 14), were at this time, or earlier, banished to a monastery.

Michael himself had grown up dissolute and sottish; he plunged eagerly into the contests of the Hippodrome, and lived on familiar terms with the charioteers: with his boon companions he mimicked the sacred rites of the church and the solemn religious processions.

A noteworthy incident in this reign is the appearance in the Bosporus of a new enemy, the Russians, who attacked Constantinople (A. D. 860), though they were finally driven off. It has already been stated that the 'Provincial' coinage comes to an end in the ninth century (reign of Basil I), but a mint for several centuries dormant, that of Cherson in the Crimea, now displays some activity. Its coins are all of bronze, and are of very rude workmanship and design. This important commercial centre had been, from the time of Justinian II till the reign of Theophilus, governed by a president, *πρωτεύων* or *πρωτοπολίτης*, and a council of senators. Theophilus had in A. D. 833 sent thither a *strategos*, and an Imperial officer of this name thenceforward ruled there, with the *πρωτεύων* and senate in subordination.[2]

[1] A similar head of Christ appears on a ring of Basil, the great chamberlain (*παρακοιμώμενος*), who is in all probability identical with Basil (I), afterwards the colleague of Michael III: Schlumberger, *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, p. 39 f. Cf. Cabrol, *Dict.*, s. v. Anneaux, p. 207.

[2] Schlumberger, *Sigil.*, p. 235; Bury, *Hist.*, ii, p. 357; Koehne, *Mus. Kotschoubey*, i, p. 200 f.

The end of the worthless Michael came on 23 Sept. 867 when, 'in the hour of intoxication and sleep,' he was murdered at the instigation of his familiar companion, the grand chamberlain Basil (I), whom he had associated with himself in the Empire since May, 866.

BASIL I, the Macedonian, 24 Sept. 867 –29 Aug. 886.

Basil, the groom and horse-tamer, who had risen to be a high court official and co-emperor, was the founder of the great Macedonian dynasty which was destined to rule the Eastern Empire for nearly two centuries. Though not himself a great soldier or a man of culture, he was of acute and vigorous intelligence; he recognized the immense opportunities of his position, and possessed the useful kingly art of choosing his agents wisely. He was a great builder and restorer of churches. He improved the navy; revived in his handbook (the *πρόχειρος νόμος*), and in the *Basilica*, planned by himself and completed by Leo VI and Constantine VII, the neglected laws and law-books of Justinian, and—a hardly less useful service—strove to regulate the public expenditure and to lessen the grievous burden of taxation.

By the fall of Syracuse in 878 Sicily was finally won by the Arabs, but a compensation to the Empire may be said to have been found in the Imperial successes in southern Italy. In 875 Bari had surrendered and became the military centre of the eastern Empire in the west. The Arabs were driven out of Calabria, and the new theme of Longobardia was formed. These successes had, however, no influence on the coinage, and the 'Provincial' issues[1] cease to be struck after this reign, having dwindled down to little more than a currency of bronze. But the appearance is now to be noted at Naples of local coins bearing the name of the Emperor Basil.[2] The rude bronze of Cherson remained the solitary example of a currency issued beyond the walls of the Capital.

The Constantinopolitan money of Basil I is fairly abundant and neatly executed. Attention was evidently paid to the regular issue of the bronze currency, though cases of restriking occur. On the reverse of the solidus, which Basil must have struck about the time of his coronation, he introduces for the first time the figure of the Saviour *enthroned* ('Iesus Christus, rex regnantium'), whose head had already appeared on the money of Michael III.[3] His sons Constantine, Leo VI, and Alexander, all appear on the coins in association with their father, and there is an interesting solidus (Pl. L. 13) of Basil with Constantine (his son by his first wife Maria) and Eudocia, Basil's second wife. Such family groups were represented in mosaic on the walls of the palace

[1] The provenance of some specimens suggests that they may have circulated in Sicily and Italy.

[2] Engel and Serrure, *Traité*, i, p. 295; *Rev. Num.*, xiv, p. 245.

[3] The head of Christ is also found on the exceptional four-solidus piece of Basil I (Pl. L. 10).

of Basil, and are found in the Paris MS. of the Homilies of Gregory of Nazianzus.[1]

Basil died on 29 Aug. 886, from an injury received while engaged in his favourite pastime of hunting. He was succeeded by Leo VI, the Wise, who passed as his son, though generally supposed to be the son of Michael III by Eudocia Ingerina, who had been the mistress of Michael before she became the wife of Basil I. Leo's long reign and that of his son Constantine VII, Porphyrogenitus (died 959), carry us onward far into the tenth century. Leo and Constantine were not men of strong character or great rulers, but most scholars feel a kindness for these literary Emperors—punctilious and pedantic though they were—to whom we owe the *Tactica*,[2] the *De Cerimoniis*, and the *De administrando Imperio*.[3] The writers themselves, like other encyclopaedic compilers of their age had, no doubt, something more than a literary aim, namely, the desire of rendering the wisdom and experience of the past practically useful to their contemporaries—of producing in fact some κοινωφελὲς ἔργον.[4]

LEO VI, the Wise, 29 Aug. 886 –11 May, 912.

The administration of Leo was lax and incapable, and this Emperor, as Finlay has remarked, typified a bad feature of Conservatism—its 'idle spirit'. In some respects he much resembles 'the British Solomon', James I. If the army, as one may judge from the *Tactica*, was well organized and well officered, the military history of the reign is a record of disaster. Bari, in South Italy, was lost, at least temporarily, to the Langobards of Beneventum; Thessalonica, the second city of the Empire, was captured by the Saracens (904), and the invasion of Bulgaria, then ruled by a powerful king, Symeon, was unsuccessful. The Islamite pirates of the Aegean still continued a scourge of the Empire. Yet the Empire, as a whole, was not materially affected, and in the east the Empire of the Caliphs was breaking up, just as the Empire of Charles the Great had broken up in the west. The Bulgarians were being converted to Christianity and were settling down. One characteristic feature of the period of the Macedonian dynasty is the growth, in the provinces, of powerful families and their mutual strife, which tended to the weakening of the throne.

Basil I had died, leaving his sceptre to his sons Leo VI and Alexander, who had already been crowned in his reign. Little brotherly love subsisted

[1] Bayet, *L'Art byz.*, p. 156 (ed. 3).

[2] The *Tactica* is doubtless of the reign of Leo VI, if not actually from his own pen. See Mitard in *B. Z.*, xii (1903), p. 585; Bury's Gibbon, vi, p. 515 f., citing Oman's *Art of War*. Some writers (cp. Krumbacher, *Byz. Lit.*, pp. 636, 721) had assigned the work to Leo III, the Isaurian. Cp. Neumann, *Weltstellung* (French trans., p. 51 n.).

[3] On this treatise, Bury in *B. Z.*, 1906, p. 517 f.

[4] C. Neumann, *Weltstellung*, &c., French trans., p. 23.

between them,[1] and Alexander, a mere lover of pleasure without kingly tastes or habitudes, naturally fell into the background. The names of the two brothers are found at times conjoined in lapidary inscriptions as late as A. D. 904, but it has been thought[2] that after some years Leo practically reigned alone. It does not seem likely, however, that Alexander was ever formally displaced, for he was assigned by Leo as the guardian of his young son Constantine VII, and he himself for a time struck coins as sole ruler (Pl. LII. 1).

Turning to the coinage of Leo's period, we find Leo and Alexander associated only on the bronze money, but we have coins of Leo alone struck in gold, silver, and bronze. Sp. Lambros has supposed that the coins with the name of Leo alone were struck subsequent to A. D. 904, but an examination of the whole series (see *infra*, p. 448 f.) suggests, though not very strongly, that Leo's 'sole' coins belong to the beginning and middle rather than to the end of his reign. As the predominant partner Leo may have thought it sufficient, as a general rule, to place his sole name on the coinage, and the absence of the name of Alexander need not perhaps necessarily imply that he was not, at least nominally, co-emperor at the time.

Leo's coins follow the model of his predecessor Basil I, but he introduces (Pl. LI. 8) a new and important type—the Virgin MARIA. This type is a bust of the Virgin *orans*, and it is interesting to compare with it the ivory in the Berlin Museum, whereon the Blessed Virgin is represented as crowning the Emperor Leo.[3]

In 911 Leo crowned Constantine VII, his son by his fourth wife Zoe, and the young Emperor is portrayed on the solidi then struck—a tall, slim figure, almost equal in height to his father, though he was but six years old (Pl. LI. 9). This is an instructive instance of the conventionality of the coin-types when representing the younger members of the Imperial family.

Leo VI died on 11 May, 912, and was succeeded by his brother Alexander, the guardian of the young Constantine VII. It seems likely that Alexander, during his year's reign, struck coins in all three metals, but the only extant pieces are some rare solidi of Constantinople and rare bronze of the Cherson mint. On these coins the existence of Constantine VII is ignored, and on the solidus Alexander puts himself under the protection of a saint, no doubt his namesake, St. Alexander, who is represented placing the Imperial crown on his head (Pl. LII. 1). This

ALEXANDER, 11 May, 912 –6 June, 913.

[1] *Vita Euthymii*, cap. i, 16; xi, 5, ed. C. De Boor.

[2] Sp. Lambros in *B. Z.*, iv (1895), p. 92 f.

[3] W. Vöge, *Bilder der christl. Epoch.* (Berlin Mus.), *Elfenbeinbildwerke*, Pl. 4, No. 7. Schlumberger, *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, p. 111 f. and additions at end of that volume. On the Virgin *orans* see further, § 4, period IV, *infra*.

type of a saint, or, more often, the Saviour or the Virgin, bestowing the crown upon Imperial personages becomes sufficiently common on coins and other monuments in later times, and on the solidus of Romanus I, struck *circ.* A. D. 927, we find Romanus crowned by the Saviour (Pl. LIII. 2), as Alexander was by St. Alexander.

CONSTANTINE VII, PORPHYROGENITUS, 6 June, 913 –15 (?) Nov. 959.

We pass on to the long reign of Constantine VII, Porphyrogenitus. For the first six years after the death of his guardian Alexander, Constantine was under the tutelage of his mother Zoe and other regents, and the coins are issued in the name of mother and son.

During the next period, from A. D. 919 to 944, Constantine still remains in the background, and new co-emperors come forward to share his honours. The ruling spirit is Romanus I, Lecapenus (father of Constantine's wife Helena), who was crowned Emperor at the end of 919. Prof. Bury has remarked[1] that Romanus has been unjustly represented as a man of weak character. In foreign politics and war he was successful, and by his important law of 935 he attempted to stop the growth of enormous estates in Asia Minor, and their pernicious absorption of the small agricultural farmers.

ROMANUS I, LECAPENUS, 17 Dec. 919 –16 Dec. 944.

In 921 Christopher (died 931), the son of Romanus I, was crowned co-emperor, and in 924 the two younger sons of Romanus, namely Stephen and Constantine, were likewise raised to Imperial rank. We possess coins of all these rulers: on some pieces, Constantine VII takes a secondary position; on others, he does not appear.

Romanus I was deposed by his sons Stephen and Constantine, 16 Dec. 944, but they were themselves shortly afterwards (27 Jan. 945) banished to the island-monastery to which they had consigned their father. 'Old Romanus (to quote Gibbon's version of his authority) met them on the beach with a sarcastic smile, and after a just reproach of their folly and ingratitude, presented his Imperial colleagues with an equal share of his water and vegetable diet.'

Constantine VII was at last independent. For about two months he reigned alone, and at this time doubtless issued the solidus and the numerous bronze coins which show his head bearded (Pl. LIII. 7). It is interesting to observe that nearly all these last-named pieces are struck on the bronze money of Romanus I, which had probably been hastily called in and put out of circulation. In April 945 Constantine crowned his son Romanus II, and placed his head on the coins.

Constantine was among the kings who reign but do not rule; yet his mild manners and the absence of great disasters under his government

[1] Bury's Gibbon, v, p. 209; cp. p. 215 n.

endeared him to his subjects. As a man of cultivation, as author, painter, architect, connoisseur and patron of the arts, he stands conspicuous among Byzantine emperors.[1] He died in Nov. 959, and was succeeded by Romanus II, the son for whose behoof he had written the *De administrando Imperio*, very much as Lord Chesterfield wrote his Letters to his son. Romanus, like Philip Stanhope, proved a disappointing pupil. He grew up indeed handsome and fascinating, but, as Emperor, had only the interests of a man of pleasure. It is strange that we seem to have no coins of his reign[2] beyond the trivial currency of Cherson. He died at the age of twenty-four, leaving his wife, the beautiful but unscrupulous Theophano, regent for his young sons Basil II and Constantine VIII.[3]

ROMANUS II, 15 (?) Nov. 959 –15 March, 963.

THEOPHANO (widow of Romanus II), regent, 16 March –15 Aug. 963.

This regency lasted a few months only, till 16 Aug. 963, when Nicephorus II, Phocas, the most distinguished soldier of his time, became Emperor, and in the following month married Theophano, of whom he was deeply enamoured. The young Emperors, Basil and Constantine, though necessarily kept in the background, were not ousted from their position. On the coins, Nicephorus appears alone, except in the case of the solidus, Pl. LIV. 4, whereon he is represented with Basil II; and this piece we may conjecture to have been struck immediately after his accession, in order to show that he was the guardian, not the supplanter, of the young Emperors. On the solidi with his sole name the bust of Nicephorus is associated with the effigy of the Virgin.

NICEPHORUS II, PHOCAS, 16 Aug. 963 –10 Dec. 969.

Under Nicephorus II and his great successors, John Zimisces and Basil II, the Empire reached the zenith of its military glory. Already under Romanus II Nicephorus had recovered (A.D. 961) for the Empire the island of Crete, which had been so long the stronghold of the Saracen Corsairs. In 962 he had been victorious over the Saracens in Cilicia, and taken Aleppo from its Emir Sayf-al-dawla, the redoubtable Hamdanid dynast. Further successful campaigns in Cilicia and northern Syria followed later, leading up to the capture in 969 of the great city of Antioch, which was henceforth to remain, almost continuously, in the hands of the Imperialists for more than a century. In 965 the fleet under Niketas had recovered Cyprus from the Saracens.

The great military services of Nicephorus had made him popular at the time of his accession, but his religious policy alienated ecclesiastic

[1] Rambaud, *L'Empire grec au dixième siècle—Constantin Porphyrogénète*; Bayet, *L'art byz.*, p. 117 f.; A. van Millingen, *Byz. Const.* (The Walls), p. 112.

[2] See *infra*, p. 468.

[3] If the bronze coin that has been described (cp. *infra*, p. 470) as bearing the name of Theophano is correctly read, it probably belongs to the period of her regency.

and monk,[1] and the imposition of taxation, necessitated by a succession of important campaigns, aroused the discontent of the laity. Cedrenus[2] and Zonaras[3] tell us that he tampered with the coinage, and issued two kinds of *νομίσματα* (solidi); one, of the usual weight and fineness, in which payment of taxes had to be discharged; another, of diminished weight, which had to be accepted in payments made by the Treasury. The latter coin is stated to have been called *τεταρτηρόν* or *τεταρτερόν*. This was probably not its official denomination, but its popular nickname—as if we were to speak of a debased English *sovereign* as a *crown* (i. e. five-shilling piece). It is further stated that the Emperor refused acceptance, except at a discount, of the solidi of his predecessors.

Now with respect to the debasement of the coinage, it is important to observe that the extant *νομίσματα* of Nicephorus are of the usual weight and, so far as is known, of the ordinary fineness. There is thus no evidence to support the statement that the Emperor issued base money. Suspicions to the effect that the solidus was only a quarter of what it purported to be may have been rife among the subjects of Nicephorus at a period when he was unpopular and when—during a time of famine—he, or his brother Leo Phocas, was suspected of buying up corn to sell it at an enhanced price, and the historians may have confounded suspicion with fact.[4] The whole story of debasement and of the issue of more than one kind of *νόμισμα* has probably been antedated, for it would be true of some of the successors of Nicephorus.[5]

The end of the great soldier, and stern, ascetic ruler was tragic. On a December night of the year 969, as he slept alone on a tiger's skin spread in a corner of his palace, he was attacked by a band of assassins and murdered. The chief conspirator was another distinguished general, John Zimisces, the Armenian, and the Empress Theophano, who had become his lover, was privy to the act.

Zimisces was at once proclaimed Emperor by his friends, but as the price of his consecration in St. Sophia's he had to promise the Patriarch to repeal the ecclesiastical legislation of his predecessor, and to banish the guilty Theophano. This remarkable soldier, who is described as short of stature but of great bodily strength and beauty, carried on the work of Nicephorus in the East, and his campaigns of 974 and 975 justified his own boast that 'all Phoenicia, Palestine, and

JOHN I, ZIMISCES, 11 Dec. 969 –10 Jan. 976.

[1] He forbade the building and endowment of new monasteries and required ecclesiastical appointments to be sanctioned by the Emperor.

[2] Vol. ii, p. 369, ed. Bonn.

[3] Vol. iii, p. 507, ed. Bonn.

[4] Cp. Paparrigopoulos, *Hist. du peuple grec*, iv, 151-153, cited by Schlumberger, *Un Emp. byz.*, p. 539.

[5] Of his namesake Nicephorus III, Botaniates, for instance. Cp. also the statement of Zonaras (xviii, 22) about Alexius I, cited *infra*, p. lxii.

Syria were delivered from the tyranny of the Unbelievers and had become obedient to the Romans'. But his great service to the Empire was his complete overthrowing of the Russians who, under Sviatoslav, had invaded Bulgaria, and were threatening Constantinople itself. As a further result of this Bulgarian war (A. D. 970–972), Bulgaria—or, rather, the *Eastern* kingdom of Bulgaria—was annexed to the Empire, and the Imperial frontier was once more extended to the Danube. The marriage (in 972) of Theophano the younger[1] (daughter of Romanus II and Theophano) to Otto (II), son of the Emperor Otto I, brought the Eastern Empire, in this reign, into intimate relations with the Western.

John had been proclaimed as guardian of the two young co-emperors, Basil II and Constantine VIII (sons of Romanus II), but their names do not appear upon the coinage, though their existence is implied in the inscription (= *τοῖς βασιλεῦσι*) on the silver coin, No. 7, p. 476, *infra*. John's gold and silver coins are not now very common, though he gained popularity by his charitable distributions, and by the unusual lavishness of his largesses. He abolished the *kapnikon*, a hearth-tax that had been instituted by the unpopular Nicephorus I.[2]

In the choice of types, John, who was known for his piety and for his approval of monasticism, seems to have been influenced by his devotion to the Blessed Virgin. He engraves on his solidi the bust of Mary, who places the crown on his head, while the *Manus Dei* is stretched over him in blessing. The remarkable silver coin, Pl. LIV. 14,[3] which there is good reason for attributing to this Emperor, may have been struck in 972, when he celebrated at Constantinople his triumph after the victories in Bulgaria, and displayed the *ikon* of the Theotokos that had been captured during the war.

There are no bronze coins bearing John's name or effigy,[4] and this is true also of his successors until Constantine X Ducas (A. D. 1059) once more issued bronze money with the Imperial name. We have, however, the formal testimony of Scylitzes that John first issued (in A. D. 972) bronze coins with the head of the Saviour and a religious inscription in Latin, and that a similar practice was followed by his successors:—*προσέταξε δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ νομίσματι καὶ ἐν τῷ ὀβολῷ εἰκόνα ἐγγράφεσθαι τοῦ Σωτῆρος, μὴ πρότερον τούτου γενομένου· ἐγράφοντο δὲ καὶ γράμματα ῥωμαϊστὶ ἐν θατέρῳ μέρει ὧδέ πη*

Anonymous bronze coinage of John I and his successors.

[1] Represented on an ivory plaque, see *infra*, p. lix n.

[2] Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, i, p. 183.

[3] The British Museum specimen has unfortunately suffered injuries which distort the face of the Virgin and the head of the Infant Christ.

[4] The bronze of Cherson, however, bears the monogram of John I and (later) of Basil II.

διεξιόντα· Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων. Τοῦτο δὲ καὶ οἱ καθεξῆς ἐτήρησαν βασιλεῖς.[1]

There are extant a large number of bronze coins bearing a sacred type and legend as described by Scylitzes (or with similar types and legends), which must undoubtedly be assigned to John and his successors. An attribution of these types to various Emperors has been attempted in this Catalogue,[2] and is discussed in detail *infra*, p. 480 f. A clue to the arrangement is afforded by the restrikings, and by noting the varying ornamentation of the nimbus of the Saviour.

BASIL II and CONSTANTINE VIII, 976–1025.

John died suddenly on 10 Jan. 976, on his return from the East, and Basil II and Constantine VIII (the sons of Romanus II) were now left as joint Emperors. Their busts appear side by side on the gold and silver coins, but Constantine was the faint Imperial shadow of his brother Basil—the ascetic warrior, abrupt of speech, who was feared rather than loved, and indifferent to all the refining influences of art and literature.[3] The person of Basil is known to us from a description in Psellus and from the miniature representing him as a soldier in the Venice Psalter.[4] His portrait on the coins seems conventional, or of little value as a likeness.

In the earlier years of his reign—for we may speak of it as *his*—Basil was absorbed by the serious rebellions of Bardas Phocas and Bardas Skleros. But in 991 he entered on the task of his life, the subjugation of the Bulgarian nationality in both its eastern and western kingdoms. The great struggle continued under Czar Samuel and his successors, and did not close till 1018, when Basil—'Bulgaroktonos'—celebrated his triumph at Constantinople. By the subjugation of the Slavs and—a more doubtful policy—the annexation of Armenia, the Empire acquired a greater extent of territory than it had possessed since the days of Justinian I, but its greatness culminated with Basil II.

In the Constantinopolitan coinage the only feature of interest is the adoption, probably towards the end of the reign, of a new fabric for the *nomisma* (Pl. LVI. 4). This fabric is thin and spread, and tends

[1] Cedren., vol. ii, p. 413, ed. Bonn; Finlay (*Hist.*, i, p. 451) remarks on the first part of this passage that its plain meaning is that 'John I made a change in the type of the gold nomisma and of the copper obolos which had previously been distinguished by the portrait of the Emperor'. The facts are that on all the extant gold and silver of John his name and head appear, though with the addition of the Virgin. On the bronze, the Imperial name and head are, for the first time, omitted, and a religious type and inscription take their place.

[2] On the lines proposed in my article in *Corolla Num.*, p. 333 f.

[3] Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, Parts I and II.

[4] Reproduced in colours in Schlumberger, *Un Emp. byz.*, p. 304. On the coin-portrait, see *infra*, § 4, Period V. Basil II (with Constantine VIII) appears also in the miniature of the Bari MS. figured in Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, iii, 801.

to become concave on the obverse,[1] forming the *nummi scyphati* so often mentioned in documents of a later age. The concavity appears more distinctly in the following reign; and for a considerable period the fabric of the old *nomisma* or *solidus*, thick and of small module, subsists beside the thin and concave fabric of the new *nomisma*.[2]

NUMMI SCYPHATI.

In this reign the coinage of Cherson comes to an end, and the date of its cessation is doubtless the year 989, when the old Greek city—'dernier débris du grand naufrage du monde hellénique'—the intermediary between the trade of Constantinople and Southern Russia, was taken by Vladimir, son of Sviatoslav.[3] Cherson was, indeed, restored to the Empire when Vladimir married the sister (Anne) of the two Basileis and embraced Christianity, but there is no indication that its coinage was continued after the Russian capture of the city.

Coinage of Cherson ends.

Constantine VIII, left to rule alone by the death of Basil II in Dec. 1025, was an idler[4] who committed the chief offices of government to his eunuchs. In his expenditure he was lavish, and the gold coins of his three-years' reign are of three different types. He died 11 Nov. 1028, the last male representative of the great Macedonian House. Just before his death he had compelled Romanus Argyrus, a Byzantine noble, to marry his second daughter Zoe,[5] and Romanus duly succeeded to the throne.

CONSTANTINE VIII (alone), 15 Dec. 1025 –11 Nov. 1028

The coinage of Romanus III is not abundant. There are apparently no silver coins, and the *nomisma* is known only of a single type. This type departs from the model of his predecessor, and the obverse shows the Emperor crowned by the Theotokos (Pl. LVII. 13). The Virgin Mother seems to have been specially invoked as his patron—as she had been by an earlier ruler, John I, Zimisces. In her honour he built at Constantinople the church and convent of St. Mary Peribleptos, and the ikon of the Mother of God which served as the standard of the Emperors was embraced by him with tears and kisses in a moment of peril in his unfortunate campaign in Syria (A. D. 1030).[6]

ROMANUS III, ARGYRUS, 12 Nov. 1028 –11 April, 1034.

[1] The side bearing the Emperor's name and figure may be conveniently described as the obverse.

[2] The nomisma of concave fabric is of *heavier* weight than the flat nomisma; see further, *infra*, p. lxii.

[3] On the date, Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, i, p. 758.

[4] On his character, Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, i, 334, 335; iii, p. 2 f.

[5] On Zoe, Schlumberger, op. cit., iii; Diehl, *Études byz.*, p. 70, and his *Figures byzantines*, chap. x.

[6] Psellus, *Hist.*, 334 (p. 31, ed. Sathas, 1899).

Romanus died in 1034, and was succeeded by Michael IV, an able and handsome court-officer, for whom Zoe had, while still the wife of Romanus III, conceived a passion, and whom she now married without a moment's delay. In this reign, the increase of the taxes and their arbitrary collection led to a revolt of the Bulgarians and Servians, and the independence of Servia began now (1040) to be tacitly recognized. An attempt to reconquer Sicily from the Saracens was undertaken by the brave George Maniakes with Normans and Varangians in his army, but was not successful, though Messina was stormed (1038). Michael died 10 Dec. 1041.

MICHAEL IV, THE PAPHLAGONIAN, 12 April, 1034 –10 Dec. 1041.

Zoe caused to be crowned as Emperor, Michael V (the nephew of Michael IV), her 'son' by adoption. On 18 April, 1042, the adopted son sent Zoe into exile, but as the result of a popular outbreak Michael was deposed and Zoe restored to the throne. The only coin that has any claim to belong to Michael V is that figured in Pl. LVIII. 5, a nomisma showing the Emperor crowned by the Virgin. The Emperor's head may be compared with the portrait of him that appears in the MS. of Zonaras at Modena,[1] representing his face as long and oval with a somewhat long beard and moustache.

MICHAEL V, KALAPHATES, 14 Dec. 1041 –21 April, 1042.

For a few months Zoe shared the government with her younger sister Theodora, and though no coins have been identified as of their joint rule, it is not improbable that such pieces were issued. Psellus describes the two Empresses seated side by side on the throne, and states that they made immense largesses to the multitude.[2] Theodora (according to Psellus) was calm and restrained. Zoe passed rapidly from the transports of joy to the depths of gloom. Zoe was extravagant and lavish, while Theodora husbanded her resources.[3] Their portraits appear in the Modena MS. of Zonaras,[4] and they were represented, conventionally, on the crown of 'Constantine Monomachus' now in the National Museum of Pesth.[5]

ZOE AND THEODORA, 21 April–11 June, 1042.

On 11 June, 1042, Zoe, who was now sixty-two, took to herself a third husband, the handsome Constantine Monomachus, who was

[1] Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, iii, p. 532.

[2] Cp. Schlumberger, op. cit., iii, 388, 389. Type 1 of the nomisma of Theodora's *sole* reign, *infra*, p. 505, might be assigned to her *joint* reign, were there in existence a corresponding nomisma with the portrait of Zoe. Or, the two Empresses may have been represented side by side.

[3] Cp. Schlumberger, op. cit., pp. 391, 392.

[4] Schlumberger, op. cit., p. 541.

[5] C. de Linas, *Hist. du trav. à l'Exp. univ. de 1867*, p. 121 f. (in colours); N. Kondakoff, *Hist. . . . des émaux byz.*, p. 228 (243 f. in German ed.); Molinier, *L'orfèvrerie*, p. 52.

crowned Emperor the next day. Their court was frivolous, not to say scandalous, and the Emperor, who was little interested in military affairs, was prodigal in his expenditure, pleasure-loving and somewhat Bohemian in his tastes. Yet the reign of Constantine IX was fertile in important events, and even the Emperor has his serious side, as evidenced by his encouragement of literary men—among them, the 'humanist' Michael Psellus—and by his re-institution of the University of Constantinople. Philosophy and Law were once more to be studied, and the Law (declared the Emperor) was no longer to remain as obscure as an oracle. It was to be hedged round by science, and the professional lawyers were to be recruited only from the students of the University.

CONSTANTINE IX, MONOMACHUS, 11 June, 1042 –11 Jan. 1055.

It was in this reign that the great schism of the churches of east and west took place (1054), and it was under Constantine that the permanent settlements of the Normans in Apulia (*circ.* 1042) and their capture of Otranto (1055) practically crushed the Byzantine power in Southern Italy; while the attacks of the Seljūk Turks began to weaken the structure of the Empire in Asia.[1] Yet, at the time, the future gravity of these attacks could hardly have been foreseen: the prestige of the Eastern Empire was, indeed, still considerable, and Armenia was completely under its control.[2]

The nomismata that may be assigned to Constantine IX are of no less than five types, and it is important to notice that, until the reign of Alexius I, we have to do with nomismata of two distinct fabrics[3]: (i) the thick small coins resembling the earlier solidi (Pl. LVIII. 6–8); (ii) coins of the thin, spread *concave* fabric that had been introduced by Basil II and Constantine VIII (Pl. LVIII. 9–12). The usual weight of (i) is about 62 grains; the weight of (ii) is about 68 grains. The old (flat) nomisma was thus reduced in weight, but the new (scyphate) nomisma retains the original weight (about 68 grains) of the old solidus or nomisma. Both classes seem to belong to the Constantinopolitan mint—though very likely to different officinae—and they probably represent the same denomination. Of course, if Class I (62 grains) passed current as a nomisma, the government was a gainer by its issue. It may be conjectured that one class was more especially used as the currency of widely extended commerce, while the other class chiefly circulated in the capital. A study,

[1] Finlay, *Hist.*, ii, pp. 433, 434.—Cp. Diehl, Introduction to French trans. of Neumann's *Weltstellung des byz. Reiches*, p. 5 :—'La bureaucratie civile, jalouse des barons et de l'armée, devint toute puissante au palais, et elle crut, en tenant les généraux en suspicion et en désorganisant l'armée, avoir évité à tout jamais la révolution. Le règne de Constantin IX . . . marqua le plein triomphe de ce système.'

[2] Neumann's *Weltstellung*, &c., pp. 66, 67 (French trans.).

[3] The two nomismata had been first introduced under Basil II and Constantine VIII.

if it could be made, of the usual provenance of each of these classes of nomismata would probably throw light on the cause of their contemporaneous issue. The silver coins bear interesting types of the Virgin (Pl. LIX. 3, 4, 5) who, on one denomination, is expressly identified as the Virgin of Blachernae, H ΡΛΑΧΕΡΝΙΤΙCΑ. Another silver coin supplies an instance, very rare on coins, of a metrical inscription:—*Δέσποινα σώζοις εὐσεβῆ Μονομάχον.* This is an iambic trimeter of the kind usually found on the metrical *Bullae*.[1] A coin of Romanus IV (*infra*, p. 525) is inscribed with a hexameter line.

It may be added that the Empress Zoe does not appear on the coins whether alone or in conjunction with her husband. Possibly the position of the beautiful Skleraina—herself created Augusta—may have caused a difficulty, though we know that wife and mistress lived together in the Imperial palace on strange terms of amity.

Constantine IX died on 11 Jan. 1055. Zoe had died in 1050, and her aged sister Theodora—she was now seventy—once more made her appearance upon the Imperial stage, and was proclaimed Empress, even before the dying sovereign had expired.

The Empress took an active part in the administration, but died after a short reign on 31 Aug. 1056, the last representative of the Macedonian House. Her gold coins show her adorned with a profusion of jewellery, and wearing elaborately embroidered robes (see Pl. LX. 1–3, and p. 506, *infra*, note 1). Her sister Zoe is said to have disdained both jewellery and brocaded dresses.[2] Theodora's coins are of neat and careful workmanship, particularly the standing figure of the Saviour (Pl. LX. 4–7), which has been supposed to be a reproduction of the image of the Saviour of Chalce (part of the Imperial palace), which stood above the gate.[3]

THEODORA, 11 Jan. 1055 –31 Aug. 1056.

Theodora nominated as her successor Michael VI, Stratioticus, once an able soldier, but now old and incapable. The army soon rose against him, and proclaimed as Emperor Isaac Comnenus, a member of the great family of the Comneni who had acquired rich estates in Asia Minor. Michael abdicated on 31 Aug. 1057,[4] and the next day Isaac was crowned in St. Sophia.

MICHAEL VI, STRATIOTICUS, 31 Aug. 1056 –31 Aug. 1057.

[1] See Froehner in *Annuaire de la Soc. franç. de Num.*, 1882, p. 44; 1884, p. 312 f.

[2] Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, iii, p. 392.

[3] See Dumont in *Rev. Num.*, 1867, p. 195, where a silver coin, with *obv.*, the Virgin; *rev.*, standing figure of IC XC O ΧΑΛΚΗΤΗC, is published. Dumont thinks it may belong to the time of John III, Ducas, Vatatzes, Emperor of Nicaea. The coin was formerly in the Photiades coll. and is described in Photiades *Cat.*, No. 676.

[4] His portrait in the Modena MS. of Zonaras, figured in Schlumberger, op. cit., iii, p. 533. (Portrait of Isaac I, ib., p. 540.) The type of an angel—apparently the archangel Michael—on Michael's coins is novel (p. 509, type 2, *infra*).

ISAAC I, COMNENUS, 31 Aug. 1057 –25 Dec. 1059.

Isaac's energy was directed to financial reform, and to curtailing the expenditure at court. But he was weakened by illness, and near the end of the year 1059 he followed the example of his predecessor and abdicated. Zonaras and Scylitzes record that Isaac caused himself to be represented on his gold coins with a drawn sword in his hand (see this type, Pl. LX. 12), and they take this representation to be an act of vainglory on the part of the Emperor, who thus seemed to ascribe his good fortune in securing his throne not to Providence but to his personal prowess. But Isaac does not seem to have been a man of the stamp of Hybrias the Cretan, and it is probable that these authors are merely echoing the sneers of persons who wished to ridicule the Emperor—disappointed courtiers, for instance, to whom Isaac's reforms were naturally not palatable.[1] For though the representation of an Emperor with a drawn sword was an innovation, it was not a startling one. Constantine IX (died 1055) had already been shown (on his silver coins) holding a sword in its sheath; and on two types of his nomisma Isaac I himself likewise holds his sword ensheathed.[2] To represent the sword *withdrawn* from its sheath was, therefore, only to develop slightly a motive already familiar.

On his only known silver coin Isaac used the epithet 'Orthodox', one not found on the coins of other reigns.

CONSTANTINE X, DUCAS, 25 Dec. 1059 –May, 1067.

Constantine X, the Cappadocian noble who succeeded Isaac I, has been called by Finlay 'an avaricious pedant'. This may be a crude characterization, but it is certain that his policy was anti-military, and that his chief efforts were directed to replenishing the treasury at all hazards. The Senate, the bureaucratic classes, and the clergy who supported the Emperor against the military and land-owning classes, believed, or affected to believe that the age of wars was over. Part of the army was disbanded; pay was lowered, and the upkeep of stores and munition neglected. Yet at no time was a great Imperial army more needed. The gravest danger arose from the Seljūk Turks under Togril-bey and his successor Alp-Arslan. In 1064 the Seljūks had captured Ani, the ancient capital of Armenia, and their numberless raids and invasions laid Asia Minor waste. In 1065 a new

[1] Cedren., vol. ii, p. 641 ed. Bonn:—*αὐτίκα τῷ βασιλικῷ νομίσματι σπαθηφόρος διαχαράττεται, μὴ τῷ Θεῷ τὸ πᾶν ἐπιγράφων ἀλλὰ τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἰσχύϊ καὶ τῇ περὶ πολέμους ἐμπειρίᾳ.* The versified account of Ephraemius is to the same effect; p. 140 ed. Bonn.—Similarly also Zonaras, *Ep.*, xviii; vol. iii, pp. 665, 666 ed. Bonn (*τῷ νομίσματι ξιφήρη ἑαυτὸν ἐνεχάραξε*). But Zonaras, in another passage (*Ep.*, xviii; vol. iii, p. 667 ed. Bonn) about Isaac, seems to take the drawn sword (*τὸ ξίφος γυμνόν*) as symbolizing the Emperor's drastic and over-hasty methods of making reforms.

[2] Cp. Maedler, *Theodora, Michael Strat., Isaac Komnenos*, p. 45 n.

enemy, the Uzes, broke into Bulgaria. In 1064 Belgrade had fallen into the hands of the Magyars.

The coinage of this unfortunate and ill-judging ruler is abundant. We may note especially, that in the course of his reign he abolished the 'anonymous' bronze coinage that had subsisted since the time of John I, Zimisces (*supra*, p. li), and substituted one with the Imperial name and effigy. The time-honoured practice of using old *flans* for the bronze currency was not, however, discontinued.

Constantine X died in May, 1067, and for a few months his widow Eudocia carried on the government with two of her sons—Michael VII and Constantine. She struck a nomisma (Pl. LXI. 10) with her own figure (which had already appeared on one of the bronze coins of Constantine X) placed between her two sons.

EUDOCIA (regent), May–Dec. 1067.

In December (1067) Eudocia took a husband in the person of Romanus (IV), Diogenes, a Cappadocian noble famed for his valour. But he was as impetuous as brave, and rashly hurried an undisciplined army into the field. He made head against the Seljūks in Armenia, Cappadocia and Syria, but in the fateful battle of Manzikert, in Armenia, the Byzantine army suffered a crushing defeat at their hands (A.D. 1071). The same year is also memorable for the taking of Bari by the Normans under Robert Guiscard, and the ending of the long-lived domination of the Eastern Empire in Italy.

ROMANUS IV, DIOGENES, Dec. 1067 –Aug. 1071.

During the three or four years of his reign Romanus issued coins remarkably varied in type. On one of his nomismata he placed his own portrait (alone); on another the portrait of himself and Eudocia in conjunction. A third (Pl. LXI. 11) is a family-coin, showing, on the *reverse*, the three stepsons of the Emperor (the sons of Constantine X by Eudocia), and on the *obverse*, a figure of the Saviour crowning the Emperor and his wife. This subject—Christ crowning Romanus IV and Eudocia—is familiar to students of art from the ivory (the cover of an Evangeliarium) in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The ivory is of far higher artistic merit than the coin, as may be discerned from the mild and gracious aspect of the Saviour and the easy action of the arms in blessing, which are extended nearly horizontally and not raised as on the coin.[1]

[1] Molinier, *Hist. des arts appliqués, &c.*, vol. i, 'Ivoires,' p. 97; Babelon, *Guide illustré au Cabinet des Médailles*, Paris, 1900, fig. 145 and p. 318; Diehl, *Études byz.*, p. 119; Venturi, *Storia dell' arte ital.*, ii, p. 583. On the coin, the Christ stands on a rectangular footstool or platform which, on the ivory, is itself raised on a basis of omphalic form. On the ivory, the Emperor and Empress are nimbate as well as the Christ. The coin-types are reproduced on a leaden piece (presumably a seal) figured by De Marchant, *Mélanges de num.*, letter iv; Pl.; No. 2, and by Sabatier, *Iconographie*, Pl. suppl. 24, No. 1.—The motive of the Saviour blessing two Imperial persons is found, in the tenth century, on the ivory plaque of the Musée de Cluny,

On one of the silver coins (Pl. LXII. 2) occurs a beautiful figure of the Blessed Virgin holding (in her left arm) the Infant Jesus. This has been thought to be the Virgin called the Conductress—Η ΟΔΗΓΗΤΡΙΑ—who is familiar from other works of Byzantine art, such as the Spitzer ivory.[1] The legend of this piece forms a hexameter verse:—*Παρθένε σοι πολύαινε ὃς ἤλπικε πάντα κατορθοῖ.*[2]

After Manzikert, Romanus IV became the prisoner of Alp-Arslan, and a revolution at Constantinople soon disposed of both Emperor and Empress.

Michael VII, Ducas (the eldest son of Eudocia and Constantine X), was now proclaimed Emperor. His reign was a period of disaster and revolt. The Emperor, a pupil of Michael Psellus, amused himself with rhetoric and verse-making, but was careless of affairs of State. The Seljūk hordes continued to pour into Asia Minor, and the Seljūks of Rūm or Iconium, under Suleiman, now became an independent power. At last, Nicephorus III, Botaniates, one of the pretenders to the throne, was proclaimed Emperor at Constantinople on 24 March, 1078, and Michael retired to the monastery of the Studium.

MICHAEL VII, DUCAS, Aug. 1071 –24 March, 1078.

The reign of Nicephorus was short and troubled. His expenditure was wasteful, and we know from the testimony of extant coins that he debased the nomisma, which is often struck in alloyed gold or electrum. As to the personal appearance of the Emperor: what purports to be a portrait appears in the MS. of Chrysostom in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris,[3] but his portrait on the coins is evidently conventional, and is practically identical with the head of Michael VII as found on coins. Nicephorus, on his silver coins, placed beside his own the bust of his wife, the Empress Maria, the widow of Michael VII, who had represented her on some of his coins.

NICEPHORUS III, BOTANIATES, 25 March, 1078 –1 April, 1081.

Three rebellions of this reign (including that of Nicephorus Bryennius) were put down by the aid of the general Alexius Comnenus, nephew of the former Emperor Isaac I, Comnenus; but in the crushing of a fourth rebellion, that of his brother-in-law Nicephorus Melissenus, Alexius refused

representing Christ blessing the Emperor Otto II and his wife Theophano, the daughter of Romanus II and the famous Theophano: Schlumberger, *Un Emp. byz.*, p. 651.

[1] Schlumberger, *Sigillogr.*, p. 37. Spitzer ivory triptych, Schlumberger, *Un Emp. byz.*, p. 105; ivory triptych, Évêché de Liège, Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, i, p. 181; cp. miniature, ib., p. 105; copper plaque in Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, *L'Épop. byz.*, iii, frontispiece.—On the Virgin Hodegetria, see further, Bauer and Strzygowski, *Eine Alexandrinische Weltchronik*, p. 159 (in *Denkschriften der kais. Akad. der Wissensch.*, Wien, 1906, Bd. 51).

[2] See p. 525, *infra*. On metrical inscriptions, *supra*, p. lvi.

[3] Bayet, *L'Art byz.*, p. 169; Diehl, *Études byz.*, p. 121.

to take part. This pretender was proclaimed Emperor at Nicaea, and struck a silver coin with his name as δεσπότης (*infra*, p. 539; Pl. LXIII. 11). But Alexius Comnenus, a much abler rival, was now himself a candidate for empire; on 1 April, 1081, he entered and plundered Constantinople, and Nicephorus III retired to a monastery. Melissenus was given the title of Caesar, but ceased to be of political importance.[1]

NICEPHORUS MELISSENUS (pretender), 1080–April, 1081.

The accession of Alexius I, Comnenus, a representative of one of the great feudal families, put an end to a period of anarchy and weakness.[2] During his long reign this able Emperor had to contend against Norman, Patzinak, Turk, and Crusader, yet his organizing skill and his subtle, if unscrupulous, diplomacy constantly stood him in stead. The decadence of the Empire was at least arrested by Alexius, as it was afterwards by his successors John II and Manuel I.

ALEXIUS I, COMNENUS, 2 April, 1081 –15 Aug. 1118.

His earlier years, 1081–1085, were occupied with the war in Illyria and Thessaly against the Normans, under the famous Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia, but the danger of the Norman invasion passed away with the death of Guiscard in 1085. A struggle with the Seljūk Turks, and with the Patzinaks, who were at last annihilated at the battle of the Leburnion in 1091,[3] filled the years 1084–1092. The First Crusade began in 1095. Europe (as Gibbon says) was 'precipitated on Asia', and Constantinople was almost swept away by the impetuous deluge. Alexius with great adroitness avoided a conflict with these hordes of western warriors: he regarded them as mercenaries in his pay, and tried to win their chiefs by costly presents.[4] Some of the Imperial possessions in Asia Minor were won back by the Crusaders, and the war with the Seljūks, 1110–1117, ended in favour of the Emperor.

One of the great tasks of Alexius was the creation of a navy and the strengthening and reorganization of the military forces, especially in the cavalry arm. Over his army Alexius exercised absolute control, and usually took the command in person. A vast increase in the public expenditure was the result of these military necessities; the subjects of Alexius groaned under the burden of taxation, and endured the numberless losses and vexations brought about by a systematic debasement of the currency.

[1] Waddington in *Rev. num.*, 1863, p. 399.

[2] 'L'avènement des Comnènes en 1081.' 'Ce fut le triomphe de l'aristocratie féodale et du parti militaire sur le gouvernement central et la bureaucratie civile.' Diehl, Introd. to Neumann's *Weltstellung* (French trans.), p. 6; cp. note, p. lv, n., *supra*, as to the state-policy under Constantine IX.

[3] They were finally extinguished under his successor, John II, A.D. 1123.

[4] Chalandon, *Essai sur le règne d'Alexis I*, chap. vi.

Alexius was about thirty-three at his accession, and is described as a man of short stature, with broad chest and shoulders. His bust and full-length figure often occur on the coins, but the portrait seems to be conventional. He is represented also on seals[1] and in a MS. of the Vatican.[2] In the earlier part of his reign he associated with himself Constantine Ducas, the son of Michael VII, Ducas; but Constantine does not appear on the coins, for the pieces assigned by Sabatier (ii, p. 194) to Alexius I and Constantine are doubtless of Alexius III and Saint Constantine. In 1092 Alexius associated his eldest son John (II) in the Empire, and it was no doubt on this occasion that he put forth a nomisma (Pl. LXV. 1) bearing figures of himself, his wife Irene,[3] and John. His famous daughter Anna Comnena does not appear on the coins, though her seals are extant.[4]

The coinage of Alexius I presents many varieties of types—the bust, or the full figure, holding the cross, the labarum or a jewelled sceptre. But there is no bold departure in the designs. The interest of his coinage lies in the metals and denominations.

(i) *Brqnze coinage* (Pl. LXV. 9–16), consisting mainly of small pieces of irregular shape and thick fabric. Extant specimens weigh from about 50 to 70 grains. (This is probably the *follis*.)

(ii) A *silver* coin (Pl. LXV. 2–6), nearly identical in size and fabric with the bronze just described. The weight of the specimens in the British Museum is about 60 grains; no doubt the *miliaresion*. There are also flat, thin coins in silver; the British Museum specimen weighs 32 grains.

(iii) *Nomisma*. This is found in various metals:—

Type 1 in gold.
Type 2 in bronze.
Type 3 in gold and in electrum.
Types 4 and 5 in base silver or billon.
Type 6 in electrum.
Type 7 in gold and in billon.

[1] On the seals of Alexius, see Schlumberger, *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, pp. 263, 264; *Sigillogr.*, p. 79; and p. 423 (*rev.*, seated Christ); p. 638; Sorlin-Dorigny in *Rev. arch.*, 1877, pt. i, p. 82; Birch, *Seals in British Museum*, v, p. 4; Konstantopoulos in *Journ. internat. d'arch. num.*, 1905, p. 214 f. (Alexius and family).

[2] See the reproductions of Cod. gr. Vat., No. 666, in Chalandon, op. cit., frontispiece and p. 50.

[3] The standing figure of Irene occurs in enamel in the *pala d'oro* of St. Mark's, Venice: see Veludo in Pasini, *Il tesoro di San Marco*, Pl. XV-XX; Venturi, op. cit., p. 645 f.

[4] See Schlumberger, *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, p. 267; *Sigillogr.*, p. 641, and in *Rev. num.*, 1905, p. 339 f. Cp. *Comptes rendus de l'Acad. franç.*, 1905, p. 142 (ring of Irene? wife of Alexius I).

It is certain that Alexius was reduced to great straits for money. Early in the reign he had recourse to the precious vessels of the churches, and from the doors of one church he stripped the gold and silver plating; he also melted down various public monuments made of bronze.[1] And he was easily led on by the example of his predecessors to the adulteration of the nomisma.

The changing fortunes of the nomisma may here be briefly recapitulated. We have seen that as far back as the tenth century, Nicephorus II, Phocas, was accused, though apparently unjustly, of tampering with this coin. Under Constantine VIII (1025–1028) we find *two* gold coins, both presumably intended to pass as nomismata though one is inferior in weight to the other. These coins are (*α*) a scyphate piece (first introduced by Basil II) with the weight of 68–70 grains[2]; (*β*) a small thick coin of the weight of 62–63 grains. These two coins continue to be struck down to the reign of Michael VII, Ducas (1071–1078), but after his time the gold coin of 62–63 grains ceases to be issued.

Among the extant nomismata of Michael VII there are some specimens struck in pale gold or electrum, and even in silver and billon.[3] Already, therefore, the debasement of the gold nomisma was being attempted. The nomisma-coinage of the next Emperor, Nicephorus III (1078–1081), the predecessor of Alexius I, is particularly shameless, specimens in pure gold being of exceptional occurrence, while the majority of pieces are in electrum or base gold. The part that Alexius himself played can be made out fairly well from the following statement in Zonaras, which we can confront with the testimony of the coins themselves:—

Οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ τὸ νόμισμα κεκιβδηλευμένον παρὰ τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ εὑρηκὼς χάλκεον ἔθετο, ᾧ εἰς τὰ τῆς βασιλείας ἐκέχρητο ἀναλώματα, τοὺς δέ γε φόρους διὰ χρυσίνων δοκίμων εἰσέπραττε, πῇ δέ γε καὶ δι' ἑτέρων, χρυσίνων μὲν κἀκείνων, ἀλλ' ἡμιχρύσων, ἔστι δ' οὗ καὶ διὰ τῶν χαλκέων ἐδασμοφόρει (Zonaras, *Ep.*, xviii, 22 = vol. iii, p. 738, ed. Büttner-Wobst, Bonn[4]).

The changes introduced by Alexius involved not merely the debasement of a single denomination (the nomisma), but the setting up side by side of nomismata of varying intrinsic value. Thus, there was the old *gold* nomisma, of 68–70 grains, which tended to become electrum; there was the new *silver* nomisma, which tended to become billon; and finally, the new *bronze* nomisma. All this produced a hopeless confusion in accounts and furnished fresh opportunities of exaction to the collectors who farmed the

[1] *Rev. num.*, 1866, p. 36 f., on Nicetas.

[2] I.e. the weight of the nomisma (solidus) of earlier reigns.

[3] See p. 530, *infra*, note 1.

[4] Büttner-Wobst translates:—'Hic rex cum solidum a decessoribus suis adulteratum repperisset, aeneum fecit, quo in regni expensis uteretur; in vectigalibus vero probos aureos exigebat, aliquando etiam numnos semiaureos, interdum aeneos.'

taxes. For instance, the collector of the supplementary taxes (the *δικέρατον*, *ἑξάφολλον*, &c.) sometimes tried the device of reckoning fractions and small payments as if twelve miliaresia still went (as formerly) to the nomisma. Thus, for a tax of ½ nomisma *six* miliaresia were demanded, though the nomisma was at this time only worth four[1] miliaresia. The contributory thus paid six miliaresia instead of two, or (in the new money) one whole nomisma + two miliaresia.

In large transactions, as e.g. in his treaty with Bohemund, Prince of Antioch, Alexius agreed that his own payments should be made in 'Michaels',[2] i. e. in the nomismata coined by Michael VII, thus putting his own money and that of his predecessor *hors de combat*. A subsidy paid by Alexius to the German Emperor Henry IV was discharged in silver coin, a proof, as Finlay has remarked,[3] that Byzantine silver money was formerly not so rare as it now for the most part is.[4]

John II—'Kalojoannes',—who was left by his father's death sole Emperor, has the distinction of being probably the most amiable ruler that ever occupied the Byzantine throne.[5] His reign was not inglorious, and in fortunate campaigns against the Seljūk Turks he extended the boundary of the Empire east and west. But he neglected to restore the fleet, and the Venetians, who now traded direct with the Christian principalities in Syria, and were rapidly becoming the trading rivals of Constantinople, plundered with impunity Rhodes and other islands and coasts of the Empire. In the end, John was forced to renew the commercial privileges of the Venetians in Constantinople (A.D. 1126).

JOHN II, COMNENUS, 15 Aug. 1118 –8 April, 1143.[6]

The coinage of this reign of nearly twenty-five years is varied, and there are at least seven types of the nomisma.[7] Two of these types are entirely in billon, and two others are chiefly in electrum. There are three types, however, usually struck in gold, and it would seem that John—

[1] Or perhaps five.

[2] Finlay, *Hist.*, iii, p. 63 n., and p. 123; Chalandon, op. cit., p. 248; Ducange, s.v. Michaelitae.

[3] *Hist.*, iii, p. 74.

[4] On the tax-collecting and the difficulties caused by the new coinage, see an excellent section in M. Chalandon's *Alexis I*, pp. 299–309, founded partly on the model accounts for the revenue-collectors of Alexius I (published, Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ius Graeco-Romanum*, pt. 3, p. 385 f.).—On the expressions *νόμισμα τραχύ*, *τραχὺ ἄσπρον νόμισμα*, which apparently designate the nomisma in silver, see Svoronos, *Journ. internat. d'arch. num.*, ii, p. 352 f. According to Svoronos, *νομ. τραχ.* is a translation of *nummus asper*, i. e. a coin fresh from the mint, and rough to the touch because not yet worn smooth by circulation. *Ἄσπρος*, as applied to coins (especially to the silver of the Emperors of Trebizond), afterwards—it is suggested—meant 'white' or 'silver' money.

[5] Finlay, *Hist.*, iii, p. 130.

[6] On the chronology, &c., of this reign, E. Kurtz in *B. Z.*, 1907, p. 69 f.

[7] No silver coins, apart from the silver nomisma, appear to be extant.

while maintaining the electrum and billon nomismata—made an effort to improve on the gold nomisma of his father Alexius I. The Virgin crowning the Emperor is a frequent type, and the figure of a saint—St. George—is introduced (Pl. LXVII. 12[1]). The warrior-saint wears a cuirass and sword; his hair is curly and his head nimbate.[2]

MANUEL I, COMNENUS, 8 April, 1143 -24 Sept. 1180.

John II was succeeded by his youngest son Manuel I, Comnenus, a man of extraordinary physical endowments; a Samson who could tear a stirrup in two[3] and whose lance and buckler not even Raymond 'the Hercules of Antioch' could wield. He was a good soldier, but had more the temper of a knight-errant who loved fighting and adventure for their own sake. He was enamoured of Western civilization and delighted in tournaments. Both of his wives were western princesses, and he married his son Alexius to Agnes, daughter of the French king Louis VII.

Manuel's reign of thirty-seven years was spent in incessant warfare. He invaded Hungary and won the battle of Zeugmin. He repulsed the Normans under Roger of Sicily. He was involved in a naval contest with the Venetians, but had finally to restore their trading privileges, which he had tried to suppress. In his struggle with the Seljūks he failed to re-conquer Asia Minor. If in his dealings with the warriors of the Second Crusade Manuel showed considerable discretion, his general foreign policy was grandiose and Utopian; thus, he sought from Pope Alexander III, who was at enmity with Barbarossa, a union between the Eastern and Western churches, a condition being that he should be crowned Emperor of the West. At the same time he neglected to make radical internal reforms—a heroic task, no doubt—and the opportunity of reform was rapidly passing away.

His coinage is varied and abundant, there being at least eight types of the nomisma in the precious metals, and five types of the nomisma in bronze or a mixture of bronze. There are also at least eight types in the ordinary bronze coinage. Gold is not frequently employed for the nomisma, but only a very pale electrum, which is often hardly distinguishable from silver. According to Nicetas[4] he coined bad nomismata to deceive the Crusaders. These may, however, have been only the ordinary bronze or billon nomismata of the time, and Manuel of course was not responsible for the first introduction of the nomisma in bronze.

[1] An earlier but isolated representation of a Saint on coins occurred in the time of Alexander, see *supra*, p. xlvii.

[2] The curly hair and cuirass—sometimes a tunic—are found on other monuments. The Saint, however, usually stands holding a spear and shield: see Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, i, p. 13; ii, pp. 49, 132, 273; cp. Dalton, *Cat. of Early Christian Antiquities*, s.v. 'Saints'. St. George is found with spear and shield on the coins of Manuel I (Pl. LXX. 16).

[3] So at least says an Arab author.

[4] i, 5; cp. Ducange, *Gloss.*, s.v. Manlat.

As his predecessor had introduced St. George on the coinage, Manuel introduced St. Theodore and St. Demetrius. The head of the youthful Christ, inscribed 'Emmanuel' (Pl. LXVIII. 15), may perhaps have been chosen as suggesting the name 'Manuel'.

Manuel I was succeeded by his son Alexius II, a boy of thirteen, but in Oct. 1183, Andronicus (I, Comnenus), a cousin of Manuel and grandson of Alexius I, was associated with him as joint ruler. In Sept. 1184, Andronicus put Alexius to death and reigned alone.

ALEXIUS II, COMNENUS, 24 Sept. 1180 –Sept. 1184.

The sole reign of Alexius II lasted about three years, and it would seem probable that even in that anarchic period coins were struck in his name. No extant pieces can, however, be attributed to him with any certainty, for all the coins inscribed 'Alexius' show a *bearded* head, and we should expect, even amid the conventionalities of Byzantine coinage, that he would be represented as beardless. However, to the single year (1183–1184) during which Alexius II reigned *jointly* with Andronicus I, some of the coins inscribed with the sole name of 'Andronicus' may possibly belong.

Andronicus Comnenus is one of the most striking, though not one of the most important, figures who occupied the Imperial throne. He has been described as a Byzantine Alcibiades, and he was, indeed, in character, as many-sided as his Athenian prototype. He had the same ambition, the same intellectual gifts and personal charm, combined with an almost equal want of moral stability. Viewed from some aspects, he may be portrayed as a blood-stained tyrant and a traitor to his country. But he appears also as a romantic adventurer at Turkish courts, and even as a prison-hero. He was, no doubt, a profligate, but (as Mr. Finlay puts it) 'a sober and abstemious profligate.' Certainly he had many qualities of a statesman, and in his brief reign, when he was nearly seventy years old, carried through with iron will reforms which, if begun earlier or continued later, might have propped a falling state.

ANDRONICUS I, COMNENUS, Oct. 1183–Sept. 1184 (with Alexius II); Sept. 1184 –12 Sept. 1185 (alone).

These reforms were chiefly in finance, judicature, and general administration. He lightened the taxes and paid the tax-collectors large salaries, that so they might be less tempted to extortion. He abolished many useless posts that had previously been sold to the highest bidder, and appointed to the judicial bench men of professional knowledge and high character. Like Basil II and other great Emperors, he tried to curb the feudal nobility, whose vast estates had been acquired to the detriment of the small proprietor. His interference with the public spectacles, and his abolition of court-festivities, were likewise excellent in theory, but probably hardly expedient: certainly these measures earned

for the reformer immense unpopularity, and the people came to have a peculiar detestation of any aged man who wore the forked and pointed beard that was characteristic of Andronicus.[1]

On 12 Sept. 1185 (when Andronicus had reigned alone but one year), a rising of the mob of Constantinople set on the throne Isaac Angelus, a survivor of the great family of the Angeli, which Andronicus had ruthlessly suppressed. Andronicus was not only dethroned, but put to death with refinements in the way of torture and indignity that can hardly be described.

In his coinage, Andronicus had made no innovations. His nomisma is of gold, electrum, and bronze, but seems to be scarce in the two first metals. When Andronicus was dethroned, great stores of gold, silver, and copper, both coined and in bullion, were found in the palace.[2]

Isaac II, in his love of pleasure, and inattention—amid a luxurious court—to public business, recalls king Charles II, though he had, probably, less natural ability than the English monarch. His reign was signalized by a great rebellion of the Wallachian and Bulgarian peoples between the Haemus and Danube: a new monarchy, the Wallachian, was formed, and the great work of Zimisces and Basil was brought to naught. Cyprus, also, was lost to the Empire, and the rebel ISAAC, DUCAS COMNENUS, ruled there as 'Emperor' (1184–1191), and issued coins[3] until he came into ill-advised collision with Richard the Lion-hearted, who seized the island and gave it to Guy de Lusignan.

ISAAC II, ANGELUS, 12 Sept. 1185 –8 April, 1195.

The revolt of THEODORE MANKAPHAS (1189 and later), who became master of the country round Philadelphia, and likewise assumed the title of Emperor, requires some mention here, as, according to Nicetas,[4] he struck silver money with his own effigy. But this coinage has not been identified with certainty.[5]

Isaac II is accused by Nicetas of debasing the currency,[6] but it must be said that his extant money is not worse than that of his predecessor Andronicus I, the nomisma being in gold, pale electrum, billon, and bronze.[7]

[1] See this beard represented on the coins of Andronicus I, *infra*, p. 583, No. 1, and Pl. LXXI. 3, 4.

[2] Nicetas, 223; cp. Finlay, iii, p. 220; E. Miller in *Rev. num.*, 1866, p. 40.

[3] His rebellion had begun in the previous reign. See *infra*, p. 597, on his coinage.

[4] *Hist.*, p. 522, ed. Bonn:—*ἀργύρεον κέκοφε νόμισμα τὴν οἰκείαν ἐγχαράξας ἐν αὐτῷ στήλην.*

[5] A silver nomisma (*obv.*, Imperial figure crowned by the Virgin; *rev.*, bust of Christ) is assigned to Mankaphas by Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 809, Pl. I; but the legend of the *obv.* seems very indistinct.

[6] P. 584, ed. Bonn:—*ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον κιβδηλεύσας ἀδόκιμον τὸ νόμισμα κέκοφε.*

[7] The archangel Michael appears on his coins (Pl. LXXI. 16) wearing a cuirass and not the long robes in which he is often represented in Byzantine art.

Isaac II was deposed (8 Apr. 1195) by his brother Alexius III, who blinded him and kept him in prison.

Alexius III was another weak Emperor, heedless of public business. At his accession he made a lavish distribution of honours, titles, and money, and was ready (it was said), if requested, to pile Athos upon Olympos. His coinage is abundant and, like that of Isaac II, includes the nomisma in gold, pale electrum, and inferior metals. But the taxation that he authorized was crushing; the army and navy were out of gear; roads, bridges, and aqueducts were left in a ruined state, and in spite of the magnificence and wealth of the capital, the general condition was one of national demoralization.[1]

ALEXIUS III, ANGELUS, CALLED COMNENUS, 8 April, 1195 –17 July, 1203.

His reign ended on 17 July, 1203, when a great blow fell upon the Empire with the first capture of Constantinople by the Venetians and the warriors of the Fourth Crusade.

The Crusaders brought forth Isaac II from his prison and restored him to the throne in conjunction with his son Alexius IV. No coins are known of this joint reign, which lasted rather more than six months.

ISAAC II (restored), and his son ALEXIUS IV, 18 July, 1203 –28 Jan. 1204.

A rising in the capital against the Franks was headed by Alexius V, who was crowned 5 Feb. 1204, and stood manfully at his post till the final great storming and capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders on 12 April (1204). A nomisma in bronze (Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 811) and a bronze coin (Sabatier, Pl. 58, 14[2]) have been assigned to this brief reign, but both attributions are perhaps open to doubt.

ALEXIUS V, DUCAS, called MURZUPHLUS, crowned 5 Feb. 1204 –12 April, 1204.

The great orgy of plunder—the pillage of shrine and reliquary; the destruction of priceless works of ancient art, was followed by the establishment of the new line of Latin Emperors.[3] Yet neither Baldwin, Count of Flanders, nor his successors, who reigned till 1261, appear to have assumed the Imperial right of coinage. The few bronze coins which Sabatier and others have ascribed to these Emperors bear no Imperial name and belong rather (as I have endeavoured to show[4]) to the time of Alexius I and the *First* Crusade.[5] M. Schlumberger has well

LATIN EMPERORS, 1204–1261.

[1] E. Pears, *Fall of Constantinople*, pp. 102 f., 113.

[2] A specimen of this coin in the British Museum reads ΔЄCΓ, the rest of the legend being quite obscure. It is perhaps of the Empire of Nicaea.

[3] E. Gerland, *Gesch. des lateinischen Kaiserreiches von Konstantinopel*, 1905, &c.

[4] *Infra*, p. 554.

[5] Yet it would appear from Nicetas, that bronze coins were minted *circ.* 1204, made

suggested[1] that the coins current under the Latin Emperors, 1204–1261, were the silver coins of Venice, and that the mints were controlled by Venetians.[2] This is probable enough when we consider the commercial importance of Venice at Constantinople; the predominating part that she played in diverting the Fourth Crusade to the capture of the Capital, and the large share that she enjoyed from the spoils of the divided Empire (Crete, the Aegean Islands, &c.)

EMPIRES OF NICAEA, THESSALONICA, AND TREBIZOND.

The Empire was now split up into a number of feudal principalities, and into the so-called 'Empires' of Nicaea (1204–1261), Thessalonica (1223–1234), and Trebizond (1204–1462). The coins issued by these 'Emperors' are of the familiar Byzantine types and fabric,[3] but as the description of them lies beyond the scope of these volumes, we must again take up the story of the Empire in the year 1261, when Michael VIII, Palaeologus, the last Emperor of Nicaea, ousted Baldwin II, the last Latin Emperor, and himself reigned at Constantinople as monarch of the restored Eastern Empire.

MICHAEL VIII, PALAEOLOGUS, 15 Aug. (coronation) 1261—11 Dec. 1282; with his son ANDRONICUS II, 8 Nov. 1273? –11 Dec. 1282.

Michael VIII, the first of the dynasty of the Palaeologi, was crowned on 15 Aug. 1261. He ruled over a shrunken Empire, shorn of its ancient glories, and was the last Emperor of any conspicuous political and military ability. Under the Palaeologi, Constantinople, though no longer—in face of Italian competition—the commercial emporium of the world, still remained a centre of artistic and intellectual culture, but the two centuries of their rule are marked by the decadence of the Empire as a whole.[4]

Michael's gold nomismata (Pl. LXXIV. 1–4) represent on the obverse the kneeling Emperor supported by St. Michael

from bronze statues melted down: see Nicetas, *De Signis*, pp. 856 and 859. Ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῦτα [statues in the Hippodrome, &c.] κεκόφασιν εἰς νόμισμα, ἀνταλλασσόμενοι μικρῶν τὰ μεγάλα, κτλ.

[1] *Num. de l'Orient lat.*, p. 274.

[2] The principal denomination in the Venetian coinage was the silver *Ducato* or *Matapan*, more often called the *Grosso*. This coin was instituted by Enrico Dandolo the Doge (A.D. 1192–1205) who took so prominent a part in the capture of Constantinople. (See N. Papadopoli, *Monete di Venezia*, i, 1893, p. 84.) The Venetian *gold* ducat (*Zecchino d'oro*) was not known in the period of the Latin Empire, for it was first coined in A.D. 1284.

[3] Those of Trebizond (silver ἄσπρα) are less distinctively Byzantine.

Empire of Nicaea. Sab., Pl. 64–66; Engel and Serrure, *Traité de num.*, ii, p. 902.

Empire of Thessalonica. Sab., Pl. 66, 67.

Empire of Trebizond. Sab., Pl. 67–70; F. de Pfaffenhoffen, *Essai sur les aspres Comnénats . . . de Trébisonde*, Paris, 1847; Engel and Serrure, op. cit., ii, p. 903. On the coins of the *Despotate of Epirus* (1205–1358), Engel and Serrure, ii, p. 901; P. Lambros in *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (Vienna), iii, 1871–72, pp. 485–500; Schlumberger, *Num. de l'Or. lat.*, p. 358 f.

[4] Diehl, *Études byz.*, pp. 217 f., 220, 233.

and crowned by the Saviour. The reverse type is still more original, and represents (as Pachymeres has recorded) the city of Constantinople. The representation is conventional, and consists of the encircling walls, flanked by towers arranged in groups of three. Only the inner wall, the main bulwark (τὸ μέγα τεῖχος) of the city, is reproduced. The outer wall (τὸ ἔξω τεῖχος), which was separated from the inner by a moat, and flanked by towers of lesser height, has not been indicated by the engraver.[1] In the centre is a figure of the Virgin *orans*. It is conceivable that the idea of this type may have occurred to the Emperor when, just before his coronation, he entered Constantinople through the Golden Gate with the image of the Virgin Hodegetria borne before him, or when his attention was directed—as it soon was—to the restoration of the walls of the city guarded by God or by the Mother of God.

Pachymeres[2] states that he debased the coinage more than his predecessors, but an analysis has shown that some (at any rate) of his gold pieces are not inferior in fineness to the gold coinage of an earlier thirteenth-century ruler, Theodore II, Lascaris, of Nicaea, which are '16 carats fine and 8 alloy'.[3] Some extant specimens, however (see, e.g., Michael VIII, *infra*, No. 3), have a brownish colour, which suggests the presence of a considerable alloy of copper.

Michael VIII was succeeded by his son Andronicus II, who had already been joint ruler (from A.D. 1273?), and had probably issued bronze coins (see *infra*, p. 613, note) in conjunction with his father.

ANDRONICUS II, 11 Dec. 1282 –24 May, 1328.

The long reign of Andronicus II lasted till 1328, and witnessed the rising power of the Ottoman Turks under Othman, and the incursion of the Grand Company of the Catalans who, if they drove off the Seljūks, made conquests on their own behalf and to the Empire's detriment. Moreover, from 1321 till 1325, a civil war went on between Andronicus II and his grandson Andronicus III.

The coinage may be divided into four Periods. In Period I, A.D. 1282–1295, Andronicus II ruled alone. He struck gold nomismata, much alloyed, generally it would seem with copper.[4] On these he retains as the reverse type the View of Constantinople, and with some appropriateness, because he himself afterwards undertook (in 1317) a general repair of the fortifications of the Capital. On the *obverse*, the Emperor appears

[1] See Van Millingen, *Byzantine Constantinople* (The Walls), and cp. the map (frontispiece) of Bondelmontius, A.D. 1422, showing the circuit of the walls; cp. *Journal of the British School at Athens*, xii (1905-6), Pl. I. 2; p. 214 (Hasluck).

[2] Lib. vi, cap. 8 = vol. ii, p. 493, ed. Bonn, and Svoronos's comment, *Journ. internat. d'arch. num.*, ii, p. 347; Finlay, *Hist.*, iii, pp. 320, 352.

[3] H. P. Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, iv, 1841, p. 21.

[4] The lowering of the standard of fineness is recorded by Pachymeres; see Finlay, *Hist.*, iii, pp. 320, 397.

prostrate before the Saviour (Pl. LXXIV. 10–12), and this figure of Andronicus recalls the figure of an Emperor (before the enthroned Saviour) in a well-known mosaic of St. Sophia.[1]

In Period II, 1295–1320, Andronicus II is associated on the coins—as he was in the Empire—with his son Michael IX. On the gold nomisma (Pl. LXXV. 2) Christ is seen in the act of blessing or crowning the joint rulers.[2] We note at this time, or a little later, traces of Western influence on the coinage. The silver coin is in fabric and type a servile copy of the Venetian *grosso* or *matapan* (Pl. LXXV. 17), and some of the bronze coins have a Western look due to the adoption of the *circular* inscription and the type of the cross pattée or potent with pellets in its angles (Pl. LXXV. 16).

MICHAEL IX, 21 May, 1295 –12 Oct. 1320 (with ANDRONICUS II).

The coinage of Period III, Oct. 1320–1325, is not easily to be identified. On the death of Michael IX in 1320, Andronicus II was again left sole Emperor. Some of the coins assigned to Period I may perhaps, therefore, belong to this later period of his solitary rule. There is, again, the possibility that his grandson Andronicus III—though not actually crowned Emperor till Feb. 1325—may have been associated with Andronicus II during this period; and, on this hypothesis—not, however, a very likely one—some of the coins assigned to Period IV would belong to Period III.

ANDRONICUS II, 2 Feb. 1325 –24 May, 1328 (with ANDRONICUS III).

In Period IV, 1325–1328, Andronicus II and Andronicus III are associated as Emperors. The coins that have been assigned to them usually bear—perhaps purposely—the rather vague inscription AVTOKPATOPEC PWMAIWN.

ANDRONICUS III (alone), 24 May, 1328 –15 June, 1341.

In May, 1341, on the abdication of Andronicus II, Andronicus III became sole ruler. His coinage is scanty, and no gold coins appear to have been struck.[3] It was in this reign that Orkhan, the son of Othman, captured Nicomedia and Nicaea, and completed the Turkish conquest of Bithynia.

Andronicus III was succeeded by his son John V, Palaeologus, a boy of nine. His long reign brings us near to the end of the fourteenth century, and is marked at every stage by loss of territory and financial distress. The real Emperor[4] of the early part of this period was the Servian monarch Stephen Dushan who styled himself 'Car and Autokrator of the Servians and Greeks, the

JOHN V, PALAEOLOGUS, 15 June, 1341 –16 Feb. 1391.

[1] Bayet, *L'Art byz.*, 3rd ed., p. 53, fig. 12; Salzenberg, Pl. XXVII.

[2] The nomisma (Pl. LXXV. 3) representing, apparently, the Empress Irene with her husband and their son Michael IX should be noticed.

[3] The coin, No. 1, p. 629, *infra*, often described as of gold, is really of silver (gilt).

[4] Cp. Gelzer in Krumbacher's *Gesch. Byz. Lit.*, p. 1057.

Bulgarians and Albanians'. Later, the Sultan Murad I, the successor of Orkhan, extends the Turkish borders to the Balkans, and John V becomes his vassal.

The dynastic troubles and changes of this period are likewise manifold. At the very outset of John's reign he was opposed by a rival Emperor in the person of John VI, Cantacuzenus, the Grand Domesticus, now chiefly interesting to us as an historian, and for the part that he played in hastening the invasion of the Turks.[1] After a long civil war, John VI was formally acknowledged Emperor in 1347, but abdicated in 1354.

JOHN VI, CANTACUZENUS, 26 Oct. 1341 (re-crowned Feb. 1347)–Dec. 1354.

Other Imperial figures flit across the scene. MATTHEW, the son of John VI, was made joint Emperor with his father in 1353. MANUEL II (see further, *infra*), the second son of John V, was crowned joint Emperor in 1373. Andronicus IV, the eldest son of John V, temporarily ousted his father from the throne in 1376, and ruled as Emperor.

ANDRONICUS IV, 18 Oct. 1376–1379.

It is disappointing to find the coinage of this whole period so scanty. The unearthing of a hoard, or a more careful examination of the very obscure coinage of the Palaeologi, may modify our views, but at present it would seem that there was no issue of gold money from 1341 to 1391, while even some of the coinages attributed by Sabatier and other numismatists to John V may perhaps have to be withdrawn; for instance, the bronze and silver pieces inscribed ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ (p. 632, *infra*) seem to be rather tickets than coins.

Coins of the reign of JOHN V.

There are no coins that can be readily attributed to John VI or to his son Matthew, though there are some pieces that may be assigned, if not without hesitation, to Manuel II (in conjunction with his father, John V), and to the rebellious son, Andronicus IV.

The known straits of the Imperial Treasury, and the shabby makeshifts of a court where (as at the coronation in 1347) gilded leather took the place of gold, and glass of precious stones,[2] seem to find expression in the mean currency of the period. It may well be suspected that throughout this long reign of John V the Imperial mints almost ceased to be operative, and that the currency of the dwindling Empire was mainly furnished by the abundant issues of Venice and Genoa, its great and intrusive rivals.[3]

[1] Cp. Jorga in *B. Z.*, 1906, p. 222. M. Diehl (*Études byz.*, p. 232) says:—'Jean Cantacuzène, vrai Byzantin, au meilleur sens du mot comme au pire: intelligent, instruit, un des plus habiles politiques de son temps: écrivain de mérite, l'un des plus distingués de son siècle; mais ambitieux à l'excès, sans scrupules, dénué de sens moral autant qu'un Borgia, et avec cela capable de sentiments mystiques, et qui finira dans la paix du cloître sa longue existence troublée.' [2] Parisot, *Cantacuzène*, p. 228.

[3] Cp. Diehl, *Ét. byz.*, p. 240 f., 'La colonie vénitienne à Constantinople à la fin du XIVe siècle.'

A serious effort to restore the Imperial coinage was evidently made by John V's son and successor, Manuel II, an able, magnanimous and accomplished man, worthy of a wider Empire than one that had shrunk almost to Constantinople, Thessalonica, and a province of Peloponnesus. He restored the gold nomisma, retaining the familiar type of the View of Constantinople, but this coin is now, from whatever cause, extremely scarce, and the bulk of Manuel's extant currency consists of silver pieces which must have been issued in considerable quantities. There are three or four denominations of the silver, the highest of which, judging by the similar coins of Manuel's successors, was intended to weigh about 135 grains.[1]

MANUEL II, PALAEOLOGUS, 16 Feb. 1391–1423 (d. July, 1425).

In his struggle with the Turks, Manuel sought aid from the West, and is now, as then, an interesting figure to Frenchmen and Englishmen. In 1400 he was in London, the guest of King Henry IV. During his absence (till 1402) his nephew John VII was regent and co-emperor, and John is probably the Emperor who figures on a bronze coin of Manuel II (*infra*, p. 639). The Turkish pressure on the Empire was at last relieved by the invasion of Timūr, the famous Khan of the Mongols who, in the great battle of Angora, A.D. 1402, defeated Sultan Bayezid, and for a time annihilated the Ottoman power. The Empire had thus a breathing space till 1422, when the Turks—with renewed hostility—laid siege to Constantinople. In the following year Manuel, stricken by apoplexy, retired to a monastery, to die two years later.

JOHN VII, 4 Dec. 1399–1402 (with MANUEL II).

Manuel's son John VIII continued the silver coinage on his father's model. It is now not uncommon, but no gold money is known.[2] John's long reign was passed in peace, but in ignoble peace as a vassal of the Turks. In 1423 his brother, the governor of Thessalonica, sold this city to the Venetians, and seven years later it was annexed by the Turks. John's efforts on behalf of the Empire were chiefly confined to the restoration of the walls of the Capital, and to seeking aid from the Pope against the Unbeliever. In 1438 he attended the Council of Ferrara (a Council continued at Florence), and as the price of such assistance as the Pope afforded him agreed to the union of the Eastern Church with the Church of Rome. It was doubtless in 1438 and at Ferrara that Vittore Pisano made the wax model that he utilized for his well-known medal of the Eastern Emperor.[3] Pisano's medal (see Frontispiece to

JOHN VIII, PALAEOLOGUS, 1423–3 Oct. 1448.

[1] On the silver coinage of this period cp. Finlay, *Hist.*, iii, p. 490 n.

[2] A gold bulla of John VIII is published by Schlumberger, *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, p. 184, No. v, Pl. X. 4.

[3] G. F. Hill, *Pisanello*, p. 106 f.; Pl. 29.

vol. ii of this work) shows the Emperor's head in profile, wearing a tall, helmet-like head-dress, with a jewelled apex and a great brim of strange device. And it is interesting to compare this portrait by the first and greatest of the Renaissance medallists with the portrait produced by the latest of the Byzantine mint-engravers, who had inherited traditions reaching back to Constantine and even to Augustus (Pl. LXXVII. 7–13). The coin-portrait of John may, perhaps, be set aside by some numismatists as purely conventional, since it closely resembles that of his aged father, Manuel II. But this resemblance may be due to a family likeness, and I think we may discern on the coin some attempt at reproducing the mild, grave, *insouciant* expression of Palaeologus, which is rendered with such artistic delicacy on the medal.[1]

Of Constantine XI, John VIII's brother and successor, no coins have been identified.[2] It is hard to believe that he struck no money. If his coronation, through taking place at Sparta, did not involve the customary largesses, his subsequent entry into Constantinople must have done so, and coins must have been needed even in the few troubled years that followed. Constantine, one of the best and bravest of the Palaeologi, was confronted by Mohammad II, 'the most commanding personality among the whole race of Ottoman Sultans.'[3] A cause of quarrel was soon found by the ambitious Sultan, and the actual siege of the great city guarded of God began in April, 1453. On 29 May the cannon of the Turks made its fatal breach in the walls, and the enemy poured into the city over the dead bodies of the Emperor and his gallant companions. The next day the Sultan[4] entered Constantinople, and the dome of St. Sophia rang with the cry 'Mohammad is the prophet of God.'[5]

CONSTANTINE XI,
1 Nov. 1448
(crowned Jan. 1449)
–29 May, 1453.

The great edifice of Empire had long been tottering, yet even to

[1] Compare also with the head-dress on the medal, the crown on the coin, which is shaped like a helmet and surmounted by a pearl. In addition to Pisano's medal there are two contemporary representations of John VIII: (i) The bas-reliefs on the bronze doors of St. Peter's at Rome by Averlino (called *Filarete*). These reliefs show the Emperor at the Council of Ferrara-Florence; his departure from and return to Constantinople. (ii) Bronze bust, life-size, in the Museum of the Propaganda, Rome, closely resembling the medal by Pisano. Lazzaroni and Muñoz (*Comptes rendus, Académie des Inscriptions*, 1907, pp. 300–309, cp. their monograph *Filarete*) ascribe it to Filarete, A.D. 1439. Cp. also Hill, op. cit., p. 111 n.

[2] His gold bullae are extant and there is a fine specimen in the Vienna Museum, engraved, Von Sallet, *Münzen und Medaillen*, Berlin, 1898, p. 105; see also Schlumberger, *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, p. 64; cp. *B. Z.*, 1905, p. 743, citing Sp. Lambros.

[3] Oman, *The Byzantine Empire*, p. 343.

[4] The bronze coins with Greek inscriptions attributed in Sabatier, Pl. 64, 4, 5 to Mohammad II are now recognized as the money of the Danishmend Dynasty: see Casanova in *Rev. num.*, 1896, p. 217 and Schlumberger, *Mélanges*, i, p. 10.

[5] Oman, op. cit., p. 349.

the student who has attentively observed the leading features of its history, art and coinage, the fall seems to come with suddenness. A familiar landmark of the world's history is removed; and the glory of Byzantium fades almost like the 'insubstantial pageant' of the magician.

§ 3. Denominations and Weights.

At all periods the coinage in gold was of the first importance, and extant specimens in this metal are very common. Coins in silver, on the other hand, are now rare, though they were probably fairly abundant in antiquity (cp. p. lxiii, *supra*). The bronze coinage was entirely reorganized by Anastasius I in 498, and under his successors, till about the time of Constantine IV, formed no unimportant part of the state-currency.

GOLD.

GOLD. SOLIDUS.

The chief coin is the *solidus* or, as usually named in Byzantine authors, the *nomisma*.[1] The weight of this coin varied but little through the long period of its existence. It is always (when struck at the Capital) of more than 60 grains, and the heaviest extant specimens usually weigh from 68 to 70 grains.[2] The fineness of the Constantinopolitan nomisma—so far at least as the eye can discern, and in the absence of a systematic series of analyses—is well maintained almost till the reign of Michael VII (A. D. 1071), when the nomisma tends to become an electrum coin. Somewhat later, under Alexius I, the nomisma (as explained *supra*, p. lxi) was issued in several different metals simultaneously, but there was evidently

[1] I am not able here to enter into a detailed account of the varying names, or nicknames, borne by the solidus and other Byzantine coins at different periods (*Romanati*; *Michalati*, &c.). This subject would alone require a little treatise to itself. Some material may be found in Du Cange's Dissertation on Byzantine Coins; in an article in *Revue archéol.*, 1876, xxxii, p. 283; in Svoronos, *Journ. d'arch. num.*, ii, p. 345, &c.; A. Engel, *Recherches sur la numismatique . . . des Normands de Sicile et d'Italie*, Paris, 1882, pp. 72–75 (*nummi schifati*; *besantii*; *Romanati*, &c.); Diehl, *Études byz.*, p. 249 (*hyperpre*; cp. Svoronos, op. cit., ii, pp. 362, 345 n., *ὑπέρπυρον νόμισμα* = the solidus; Schlumberger, *Principautés Franques du Levant*, p. 7.; Kubitschek in *Num. Zeitschrift*, xxix, 1897 (1898), p. 163 f., on the solidus, &c., in Egypt). For the world-wide use of the solidus in the time of Justinian I there is the testimony of Kosmas Indicopleustes, cited by Mommsen, *Gesch. des röm. Münzwesens*, p. 817.—On the 'bezant' as money of account in Cyprus and on the *bisante bianco* of Cyprus (the last-named not an Imperial Byzantine coin), see N. Papadopoli, *Le Monete di Venezia*, ii, p. 484.—On the name 'bezant' applied (twelfth and thirteenth centuries) to Arab gold coins (*dinars*), see P. Casanova in *Rev. num.*, 1897, p. 535.

[2] Specimens that attain 70 grains are, however, decidedly uncommon. A solidus of Justin I weighs 70·3 grs. A gold *nomisma* of John II weighs 74·2; one of Alexius III, 74·6; Manuel II, 72·5. The solidus of the 'Provincial' and 'Italian' coinages weighs less than 68, viz. 60–65 grs., and is often much alloyed. Throughout this section the weights cited (unless otherwise stated) are those of coins in the British Museum.

an attempt made to preserve at least one type of it unalloyed. The wide European circulation of the 'bezants' (*nomismata*) was probably one reason why the standard of fineness was protected from a more rapid deterioration.

From the time of Anastasius I till the period of Constantine V, the solidus is accompanied by two small divisions, the half (*semissis*) and the third (*tremissis*). After the last-named reign these divisions were not issued with the same regularity, and in the tenth century they entirely disappear.

SEMISSIS AND TREMISSIS.

The semissis always exceeds 30 grains, and the tremissis 20 grains. The usual weight of the semissis may be stated as from 34 to 35 grains, and the weight of the tremissis as from 22 to 23 grains.[1] The weights of these divisions point to a solidus of about 70 grains.

In the reign of Basil II and Constantine VIII, i. e. about the beginning of the eleventh century, we find (as already noted, p. liii) the curious phenomenon of a heavy and light nomisma side by side. The *light* coin bears a general resemblance to the old solidus in fabric, but weighs, at the most, only 63 grains.[2] The *heavy* coin is of a novel (cup-shaped) fabric, but maintains the weight of the familiar solidus—68 to 69 grains.

LIGHT AND HEAVY NOMISMA.

The light nomisma disappeared under Alexius I (*circ.* A. D. 1081) or under his predecessor, leaving the heavier scyphate coin in possession of the field. The curious scyphate form has never been satisfactorily explained, and is usually supposed to have been adopted for some mechanical convenience in striking. Yet we find that flat coins (in bronze and silver) of the usual fabric continue to be struck at the same time as the scyphate pieces, and I would suggest that the original reason for the adoption of this peculiar fabric was simply in order to distinguish the heavy from the light nomisma. It would be thus a device of the kind that we sometimes find in modern coinages when a nickel coin is issued with a hole in its centre, in order that it may be readily distinguished from any contemporary silver coins which it resembles in size and colour.

SILVER.

The silver coinage, on account of its comparative rarity, cannot be thoroughly studied until something like a *Corpus* of extant specimens is available; it may be useful, meanwhile, to set forth in detail the weights of representative coins, mainly those in the British Museum.

SILVER.

[1] The semissis rarely weighs quite 35 grs., though this weight is found under Constans II. The tremissis sometimes slightly exceeds 23 grs., as 23·2 (Constans II); 23·5 (Constantine IV).

[2] This weight occurs under Michael VII. The usual weight is 62 grains, a little more or less.

The chief mint is Constantinople. Carthage, Ravenna, and Rome also coin in this metal, but their issues, as a rule, consist only of pieces of the lowest denominations. The principal coin, till the time of Heraclius, was the *miliaresion* (*miliarense*), which had been introduced by Constantine the Great, and which, after being struck in succeeding reigns, continued to be issued by Anastasius I and his immediate successors. Its normal weight approaches 4·55 grammes, i. e. over 70 grains Troy.[1]

In the following lists the weights (unless otherwise stated) are in Troy grains.

ANASTASIUS I. 29·3 (*siliqua*; ?normal about 40). 1 gram. 42—1 gram. 28 = 22–20 grains (*half-siliquae*).[2]

JUSTIN I. 61·4 (pierced); 60·8, 52; also 44·0 gram. (=68 grains) in French coll. (*miliaresion*). 2 gram. 22—2 gram. ·09 (=34–33 grains) in French coll. (*half-miliaresia*).[3] 29·4, 27·9 (*siliquae*).

JUSTINIAN I. 75·5, 64·8. Specimens in French Coll. 67 to over 68 grains Troy: Dieudonné, in *Rev. num.*, 1899, p. 196; Babelon, *Traité*, I, p. 571 (*miliaresion*). The small coins of Carthage weigh 19·3, 15·3, 10·1, each of these being of a different type.

Of the four following reigns there are (at least in the British Museum) only coins of small denominations, as follows:—

JUSTIN II. 16 (Constantinople mint); 18·4 (Carthage mint).

TIBERIUS II. 17·7, 9·7 Carthage; 7 Ravenna. (A large silver medallion, Photiades *Cat.*, Pl. I, No. 225).

MAURICE TIBERIUS. (No Constantinople silver); 14·5, 12·3 Carthage; 5·6 Ravenna.

PHOCAS. (No Constantinople silver; cp. p. 164, note 2, *infra*). 9·5 Carthage (injured); 6·5 Ravenna.

HERACLIUS. Under Heraclius, in A. D. 615, a new silver coin, the *hexagram*, is issued (cp. p. 195, n., *infra*). This coin generally weighs more than 100 grains: the highest weight in the British Museum is 105·3. Its issue is continued in the three following reigns, and under Heraclius it was coined at Ravenna as well as at Constantinople. Also, coins weighing 10·5, 11·6, 12·7 (worn) all of Carthage; 7 Ravenna.

CONSTANS II. 104·8, 105·5 (hexagram; abundant); 8·2 Carthage; 6·2 Rome; 5·5 Ravenna.

CONSTANTINE IV. 102·2 (hexagram); 8 Rome; 4·7 Ravenna.

JUSTINIAN II. 102·3 (hexagram).

Tiberius III, Philippicus, Anastasius II, Theodosius III, Leo III. No coins in British Museum. (A coin of TIBERIUS III in *Rev. num.*, 1865, p. 286, weighs 3·32 grammes (about 51 grains); perhaps a clipped specimen of the hexagram.)

[1] Babelon, *Traité*, i, p. 570.

[2] Ibid., i, p. 579.

[3] Ibid., l. c.

CONSTANTINE V. The hexagram having ceased to be coined, Constantine V (A. D. 741–775) inaugurated a silver piece characterized by its thin, flat fabric, and by a reverse 'type' consisting entirely of an inscription. This coin was minted in most succeeding reigns, and remained, practically, the sole representative of Byzantine silver currency till the reign of Alexius I. Extant specimens, which are often fairly common, vary a good deal in weight: the coin often attains more than 40 grains, and sometimes reaches 50 grains.

CONSTANTINE V. 29·8 (worn). At Rome, a coin of 7·6.

LEO IV. 32·7.—CONSTANTINE VI. 41.—MICHAEL I and THEOPHYLACT. 32·6.—LEO V. 34·5.—MICHAEL II. 25.—THEOPHILUS. 47·5.—MICHAEL III. 31·6 (pierced).—BASIL I. 42·6—LEO VI. 44, 48·7—PERIOD OF CONSTANTINE VII. 50·2.—NICEPHORUS II. 44·4.—JOHN I. 49·7—BASIL II and CONSTANTINE VIII. 46·2. An exceptional specimen (ii, p. 487, note 1, *infra*) weighs nearly 67 grains, and would seem to belong to a special denomination.—(Constantine VIII, alone, Romanus III, Michael IV and V. No silver coins in British Museum.)

CONSTANTINE IX. 23 grains. Nos. 16 and 17, p. 502, *infra*, are of another module and fabric. They weigh 32·4 and 37 grains respectively, and must originally have weighed more.

THEODORA. About 19 grains (pierced: Paris Coll.).—MICHAEL VI. (No silver in Brit. Mus.).—ISAAC I. 1 gram. 38 (= over 21 grains), Paris.—CONSTANTINE X. 19·5 grains (pierced; Brit. Mus.); 24 grains (pierced; Paris).—ROMANUS IV. With *rev.* Bust of Virgin, 11·3 (broken and pierced); with *rev.* Virgin and Child, inscr., ΠΑΡΘΕΝΕ COI &c., 41·8.

MICHAEL VIII. *Obv.* Two busts; *rev.* Inscr., 34·3. *Rev.* Virgin standing, 38·3 (pierced). *Obv.* Christ seated. *Rev.* Inscr. 16·7 (worn). *Obv.* Bust of Virgin. *Rev.* Inscr. 20·7.

NICEPHORUS III. *Rev.* Inscr. 18 grains (Berlin Mus.).

ALEXIUS I (A. D. 1081–1118), who made changes in the nomisma, introduced a new silver coinage. Though, like his predecessors, he issues a thin coin with the reverse consisting of an inscription (a specimen in Brit. Mus. weighs 32 grains), his silver money consists mainly of thick pieces of small module which are usually of the same fabric and general appearance as his bronze coinage. The types employed are numerous, but the denomination throughout is the same, as follows:—

Obv. Emperor standing.	*Rev.* Christ standing. 60·3.
Obv. Emperor standing.	*Rev.* Christ seated. 58.
Obv. Bust of Emperor.	*Rev.* Christ seated. 57·2.
Obv. Bust of Emperor.	*Rev.* Bust of Christ. 50·6.
Obv. Bust of Emperor.	*Rev.* Bust of Virgin. 54·8.

(John II, Manuel I, Andronicus I, Isaac II. No silver coins in Brit. Mus.).

ALEXIUS III strikes a coin of the old thin fabric with *rev.* Inscription. A worn specimen in Brit. Mus. weighs 16·3 grains.—(MICHAEL VIII. No silver in Brit. Mus.: Photiades *Cat.*, No. 573, describes a silver coin.)

Under ANDRONICUS II and MICHAEL IX (A. D. 1295–1320) a serious attempt was made to restore the silver currency, and a model was found in the *grosso* (or *matapan*), the neatly struck silver coin of the Venetians. Coins (in the British Museum) struck on this model weigh as follows:—ANDRONICUS II and MICHAEL IX, 31·1. (There is also a lower denomination, *rev.* Cross radiate and circular inscr., weighing 20.)—ANDRONICUS II and III, 32·4, 32·3, 31; ANDRONICUS III, 33·6.

JOHN V. *Rev.* Bust of Christ, 15·4 (pierced and worn).—(JOHN VI. No coins known.)—ANDRONICUS IV. Small silver or billon, 13·2, 10·6.

Under MANUEL II (A. D. 1391–1423) there is again a reform in the silver coinage, and specimens in this metal are still comparatively abundant. Manuel had re-introduced the gold *nomisma*, but it does not seem to have been an important element in the currency of the time. The weights of the silver coins in the Brit. Mus. are as follows:—

Size ·95. Wt. 111·5 (broken).
Sizes ·8–·7. Wt. 54·4, 54·6, 55·2, 56·5, 55·8.
Size ·6. Wt. 14·2 (broken), 11·3, 8.

Of JOHN VIII (A. D. 1423–1448) no gold coins are known. His silver is of the same character as that of Manuel II, as follows:—

Sizes 1·1–1·05. Wt. 132, 133·8, 129.
Sizes ·8–·7. Wt. 53, 45·6.
Sizes ·65–·6. Wt. 17·2, 12·5 clipped.

(CONSTANTINE XI, no coins known.)

BRONZE.

The bronze coinage introduced by Anastasius I remained the model of the Imperial currency till about the time of Constantine IV (died 685).

BRONZE COINAGE.

It bore marks of value, an indication of the mint and officina, and (from the twelfth year of Justinian I) the date of issue. The weights of extant specimens vary very greatly, even in the case of coins that bear identical marks of value, yet, when due allowance is made for the exceptional wear and tear which Byzantine bronze coins seem to have undergone, it becomes clear that the weight of the original *flans* was adjusted with considerable care.

The chief denominations are marked M (the follis), K, I, Є, being pieces of 40, 20, 10, and 5 nummia. These pieces are mainly struck at Constantinople, at the Asiatic mints (Cyzicus and Nicomedia), and at Antioch and Carthage. Thessalonica has, to a great extent, denominations of its own. At Alexandria, the usual denomination is IB, i. e. 12 nummia.

ANASTASIUS I. The coins marked M, K, I, are struck in two main series: (i) of large module; (ii) of small module. The coins of small module are always lighter than those of the large size, no attempt being made to add to their weight by increasing their thickness. We are thus in presence of a heavy and a light coinage, the latter being about half the weight of the former. This system appears to have been partially continued by Justin I, but not by his successors.

(*Large Module*)

M 301·6, 287, 282·6, 278, 276, 260, 252.

K 140·5, 133, 124.

I 62·2.

(*Small Module*)

M 162, 155, 150·6, 143, 121·5, 119·4.

K 87·7, 77·8, 70·2, 66.

I 38·6, 35·7, 33.

Є 38·4, 34·2, 30.

JUSTIN I.

(*Large Module*)

M 284·2, 282·2, 275·5 (at Nicomedia not above 269·2).

K 139·6, 137·2, 126·7, 118.

(*Small Module*)

(M and K coins are described by Sabatier of the Constantinople mint.)

I 85, 76·6, 75·2, 68, 56·6.

Є 38·7, 38·5, 36·6.

JUSTINIAN I.

(*Profile type*)

M 278·2, 275·6, 264·8; at Nicomedia, 285.

K 148.

I 115, 90·3, 83 and lower; 67 at Nicomedia; 94 at Carthage; 64·4 at Ravenna.

X 102·4 Carthage; 53 Sicily.

Є 52·2, 51·6. Others of 30, &c.

(*Full-face type*)

This type was introduced in A. D. 538/9 (Justinian's twelfth year), and the weight of the coins was increased.

M In the earlier years of the issue the weight is almost always above 300 grains (363·8, 339·2, 352). From year 20 (A.D. 546/7) to the end of the reign the weight of 300 grains is hardly ever reached (298·6, 283·2, 281, 264·4, 247·7).

K 180·6, 158·7, 149 Constantinople; 174·2 Nicomedia; 176·2 Cyzicus; 98, 76 Thessalonica; 206·3 Carthage.

At *Alexandria*, IB (12) coins, wt. 84·3;[1] S (= 6), wt. 52; and Γ (= 3), wt. 32 (cp. p. 62, note 1, *infra*). Also the denomination ΛΓ (33 nummia), wt. 223·3 (cp. p. 62, note 1, *infra*).

At *Thessalonica* exceptional denominations occur (cp. p. 43, note, *infra*), as follows:—

IS (16), wt. 123·6, 104.

H (8), wt. 72·2 (highest).

Δ (4), wt. 26·5.

Γ (3), wt. 17·2.

B (2), wt. 12.

JUSTIN II. The coins show a falling off in weight as compared with Justinian's coinage.

M 235·5, 243·4 Constantinople; 248·2 Nicomedia.

K 128 Constantinople; lighter at Thessalonica; 153·6 Carthage.

XX 79·7 Rome.

I 46·4 Thessalonica; 77·4 Antioch; 75·6 Carthage.

X 83 Carthage; 47 Sicily.

IB 79·7 Alexandria.

TIBERIUS II.

M 277 Constantinople; 260·2 Nicomedia; 242·2 Cyzicus; at Antioch generally below 200 grains, the highest weight being 238·8.

[1] For weights of coins of Alexandria in various reigns, see Kubitschek in *Num. Zeitschrift*, xxix, 1897 (1898), p. 193 f. This piece of '12' was in Egypt reckoned as the *follis*, ibid., p. 183 f.

XXX, a new denomination (p. 110, *infra*), wt. 199·6.

XX 121·8 Constantinople (p. 110); 133·7 Nicomedia; 102·7 Antioch; 99·7 Rome.

K 97·4 Thessalonica; 121 Antioch.

X 66 Constantinople (p. 111).

I 55·6 Constantinople; 72·5 Ravenna.

U (5) 42·1 Constantinople.

IB 76·3, 84·4 Alexandria.

MAURICE TIBERIUS.

M Nearly always below 200 grains. The heaviest specimen at Constantinople weighs 205·6; at Nicomedia, 213·6. At Cyzicus only one specimen reaches 200. At Antioch always below 200.

K generally below 100. Highest weight, 109·9.

I 50·4 Constantinople; 51·5 Cyzicus; 56·6 Antioch; 66·4 Sicily.

E 37·1 Constantinople; 36 Carthage.

IB 78·2, 80·5 Alexandria.

XX 125·6 Carthage; 97·1 Rome.

X 67·2 Carthage; 63 Sicily; 36·6 Rome.

V 56·4 Carthage.

At *Cherson* (pp. 158, 159, *infra*), in addition to M and K coins, there are pieces marked H (wt. 190·7, 178·6) and Δ (wt. 101·9). These are respectively pieces of 8 pentanummia (5 nummia ×8 = 40 nummia, i. e. M), and 4 pentanummia (5 nummia ×4 = 20 nummia, i. e. K).

PHOCAS.

M 220·8 Constantinople, year 1. At Antioch, of lower weight (177, 166·5, &c.).

XXXX introduced in year 2. Wt. 195, 194, 192·8, 185·7; at Ravenna, 95·8.

K 99·2, 87·7 both at Thessalonica.

XX 115·8, 111·7 Constantinople. At Thessalonica the rudely-prepared flans weigh less (98·7, &c.). At Antioch, 84·6.

X 50·1, 60 Carthage; 32 Rome.

Є 27·5 Carthage. U 39·2.

IB 48·7, 41·6 Alexandria.

HERACLIUS AND FAMILY.

M The weight of the follis is now considerably lower than in previous reigns (188·2, 168·2, 151, 145), and many of the later specimens in this reign fall below 100 grains. If a high weight occasionally occurs, it is because the coin has been restruck; thus 226 grains, restruck on a coin of Tiberius II; 216·5, restruck on Justin II.

XXXX at Carthage, 251·5 (worn).

Λ (30) a scarce denomination (Constantinople, p. 210, *infra*), 90, restruck on M coin; 74·8 (restruck: cp. Sab., i, p. 68).

K 84·6, 83·7. At Carthage, 96·5, 129·4; at Rome, 99·4.

XX At Carthage, 137·2, 129·6, 86·6; at Rome, 59·9.

X At Carthage, 70, 59, 48·7.

V At Carthage, 29·6.

IB 225 (exceptionally large), 174·6, 144, 121, and lower. Also 55·4 and 51·6 of thinner fabric (Alexandria).

S 82 grs. Another series weighs 50 or less (Alexandria).

Sicily. The M coins are those of Anastasius I, Justin I, &c., countermarked by Heraclius. Also I (10 nummia) 66·7, 63·7.

CONSTANS II. *Constantinople.* The M coins are now small, rudely struck, and frequently restruck. The weight is usually considerably under 100 grains and even under 50. K coins weigh 44 grains and less. *Carthage.* M 113·1. XXXX 130. XX 101·3; usually under 100 grains. X 53·5. *Sicily.* M Small; wt. under 100. I 61·5 and less. *Rome.* XX 79 and less. K about the same weight as XX. X about 20.

CONSTANTINE IV. The M coins are once again of large module (wt. 290, 274·7), but this is because they are, in all probability, coins of the fifth and sixth centuries restruck. K weighs 94·3 and less. I 59·7. XX at Rome, 80·5 and less.

JUSTINIAN II—LEO III. The coinage inaugurated by Anastasius I, disappeared, after many vicissitudes, under Constantine IV. The bronze currency is now represented by a small follis, marked M, without date; even this coin seems almost to be absent (till the time of Constantine V)

from Constantinople, and to be struck only at the less important mints. (Justinian II. M at Carthage and in Sicily, wt. under 100 grains. Tiberius III. M at Ravenna, wt. 77·6.)

CONSTANTINE V (A. D. 741–775). M The follis (now bearing on the reverse a type in addition to the mark of value M) is re-introduced at Constantinople. There is a heavy coinage of this denomination with a maximum weight of about 181 grains, and a light coinage weighing from 80 to 40 or less. The 'Provincial' coins (cp. p. xxxiii, *supra*), which bear no mark of value, weigh from about 40 to 56 grs.

LEO IV. M 97·5, 79·5.

CONSTANTINE VI. 56·4, 37.

IRENE. M 61·6.

NICEPHORUS I and STAURACIUS. M 115. 'Provincial', 61·5.

MICHAEL I and THEOPHYLACT. M 89, 75·2. 'Provincial', 29·9.

LEO V. M 91·2. 'Provincial', 90·4, but often less.

MICHAEL II. M 116·3, 92·3. 'Provincial' under 100 grains.

THEOPHILUS. M Constantinople, 116·1, 105. *Without* mark of value (follis), 138, 122·2, all specimens exceeding 100 grains. A smaller denomination weighs 68·1. 'Provincial', M, 75·5. Without mark of value, 69·8.

MICHAEL III. Follis, 128·7. 'Provincial', 60·6 (M); 34 (without mark of value).

BASIL I. Follis, 120·4, 121. 'Provincial', 32·8 (without mark of value). *Cherson.* 117·1, also 56, and a smaller denomination.

LEO VI. Follis, 135·8, 123·8, 111·2. Another denomination 68. *Cherson*, 48.

CONSTANTINE VII (PERIOD OF). Follis, 164 grains, but generally less (119·8, &c.). *Cherson*, 136·6; another denomination, 65·2.

NICEPHORUS II, PHOCAS. Follis, 113·1. *Cherson*, 60·3.

JOHN I. Follis, 318·6. The restruck pieces weigh much less. *Cherson*, 44·8.

BASIL II and CONSTANTINE VIII. Size 1·35, weighs 256·5; size 1·1, weighs less. *Cherson*, 57.

CONSTANTINE VII. 182·7.

ROMANUS III. 162·4.

MICHAEL IV. 275·2. Mostly restruck.

CONSTANTINE IX. 151·6.

THEODORA. 165·3 and a small denomination. Some restruck.

MICHAEL VI. Chiefly restruck pieces.

ISAAC I. 128, 120·8.

CONSTANTINE X. Chiefly restruck.

ROMANUS IV. 156·5.

MICHAEL VII. 146·8.

NICEPHORUS III. Chiefly restruck.

ALEXIUS I. As in the gold and silver coinage, Alexius introduces changes in the bronze which, more often than not, in the reigns of many of his predecessors had been restruck on old flans. His bronze coins are generally of small module, and weigh 68·5 grains, though often less. There is a smaller denomination weighing about 20.

JOHN II. 78, 67·4. Smaller denomination, 36·3.

MANUEL I. 63·3 and less. (Sizes ·85–·6.)

ANDRONICUS I. 69. (Sizes ·85–·65.)

ISAAC II. About 81·3 and less. (Sizes ·9–·65.)

ALEXIUS III. 56·6, &c. (Sizes ·75–·6.)

MICHAEL VIII. 34, 29·4. (Size ·85.)

ANDRONICUS II. 48·3 and less. (Sizes ·9–·7.)

ANDRONICUS II and III. 40·4.

ANDRONICUS III. 53·4.

MANUEL II. 34·6.

JOHN VIII. Small bronze, 14·4, &c.

The coins, at all periods, consist mainly of copper with an alloy of tin and zinc, and often of lead. Some analyses recorded by Bibra and by Sabatier are brought together by J. Hammer in his article, 'Der Feingehalt der griech. u. röm. Münzen', in *Zeit. für Num.*, 1907, pp. 140, 141.

§ 4. TYPES, ART, AND PORTRAITURE.

Although most of the interesting types found on Byzantine money have been already referred to as they made their appearance in the reigns noticed in our historical summary (§ 2), it may be convenient here to take a more general survey of the coinage as a whole, with especial reference to its types, art, and portraiture.

Evolution of Byzantine Coinage.

Byzantine coinage, as regards type, fabric, and mechanical execution, may be said to have its roots deep in the past. Thus, the gold coins of Anastasius I (A.D. 491–518), the first Emperor dealt with in these volumes, are simple reproductions of those of his predecessor Zeno. Zeno followed the traditions of Arcadius (A.D. 395), the ruler of the Eastern division of the Roman Empire. Arcadius went back to Constantine, and the coinage of Constantine, though in some respects an innovation, can yet be shown to be evolved from that of Augustus, as the money of Augustus can be traced—by a circuitous course—to the model furnished by the portrait-coins of the Greek successors of Alexander.

The Byzantine coinage, therefore, in its choice of types follows the custom of earlier kings and Emperors, that is to say, its types are in the main either Imperial (such as busts or figures of the Emperor and his family), or religious, in the latter case the deities of the classic pantheon being replaced by sacred emblems, by the Saviour and the Virgin, and, in the later periods, by the Saints.

General character of the types.

Secular types, apart from those of strictly Imperial import, can hardly be said to exist. If the coins of Anastasius and of many of his successors display the conventional figure of Victory, it is yet a Victory whose sceptre is surmounted by the cross or the sacred monogram (Pl. I. 1; Pl. IV. 9); if Michael VIII introduces a topographical type—a view of Constantinople—he at the same time represents its patron and protectress the Blessed Virgin (Pl. LXXIV. 1, 2). Justin II represents the City, or the City-Tyche 'Constantinople' (Pl. XI. 1), but she holds the cross-surmounted orb, and even this type is said to have been objected to as pagan, and it was at any rate removed by his successor to make way for the cross.[1]

An exception to the prevailing character of Byzantine coin-types may seem to be found in the great bronze currency instituted by Anastasius I, the chief feature of which is the bold indication, on the reverse, of the value of the coin (M; K, &c.): even here, however, the cross is usually present, though in a subordinate position.

Coinage, whether in the ancient or modern world, has rarely—except in the case of the Greeks—reached the level of *fine art*, if by fine art we understand (with Ruskin) a product to which the hand, the brain, and the heart have simultaneously contributed. The Byzantine currency as a whole cannot certainly be reckoned among the artistic coinages of the world, yet a close examination of it suggests that it has been (from the artistic standpoint) unduly depreciated.[2] In execution it is often, indeed, either careless or unskilful, and in the choice of types limited in range, yet it is not hard to find individual specimens which have some of the charm of art, and in most periods it may be said to display, if not artistic quality, yet at any rate a certain numismatic propriety. I would instance the typical Byzantine bronze coins where the reverse consists of a large letter, or rather, numeral, which forms a bold and not undecorative device.[3] Such a reverse cannot fairly be compared with reverses that attempt a figure-subject, but, given the commercial necessity of clearly marking each coin with its value, the Byzantine engraver has done well. The same sort of propriety may be found also in those reverses which merely consist of an inscription—in the

The art of Byzantine Coins.

[1] See the statement of John of Ephesus noticed *supra*, p. xix.

[2] On the influence of Byzantine coins on other coinages, see Keary, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1886, p. 77 ff.; Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 251.

[3] e.g. Pl. II. 3, 4; VI. 9, 10, 11.

bold letters of the coins of John Zimisces, for instance, with their little ornament above and below the writing (Pl. LV). In the case of the silver coins, again, where the reverse is made up only of an inscription, a not inelegant finish is provided by the triple border (e.g. Pl. LIII and Pl. LIV).

Periods of Byzantine Coinage.

We shall probably be able to make a more satisfactory survey of the varied details of types and portraiture if we divide the whole Byzantine coinage into some six or seven periods, fixed, partly by historical considerations, partly by observing important changes in the coins themselves.

PERIOD I. Anastasius I—Constantine IV (A.D. 491–685).
PERIOD II. Justinian II—Theodosius III (A.D. 685–717).
PERIOD III. Leo III—Theophilus (A.D. 717–842).
PERIOD IV. Michael III—John I (A.D. 842–976).
PERIOD V. Basil II and Constantine VIII—Nicephorus III (A.D. 976–1081).
PERIOD VI. Alexius I—Alexius IV (A.D. 1081–1204).
PERIOD VII. Michael VIII, Palaeologus—Fall of Constantinople (A.D. 1261–1453).

PERIOD I. Anastasius I—Constantine IV (A.D. 491–685).

In the annals of the coinage, this period is remarkable for the number of mints that were in operation, and for the abundant issues of bronze money.

Reverse-types.

The reverses of the bronze coins consist, as already remarked, of a conspicuous numeral indicating the mark of value. The reverses of the gold coins do not, at first, diverge much from the models furnished by the predecessors of Anastasius I, and Victory remains the stock type. Justin II introduces 'Constantinople' on his gold (Pl. XI. 1), for which his successor Tiberius II substitutes the cross—a cross potent, on steps. Maurice Tiberius restored the Victory, but the cross potent was once more adopted by Heraclius, and proved to be one of the longest-lived of Byzantine coin-devices.

Obverse-types and representations of Imperial persons.

Next with regard to the representations of the Emperor seen on the obverse.[1] At first, the coins display the fully armed helmeted bust that had been familiar on Imperial coins since the reign of Arcadius. A bust in *consular* dress was introduced by Tiberius II and occurs at intervals in later periods of Byzantine coinage. The full-length figure also occasionally occurs in this period.

[1] The Emperor rarely occupies the reverse, but see Pl. III. 1, *Gloria Romanorum*, and the equestrian figure of Justinian I on the large gold medallion, *frontispiece*, vol. i.

The Empress does not appear—even Theodora is not an exception—till the reign of Justin II, when Sophia is represented enthroned beside her husband. Similar representations, seated or standing, which were probably suggested by statues, are found in the case of Anastasia the wife of Tiberius II, and of Leontia the wife of Phocas.

Maurice Tiberius (on the coins of Cherson) represents his son as well as his wife (Pl. XIX. 22–23; Pl. XX. 1), and Heraclius establishes the practice, followed down to the latest periods of coinage, of representing two or more members of the Imperial family in addition to himself. Such representations, though often extremely quaint and, apparently, conventional (cp. Pl. XXIII. 10–12; Pl. XXXI. 1, 2; Pl. XXXVII. 9), are pleasing to look upon, as are all family groups in which the young are mingled with their elders. (Cp. the pleasing heads of Heraclius and his son, Pl. XXIII. 5; cp. also Pl. XXXIII. 8 and 10.)

Portraiture on Byzantine Coins.

The Imperial busts and figures of the coins are not merely valuable for details of costume, but are—or may be presumed to be—interesting for their portraiture. But before noticing these portraits one by one, it may be well to say a few words as to the conditions under which they can be profitably studied.

Nearly all extensive coinages—those of France and England, for example—which both precede and follow the Renaissance period, present us with regal portraits of two kinds—the conventional portrait and the characterized portrait. We determine a portrait to be conventional when it appears on the coins of several different monarchs unchanged, except, perhaps, in small details of coiffure or head-dress. Such a portrait is the youthful head which on our English coinage does duty for the early Edwards and Henries. When, on the other hand, each ruler—as, in our own coinage, first Henry VII, then Henry VIII—is distinctly differentiated by the engraver, we have the characterized portrait. Unfortunately, such a portrait is not necessarily characteristic or true to the original, and we can only decide whether the characterized portrait is faithful or otherwise by comparing it with other contemporary portraits, preferably those by a painter or sculptor, whose work belongs to a higher sphere of art and who is free from the trammels and limitations of the craftsman of the mint.

But in the Byzantine series it is not often that we can confront a coin-portrait with a contemporary portrait found elsewhere. Even when this is possible (as when we compare the Justinian of coins with the Justinian of the Ravenna mosaics) the trustworthiness of the non-numismatic monument may itself be open to question. The small scale on which the Imperial heads are reproduced on coins is one obstacle, in the case of not very skilful engravers, in the way of attaining life-like portraiture. Again, the mechanical rendering of the eye by a mere globule

or pellet constantly interferes with the likeness. We may see this by comparing the heads of certain Emperors found on coins with those that appear in the miniatures of the Zonaras MS. referred to in detail later on (p. xcvi, *infra*). Coin and miniature often agree as to the contour of the face and the treatment of the beard, but the coin makes no attempt, as the miniature does, to represent the eye with truth to nature. The task of discriminating between the characterized portrait and the portrait that is not only characterized but also faithful thus becomes a delicate one, and in many cases appears to be hopeless.

In studying Byzantine coin-portraits, then, the first step is to rule out of court all representations that can be demonstrated to be conventional. Thus, it is quite certain that the beardless profile-head that is invariably found on the *semisses* and *tremisses* is conventional, because it subsists unchanged through several centuries, and in each reign accompanies *solidi* which bear a totally different Imperial image.[1] Commercial reasons—such as the popularity of these small denominations of the gold currency with barbarians and foreigners—probably led to the retention of the purely conventional effigy. Again, there are certain whole periods during which the same, or nearly the same, portrait is served up as the representation of different Emperors; such conventional representations occur, for instance, in our second Period.

Portraits in Period I.

Turning to the portraits of the present period we find that the representation of the first Emperor, Anastasius I (Pl. I. 1), is undoubtedly conventional, for it is a beardless, armed bust resembling the busts of his predecessors. The same view must be taken of the similar bust of Justin I (Pl. II. 10).[2]

Passing over, for the moment, the representations of the great Justinian, we reach the reigns of Justin II, Tiberius II, and Maurice Tiberius. The busts of these Emperors, though differing in some details (e. g. Tiberius II introduces the consular costume, Pl. XIV. 5), resemble in essentials not only one another but also the head of Justinian (Pl. IV. 12). We cannot therefore regard them as true portraits; for if the head of Justinian is decided to be conventional, then these heads are clearly in the same case; if, on the contrary, the Justinian head is a true portrait, then these heads merely reproduce the features of Justinian without material modification.

The next Emperor, Phocas, presents a characterized portrait, and

[1] In some cases, e.g. Pl. XXXI. 4, 6; Pl. XXXIII. 11–14, it might be thought that the semisses and tremisses bear a true, or at least a characterized, portrait. But the examination of a number of specimens will prove that it is merely the same youthful bust barbarously rendered.

[2] Equally conventional are the beardless heads *in profile* found chiefly on the bronze coins of Anastasius I and Justin I, and in the first coinage of Justinian I. They are to be classed with the conventional beardless heads found on the semisses and tremisses.

wears a short pointed beard (Pl. XX. 4, 5, 12; Pl. XXII. 16, profile, bearded). Having in view the fact that this portrait differs markedly from the conventional heads of his three predecessors, we may, I think, venture to regard it as a true likeness. A similar head is repeated on the seals of this Emperor.[1]

Of Heraclius, four representations are found:—

1. With pointed beard. Pl. XXIII. 1.
2. With short beard and helmet. Pl. XXIII. 2, 3.
3. With short beard and crown. Pl. XXIII. 4–8; Pl. XXVIII. 3, 4.[2]
4. With long beard. Pl. XXIII. 9.

No. 1 (Pl. XXIII. 1) is, as I have already pointed out (p. xxiii, *supra*), simply a repetition of the portrait of Phocas (Pl. XX. 4), made probably before the engraver to the mint had been able to obtain a 'sitting' from the new Emperor. No. 2 (Pl. XXIII. 2, 3) represents Heraclius with a close beard, not pointed. It is a characterized portrait, but not one to be depended on as a likeness. It is really the conventional head of Tiberius II or Maurice Tiberius, with the addition of a fringe of beard: the eyes, too, are clumsily represented by prominent pellets, as they were, indeed, in the case of Phocas.

The portrait No. 3 (Pl. XXIII. 4–8; XXVIII. 3, 4) has a better claim to be accepted as a likeness of Heraclius.[3] In the case of the coin figured Pl. XXIII. 7, an engraver of more than ordinary skill was evidently at work, and other coins, though less carefully executed (e. g. Pl. XXIII. 4; XXVIII. 4) present a portrait which does not materially differ from the model of Pl. XXIII. 7.

The last portrait, No. 4 (Pl. XXIII. 9; cp. XXIII. 11), may readily be held to furnish evidence that Heraclius in the latter part of his reign grew a beard of portentous length and a moustache in accordance, but, probably, it does not well reproduce the features of the Emperor, for the eye is strangely represented by a ring with the centre hollowed out.[4]

Constans II, son of Heraclius Constantine, and grandson of the Emperor Heraclius, is represented by three portraits:—

1. Beardless head. Pl. XXX. 12, 13.
2. Short beard. Pl. XXX. 14, 15.
3. Long beard. Pl. XXX. 16–21.

[1] See *supra*, pp. xxii, xxiii, and the description of Cedrenus there referred to.

[2] On the delicately executed gold coins of Carthage, Pl. XXVII. 11, 12, Heraclius wears a milder aspect than on the coins of Constantinople, and the beard is more pointed. The bronze coin of Carthage, Pl. XXVII. 21, has, however, the portrait of the Constantinopolitan coins.

[3] On the personal appearance of Heraclius, see the description of Cedrenus, cited p. xxiv, *supra*.

[4] This way of representing the eyes is found on some coins with portrait No. 3, e. g. Pl. XXIII. 4, which may be contrasted with Pl. XXIII. 7.

The coins on which these portraits occur were issued, so far as can be made out (see *infra*, p. 255 n.), at three periods, when Constans was about eleven, sixteen, and twenty-one, but none of the portraits tally well with the age of the issuer. It must be said, however, that No. 2 (Pl. XXX. 14), with its long-drawn visage, recalls the portrait of Heraclius Constantine (father of Constans), as seen in Pl. XXIII. 9, and has so far a claim to be considered life-like. On the other hand, No. 3 is a slavish reproduction of the long-bearded head of Heraclius; cp. Pl. XXX. 17 with Pl. XXIII. 9.

Constantine IV, son of Constans II, has a bust strongly characterized, in so far as it is almost invariably that of a warrior in panoply; but whether the portrait is a faithful one seems open to question, for the general idea of the armed bust has evidently been suggested by, and copied from, much earlier coins, probably those of the first issue of Justinian I. Further, in the case of many representations, such as Pl. XXXVII. 10–12, we are precluded from relying on the portraiture, owing to the mechanical rendering of the eyes by hollowed-out circles.

Portraiture of Justinian I.

We have still to notice the portrait of Justinian I. The material for a discussion of the subject is mainly as follows[1]:—

1. Solidus, *three-quarter face*, *circ.* A. D. 527 (Pl. IV. 9, 10).
2. Solidus and bronze coins, *full-face*, A. D. 538 and later (Pl. IV. 11, 12; VII. 1, 3; VIII. 4, &c.); cp. gold medallion, A. D. 534? *frontispiece* to vol. i, and p. 25.
3. Bronze coins struck at Rome (by the Ostrogoths, or by Justinian?) with *profile* head of Justinian (Pinder and Friedlaender, *Die Münzen Justinians*, Pl. V. 3).
4. Barberini ivory (Louvre) with equestrian figure (Schlumberger, in *Monuments Piot*, vol. vii, p. 79, Pl. X; Diehl, *Justinien*, frontispiece).
5. Mosaic, S. Vitale, Ravenna (Diehl, *Justinien*, pp. 15, 16; Venturi, *Storia dell' arte ital.*, i, pp. 130, 131).
6. Mosaic, S. Apollinare nuovo, Ravenna (Diehl, *Justinien*, p. 13).
7. Equestrian statue of Justinian in the Augustaion of Constantinople, known from the description in Procopius, *De Aedif.*, i. 2, and from a drawing reproduced in Diehl, *Justinien*, p. 27; cp. p. 77.
8. Silver disk found at Kertch (Diehl, op. cit., p. 30; cp. Dalton, *B. M. Cat. Christian Antiq.*, No. 543).

No. 1, the three-quarter face solidus (Pl. IV. 9, 10) struck at the beginning of Justinian's reign, A. D. 527, is certainly to be set aside as a conventional portrait, for both in pose and features it resembles the heads on the solidi of his predecessors.

[1] Cp. Diehl, *Justinien*, pp. 14–16; W. G. Holmes, *Age of Justinian*, ii, p. 365 n.

In A.D. 538 Justinian made certain changes in the coinage: he caused the bronze money to be inscribed with the year of issue, and placed a new bust of himself both on the gold and bronze currency. This bust differs in features from the preceding bust, and is shown full-face, and not three-quarter face, or in profile, as on earlier coins (Pl. IV. 11, 12; VII. 1, 3; VIII. 4, &c.). It must be borne in mind that this head was never again changed throughout Justinian's long reign, and is therefore evidence only for the year 538 and thereabouts.[1] It is a beardless visage, plump, rounded, and not without a smile. It so far agrees with the contemporary description of Procopius, who says (*Hist. arc.*, viii. 4) that Justinian had a round face, a ruddy complexion, not ill to look upon, and that he was a man of medium height, with a body neither thin nor corpulent. Procopius (op. cit., viii. 4–6) was struck by his resemblance to representations which he had seen of the Emperor Domitian. No. 6 in our list, the mosaic portrait of Justinian in S. Apollinare nuovo, presents a head which is of the same character as these coins of A.D. 538; but the mosaic was made about A.D. 557, and represents a much older man, who has been sorely buffeted in the storms of life. Another portrait of the same character, but evidencing more skilful and delicate treatment, is to be found in the horseman of the Barberini ivory (No. 4).[2]

In contrast with the above-mentioned portraits must be set the figure of Justinian seen in the deeply impressive groups of San Vitale (A.D. 547). Here the Emperor has an oval rather than a rounded face, and he wears a moustache. John Malalas (p. 425) vouches for the existence of a moustache, and perhaps the Emperor adopted this fashion for a time, subsequent to the issue of the coin-portrait of 538. I am not sure, however, that we can rely on this San Vitale representation. The black, staring eyes, for instance, seen in the case of Justinian as well as of Theodora and the courtiers that surround them, are, one may suspect, not necessarily true to life, but due partly to convention and to the difficulty of manipulating mosaic cubes for the purposes of portraiture.

No. 8 (if really of Justinian) and No. 7 (the figure in the Augustaion) add nothing very important to the evidence. They are both beardless figures, and No. 7 wears the plumed head-dress found also on the gold medallion (*frontispiece*, vol. i).

One representation, No. 3, remains. It is the coin of Rome (whether Ostrogothic or an actual issue of Justinian's[3]), and is interesting from

[1] If the gold medallion of Justinian (*frontispiece*, vol. i; p. 25) is rightly assigned to A.D. 534, he had already attempted a characterized portrait some years before it was introduced on the ordinary currency.

[2] This figure is, however, believed by Strzygowski (*Der Dom zu Aachen*, p. 49; cp. Mrs. A. Strong, *Roman Sculpture* (1907), pp. 344–346) to represent Constantine the Great.

[3] It much resembles in treatment the head of the Ostrogothic ruler Theodahat (A.D. 534–536) figured in Keary, *Coinages of Western Europe*, Pl. VII (II), No. 18;

its skilful execution and because it shows the head in profile. The hair is cut straight over the forehead, and the whole head reminds one of a Roman Emperor of about the end of the first century A. D., rather, however, of Trajan than of Domitian, the Emperor to whom, according to Procopius, Justinian bore the most resemblance.

On the whole, it may be said that, if we were preparing a 'composite photograph' of Justinian, we should find the best material in the coin-portraits of 538 (and the gold medallion of 534?), in the Roman coin (No. 3), the mosaic of San Apollinare, and perhaps in the Barberini ivory.

Characteristics of Period I.

Regarding Period I as a whole, it may be remarked that the coinage—so far as the reverse-types are concerned—displays little originality or artistic feeling. The portraits of the early Emperors (with the probable exception of Justinian) are conventional, but from Phocas to Constantine IV portraits occur which have a claim, in varying degrees, to be accepted as genuine likenesses.

The gold coinage issued before the reign of Heraclius is carelessly struck[1]; but under Heraclius and his successors it is better engraved and more neatly turned out. Greater care is generally bestowed on the bronze coinage which, however, begins to deteriorate after Heraclius. The custom of restriking or countermarking old *flans* largely prevails after the time of Justinian I.

Period II. Justinian II—Theodosius III (A. D. 685–717).

This period is marked by the disappearance of several of the older Imperial mints and by the diminishing importance of the bronze coinage. It is noticeable, from the point of view of types, for the first appearance of the image of Christ on Byzantine coins. This sacred type occurs both in the first and second reigns of Justinian II—the *Servus Christi*: other Emperors employ the cross for their reverse-types.

The image of the Saviour consists of a bust with the cross placed behind the head, which is not nimbate. There are two representations—one, a head with hair and beard flowing, a work of some artistic feeling

Friedlaender's *Münzen der Ostgothen*, Pl. II. 4; Sabatier, Pl. XVIII. 24, 25.—Cp. also the standing figure holding Victory in the Barberini ivory above-mentioned.

[1] The careless execution of the gold coins—even in the reign of Justinian—is, perhaps, to be accounted for by supposing that money in this metal was chiefly struck, and on a large scale, for the purpose of paying tributes and taxes (cp. Keary, *Coinages of Western Europe*, p. 24), and was therefore coined rapidly and without much regard to the requirements of artistic, or even of Imperial, dignity. Extant Byzantine coins struck in gold are (as is well known to collectors) generally remarkable for their good preservation. On the other hand, the bronze and silver coins, the part of the currency which bore the brunt of everyday transactions, more often than not display lamentable evidence of wear and tear.

(Pl. XXXVIII. 15, 16, 24); the other, a more crudely treated head, of strange facial contours, with the hair curly, the beard cut close (Pl. XXXVIII. 17, 22, 25; Pl. XXXIX. 20; Pl. XLI. 1–5).

The attempts at portraiture which we discovered in certain reigns of Period I are now abandoned, and the heads become entirely conventional. The engraver outlines the face as if it were a sort of inverted omphalos; he surrounds it with a hardly discernible fringe representing whiskers and beard, while another straight-cut fringe of hair is made to run across the brow.

The general execution of the coinage (always excepting, in this Period and later, the rude 'Provincial' and 'Italian' coinages, some of which may not be Imperial) is neat, and, but for the conventionality of the portraiture, would do credit to the Imperial mint. The best specimens are such as Pl. XXXVIII. 13, and 15 where Justinian II stands holding the cross potent; Pl. XXXIX. 4; Pl. XLI. 11, of Philippicus.

Period III. Leo III—Theophilus (A.D. 717–842).

This is the period of the great iconoclastic movement. The head of the Saviour (first introduced by Justinian II) is no longer represented, but the reverse-type consists only of the cross,[1] or, more often, of the bust of some member of the Imperial family.[2]

Constantine V, in introducing a new silver coin, entirely filled the reverse-space with an inscription, and placed the cross on the obverse; and this arrangement was repeated in many later reigns. The triple or double border which surrounds each side imparts some finish to an otherwise plain coin.

On the coinage as a whole the types are practically confined to the representation of the cross and the Imperial family. Human portraiture fares, in a way, hardly better than the sacred image. It is throughout conventional, the face being represented in the manner described in Period II: see e.g. Pl. XLIII. 22, 23; XLVI. 15; XLVIII. 14, Theophilus, his wife and three daughters. Though two rulers of this period, Irene and Michael I, were image-worshippers they made no change in the coinage of their iconoclastic predecessors, and their portraits were not more life-like; thus (except by the head-dress) the head of Irene is hardly to be distinguished from that of her son Constantine VI: see Pl. XLVI. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11.

The only exception to the conventionality of the portraits is to be found at the beginning of this period in the case of Leo III, whose head

[1] The cross *potent*. Theophilus, Pl. XLVIII. 15, first introduces the *patriarchal* cross.

[2] As to the influence of the iconoclastic movement on the coins, see further, pp. xxxv, xxxvi, *supra*.

as shown in Pl. XLII. 7, 8 is strongly characterized and may well be a likeness. But even Leo is, after the first part of his reign, represented by a conventional head: see Pl. XLII. 9, 10, &c.

PERIOD IV. Michael III—John I (A. D. 842–976).

The beginning of this period is marked by the close of the long iconoclastic controversy and the revival of image-worship by Theodora the regent-mother of Michael III. The change is evidenced in the new life and artistic vigour imparted to the coinage, and it may be noted that the quasi-barbarous 'Provincial' currency comes to an end in the earlier part of this period.[1]

A succession of new reverse-types now appears. Michael III restores the head of the Saviour, and his successor Basil I represents the Saviour enthroned. Leo VI introduces the image of the Virgin; Constantine VII represents the Saviour in the act of crowning the Emperor; Alexander for the first time places a head of a Saint on the coins. John I (at the end of the period) takes a step in the same direction in connexion with the bronze coinage, which in his reign and long afterwards was made to display only religious types and inscriptions,[2] while 'the things of Caesar'—the 'image' and the 'superscription'—were surrendered and excluded.

With regard to the types relating to the Saviour and the Virgin, the head of Christ re-introduced by Michael III (Pl. XLIX. 16, 17) is copied, as can hardly be doubted, from the coins of Justinian II (A. D. 685–695), reproducing, however, the head with flowing hair (Pl. XXXVIII. 15, 16) and not the bizarre image (Pl. XXXVIII. 17) with the close beard. The heads of Christ, found later, in the reigns of Constantine VII and of Nicephorus II Phocas, are rendered with delicacy and artistic feeling: see especially Pl. LIII. 7, 12–14; LIV. 4, 5; and cp. coins of John I, Pl. LIV. and LV. In contrast with this, the seated figure of Christ introduced by Basil I and destined to become stereotyped on the coinage has not any special merit either in pose or expression (Pl. L. 11, 12).

The Virgin-type introduced by Leo VI is a bust or half-length figure *orans* (Pl. LI. 8). It is treated with grace and freshness, and, though often repeated in later reigns, never, perhaps, quite loses its charm.[3]

Under Nicephorus II Phocas, the Virgin (a half-length figure) is shown beside the Emperor (Pl. LIV. 5) in the place previously filled by emperors' wives or sons. In the next reign (John I) she is seen crowning the Emperor (Pl. LIV. 10–12). The Virgin with the medallion of the

[1] Under Basil I. The 'Italian' coinage had ceased in the reign of Theophilus.

[2] See *supra*, p. li.

[3] On the *orans* type, see Bauer and Strzygowski, 'Eine alexandrinische Weltchronik,' pp. 155–158 in *Denkschriften der kais. Akad. der Wissensch. Wien*, 1906, Bd. 51; L. von Sybel, *Christliche Antike* I (1906), p. 261; Kaufmann, *Handbuch der christl. Arch.* (1905), p. 412. Cp. W. E. Crum, *P. S. Bib. Arch.*, xxi. 251. Further reff. *infra*, p. 502.

infant Christ, though a subject old in art,[1] is not seen on the coins till the reign of John I (Pl. LIV. 14).

In the manipulation of the Imperial busts and figures we may discern an advance on the previous (iconoclastic) period—more variety of pose, and a richer and more decorative treatment of the costume. None the less, the conventional, uncharacterized head still continues to be prominent, and the contour of the face which we noticed in Period II as resembling an inverted omphalos now recalls an inverted triangle. But in addition to these conventional heads we often find, and on the coins of a single Emperor, a strongly characterized bearded type.

Michael III and his family and Basil I do not really break away from the iconoclastic tradition in the matter of portraiture, but Leo VI (side by side with a purely conventional head, Pl. LI. 13, &c.) presents on the gold coin of Pl. LI. 8 a fine bearded head, which we might without difficulty believe to be a genuine portrait were it not that its issue probably took place when Leo was only twenty.[2]

A similar long-bearded head, engraved with gem-like delicacy, appears also on some coins (Pl. LIII. 7) of the art-loving Constantine VII (Porphyrogenitus), but from its close resemblance to the above-mentioned portrait of Leo VI we must doubt whether it is true to life. There are, further, three heads with shorter beards which appear on the coins, respectively, of Romanus I (Pl. LII. 9–11), Nicephorus II Phocas (Pl. LIV. 5–7), and John I (Pl. LIV. 10–13). Each of these heads taken separately might well be deemed an authentic portrait, but when we compare the three together their resemblance becomes so obvious that it is almost certain that two, at any rate, of the heads (Nicephorus II and John I) cannot be the *vera imago* of the Emperors they pretend to represent.

With regard to the general characteristics of this period, it may be remarked that the best executed and best designed of the coins contrast favourably with the angular and arid work of the iconoclastic period, and many specimens prove that the engraver had a good notion of filling a coin-space in a decorative and not inelegant way (see e.g. Pl. LI. 9; LIV. 4, 5, 10, 13). The present period, and the next (Period V) may, indeed, almost be looked upon as the Golden Age of Byzantine coin-art, especially when we compare them with the periods that preceded and followed.

Period V. Basil II and Constantine VIII—Nicephorus III (A. D. 976–1081).

This period is transitional between Periods IV and VI. It witnesses the introduction of the scyphate fabric for the nomisma (a fabric finally

[1] See text, *infra*, p. 476, No. 7.

[2] Cp. p. 449, *infra*, as to the date of this coin of Pl. LI. 8.

adopted in Period VI by Alexius I), and, at the same time, the retention of the old solidus or nomisma of small module. The difficulty of filling the comparatively broad 'field' of the new scyphate pieces was ingeniously overcome by placing a triple border on each side of the coin (e. g. Pl. LVI. 8). The Imperial busts could now be represented on a rather larger scale, and the rich jewelled details of Imperial costume were fully displayed (e. g. Pl. LVIII. 2, 10; LX. 3).

During the greater part of this period the coins (with certain exceptions) present the neat, decorative appearance that we found in Period IV (e. g. Pl. LVI. 6, 7, 9–11). There is considerable variety and, at times, artistic merit in the types employed, e. g. the Virgin crowning Romanus III (Pl. LVII. 13); the Virgin *orans* (Pl. LIX. 3); the Christ of Chalce (Pl. LX. 4, 6, 7); standing figures of Emperors, as Isaac I with his drawn sword (Pl. LX. 12); and the beautiful design of the Virgin and Child in Pl. LXII. 2.

The busts and figures of Emperors are represented with considerable care, variety of treatment, and attention to detail, but in the majority of cases it is certain, or may be strongly suspected, that the portraiture is not true to life.

In the two latest reigns of this period, those of Michael VII and Nicephorus III, instances of feeble engraving and careless striking sufficiently indicate that the decadence of Byzantine coin-art has already begun.[1]

[1] Further details of this period may be noted as follows:—

Basil II and Constantine VIII. The two portraits Pl. LVI. 1 are clearly conventional, but the bearded head of Basil, Pl. LVI, 2, 3, 8, &c., is at least a more characterized representation. No. 3 on this plate bears some resemblance to the head of Basil II as it appears in the Venice Psalter (see *supra*, p. lii), but when we confront it, as well as Nos. 2 and 8, with the coins of the preceding Emperors John I and Nicephorus II Phocas, it becomes hardly doubtful that we are dealing with a stereotyped bearded representation and not with an exact portrait.

Constantine VIII, in his sole reign, presents the bearded heads seen in Pl. LVII. 6–10. Of these, the heads Nos. 6–8 recall (perhaps too vividly to be independent likenesses) the heads of Leo VI (Pl. LI. 8) or Constantine VII (Pl. LIII. 7); Nos. 9, 10 have a portrait of a somewhat different character.

Romanus III has an *obv.* of elegant design—the Virgin (his special patron) placing the crown on his head (Pl. LVII. 13). Cp. Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, iii, p. 532.

Michael IV. His head, as represented in Pl. LVIII. 1, 2, has certainly distinctive features, and, so far, might be a portrait. (Cp. the portrait in the Zonaras MS. at Modena; Schlumberger, op. cit., p. 533, which is like the Zonaras Romanus III.)

Michael V. The head of this standing figure (Pl. LVIII. 5) may be compared with his head in the Zonaras MS. (Schlumberger, op. cit., iii, p. 532). The form of the face, beard and moustache are practically the same, but the eyes on the coins are clumsily represented by two pellets.

Constantine IX. This portrait (Pl. LVIII. 6–12) seems to be suggested by the coins of Michael IV, and can hardly, therefore, be regarded as trustworthy. In some respects, however, it resembles the head of this Emperor in the Zonaras MS. (Schlumberger, op. cit., iii, 540). The beautiful figure of the Virgin *orans*, Pl. LIX. 3, is to be noted.

PERIOD VI. Alexius I—Alexius IV (A. D. 1081–1204).

With the accession of Alexius I the very distinctive Byzantine coinage of which the scyphate nomisma is the chief feature, may be said to have been completely established. The old solidus or nomisma of thick fabric had already disappeared from the currency.

In respect to mechanical execution there is a decided change for the worse. Cases of double-striking, due to the shifting of the dies, seem almost to have been the rule and not the exception at the Imperial mint, and it is on the reverse side—the side bearing the sacred image—that the most flagrant instances of such carelessness occur: see e. g. Pl. LXVII. 8. Details of costume, moreover, are less delicately treated than in Period V, and the figures have either a bizarre appearance (as Pl. LXIV. 3, *obv.*), or are so stiff and wooden as almost to recall a primitive age of *χοανα* (Pl. LXVIII. 9; LXV. 14). In particular, the seated figure of Christ (Pl. LXVII) and the seated figure of the Virgin (Pl. LXX) are usually most clumsily rendered. The beardless bust of Christ (Emmanuel) (Pl. LXVIII. 15; LXIX. 1, 2) is something of a variation from the usual type of the Saviour found on the coins, but it is of small artistic merit. The introduction of saints on the coinage of this period lends it some little interest and variety.[1]

But although throughout this period the number of types is exceptionally large, there is little real invention or free play of the artistic spirit, and the varieties of type are chiefly brought about by presenting sometimes the Christ, sometimes the Virgin—seated or standing, as a bust or a whole length, in the attitude of prayer or of blessing.

Theodora. The coins are very delicately executed. Her bust and figure (Pl. LX. 1-3) are shown richly attired, but the features seem little characterized, an observation that is true also of her portrait in the Zonaras MS. (Schlumberger, *L'Épop. byz.*, iii, 541). The Christ of Chalce (cp. p. lvi, *supra*) appears on her coins.

Michael VI—Isaac I—Constantine X. On the coins of these reigns, the Emperor is generally represented as a standing figure, and the details of portraiture cannot be well made out. Isaac I holds the drawn sword referred to p. lvii, *supra*.

Romanus IV. The portrait (Pl. LXI. 13; LXII. 1) is on a small scale, but resembles the Zonaras miniature of Romanus III: Schlumberger, op. cit., p. 532, so that some doubt may be felt as to whether the portrait of Romanus IV is taken from life. Several interesting types occur:—The family groups of Pl. LXI, 11, 12, in which the Emperor and Empress are crowned by the Saviour, a type known also from the ivory in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (see p. lviii, *supra*); the bust of the Virgin with the medallion (Pl. LXI. 13, 14; LXII. 1), a type now revived after a long interval; and the beautiful figure of the Virgin and Child in Pl. LXII. 2 (see further, p. lix, *supra*).

Michael VII—Nicephorus III. Michael is represented by a sturdy bust with features that resemble his predecessors. Nicephorus closely resembles Michael and neither portrait can be relied on as faithful.

[1] John II (successor of Alexius I) introduces St. George; Manuel I introduces St. Theodore and St. Demetrius. The only Saint seen on coins before the reign of John II is St. Alexander, on the coins of his namesake Alexander, A. D. 912–913.

PERIOD VII. Michael VIII—Fall of Constantinople (A. D. 1261–1453).

The types of this period, which begins with the restoration of the Greek Emperors, arrest the attention by reason of the curiously crowded grouping of the Imperial figures; e.g. the kneeling Michael VIII, Christ and St. Michael in Pl. LXXIV; the grovelling figure of Andronicus II (Pl. LXXIV; cp. LXXV. 1, 2).[1] Of the types new to Byzantine coinage, the most remarkable are the representation of a seraph (Pl. LXXV. 10)[2] and the view of Constantinople (Pl. LXXIV. 1).[3]

Under the Palaeologi of the fourteenth century there was a sort of Renaissance in mosaic and some other branches of art,[4] but the general execution of the coins, especially of the nomisma, is extremely rough, and proves that a very low standard of mechanical skill and care existed during this period at the Imperial mint. There was, however, a counteracting Western influence at work which tended to alter, and in some cases to improve, the appearance of the currency. This influence came chiefly from Venice, and is visible in the direct copying of Venetian coins (both fabric and types: see Pl. LXXV. 17), in the employment of a new form of the cross (Pl. LXXV. 7), and in the disposition of the inscription in a circular arrangement (Pl. LXXV. 16).

In the period of John V, Byzantine coinage apparently almost ceased to be issued, and its place was probably taken by the money of Venice. Manuel II, followed by John VIII, made evident efforts to restore the currency, and his silver coins (still fairly abundant), though not skilfully engraved, show a certain attempt at decorative effect (Pl. LXXVI. 9–13). In these coinages, Western influence is again traceable, and the latest specimens of the coin-art of Constantinople may be pronounced 'Mediaeval' rather than 'Byzantine' in character.

With regard to portraiture, some attempts at characterization appear to have been made, but they are of little importance owing to clumsy execution or to smallness of scale. In the case of John VIII it is possible that we may have a portrait, and his coins can be compared with the portrait-medal by Vittore Pisano figured as the *frontispiece* to vol. ii.[5]

[1] And see further on this type, p. lxx, *supra*.

[2] With the representation in Pl. LXXV. 10 compare the angels represented in a Vatican MS. of the eleventh century, photographed in Bertaux, *L'Art dans l'Italie mérid.*, Pl. XII. The archangel Michael had already appeared in the eleventh century on a coin of Michael VI (p. 509, *infra*).

[3] See further on this type, p. lxix, *supra*.

[4] Diehl, *Études byz.*, p. 431.

[5] See further on this portrait, p. lxxii, *supra*.

§ 5. Imperial Mints.

In the reign of Anastasius I three mints only, Constantinople, Nicomedia, and Antioch, were in operation. Under Justin I, Thessalonica and Cyzicus were added. The conquests of Justinian necessitated the establishment of new centres of coinage, and eleven or twelve mints were at work during his reign. Under his three immediate successors the number of mint-places remains nearly the same. Heraclius coins at twelve mints. In the reign of Constans II (the successor of Heraclius) the number of mint-places does not exceed five or six, and from about the time of Nicephorus I (A. D. 802) to the reign of Basil II and Constantine VIII, only two or three mints (so far as is known) continued in operation. From the sole reign of Constantine VIII (A. D. 1025) onwards, all coins seem to have emanated from the Capital.

Varying Number of Mints.

Constantinople (A. D. 491–*circ.* 1448). The chief mint for coins in all metals.

Constantinople.

Mint-name. (i) CONOB (on the gold coins till the time of Leo III). (ii) CONOS, COB (on the earlier silver). (iii) CON (on the earlier bronze coinage).

CONOB (found also on the gold of Carthage, Rome and Ravenna) is now generally admitted to consist of the mint-name with the addition of OB, an abbreviation of *obryzum*, 'refined gold'.[1] In CONOS, S, if not a blunder for B, must be an abbreviation mark. COB is perhaps C (the name of Constantinople) and OB(ryzum). (For the occurrence of OB on *bronze* and *silver* coins, see *infra*, under 'Thessalonica').

Officina marks. On the solidi from Anastasius I to Justinian II numerals occur with great regularity, ranging from A to I (i.e. 1 to 10). After that time they are more sporadic, and finally disappear. On the solidi of Heraclius (see p. 192, *infra*, note) various letters or numerals occur in addition to the officina numerals. Probably a series of these varieties was struck at each officina.[2]

On the bronze (chiefly M) coins the officina numerals are A, B, Γ, Δ, Ε (1–5).[3]

Thessalonica (*circ.* A. D. 518–*circ.* 620). Coinage in bronze only, usually not of a higher denomination than K. The coins are carelessly engraved, and often struck on irregular flans with jagged edges.

Thessalonica.

[1] Babelon, art. 'Obryzum' in Daremberg and Saglio, *Dict. des ant.*, and authorities there cited. On gold of Phocas (p. 164, note), OBXX takes the place of CONOB. BOXX occurs under Heraclius: cp. also Tiberius II, p. 106, No. 9.

[2] There are occasionally exceptional marks, such as ΘϚ on a solidus of Tiberius II; p. 106, No. 9, *infra*.

[3] On the peculiar numerals AII, ΓII, &c., found under Constans II, see *infra*, p. 268 n. It is doubtful whether these are officina marks.

Mint-name. TЄS; ΘЄC. Under Justin I, THESSOB (p. 17), but the inscription OB (i. e. *obryzum*, 'refined gold') is quite inappropriate on a bronze coin, and has probably been copied mechanically from the gold coins of the predecessors of Anastasius I, which are inscribed THSOB; TESOB.[1] It may be noted that OB had even previously appeared on *silver* coins, the gold and silver coins of Leo I (for instance) being alike marked THSOB. In the mint-indication COB found on some silver coins of Constantinople (see *supra*), we may probably discern the word OB(ryzum) loosely used for refined silver instead of refined gold.[2]

Officina marks. These are rarely present.

NICOMEDIA.

NICOMEDIA (*circ.* A. D. 498–*circ.* 627). The two Imperial mints of Asia Minor were Nicomedia and Cyzicus.[3] Their coinage, closely modelled on that of the Capital, is in bronze only.

Mint-name. NIKO; also NIKOMI, NIKM, NIC, NIK, NI.

Officinae. Two only (A and B[4]), as compared with the five indicated on the bronze coins of Constantinople.

CYZICUS.

CYZICUS (*circ.* A. D. 518–*circ.* 628). Coinage in bronze only, resembling that of Nicomedia (q.v.).

Mint-name. KYZ; KY.

Officinae. Two only (A and B): cp. Nicomedia.

ANTIOCH.

ANTIOCH (*circ.* A. D. 498–*circ.* 617). Bronze coins only. The legends on the obverse (i. e. the Imperial name and titles) are constantly blundered and often unintelligible.

Mint-name. At first, ANTX; ANTIX; AN. After A. D. 528 (see p. 53, n.), the name of the city having been changed to Θεούπολις, 'Antioch' disappears from the coins, and we find the new name, sometimes as ΘΥΠΟΛS or ΘY, but commonly in the Latin form THЄЧPO; ꞮHЄЧP′. ⁰ⲡ; P̄; ꝑ (see p. 59, n.) also indicate this mint. The exceptional SЄЧSЧ (p. 223) is no doubt only a blundered reproduction of ꞮHЄЧP′.

Officinae. Four or five officinae were usually at work.

ISAURA.

ISAURA (A. D. 617/8). A mint for bronze, in the reign of Heraclius only (see p. 221).

Mint-name. ISAYR. *Officina.* A only.

[1] On No. 49, p. 17, we might read THESSOB as THESSO B, i. e. the mint name with the officina numeral added. But this interpretation is precluded by No. 50 (p. 17), where, in addition to THESSOB we find the officina numeral Є.

[2] *Argentum pusulatum* (abbreviated Pv., Ps., &c.) is the proper term for refined silver.

[3] The short-lived mint of Isaura (q. v.) hardly forms an exception to this statement.

[4] There is an exception in the reign of Justin I; see *infra*, pp. 17, 18.

CYPRUS (*circ.* A.D. 627/8). Bronze coins were struck in this island under Heraclius, probably at Constantia, the chief city. It is doubtful whether the coinage continued beyond this reign, though some pieces struck by Heraclius, and countermarked by Constans II (or Constantine IV?), may have for some time circulated in Cyprus (see p. 222, n. 4; cp. p. 267 n.). CYPRUS.

Mint-name. KVΠP/.

Officinae. The only officina numeral (at least on the British Museum specimens) is Γ.

ALEXANDRIA (from *circ.* A.D. 538: p. 62, n. 2 to Heraclius or Constans II: p. 227, n. 3). The coins (in bronze only) are mainly of the denomination IB. They are often very rude in appearance, and of peculiar thick fabric. ALEXANDRIA.

Mint-name. AΛЄΞ; AΛЄI (on ABAZ; ΠΟN, &c., see pp. 227–229).

Officinae. No numerals occur at this mint.

CARTHAGE (*circ.* A.D. 534–*circ.* 698). This was a mint of importance during the whole period of the Imperial domination in Africa, i.e. from the conquest by Belisarius till the time of Justinian II or Tiberius III.[1] Its bronze coinage is abundant and its silver coinage (mostly confined to the smaller denominations) is not very rare. CARTHAGE.

The gold coinage must have been extensive, though it was not set on foot, apparently, till the reign of Heraclius. It is inscribed CONOB, like the gold coins of Constantinople, Ravenna and Rome. It is therefore identifiable only by its style and fabric and by a knowledge of provenance. When the solidus is of small module and lumpy fabric (e.g. Pl. XXXIII. 2) it is easily recognized as African, but the African solidus when struck of the ordinary size and with flat fabric (e.g. Pl. XXXIII. 6) is less readily distinguished. But there are certain criteria, in addition to the clues given by provenance.[2] Thus, a *linear* border generally takes the place of the border of dots found at Constantinople and elsewhere, and a straggling form of A—Λ or Λ—is employed by the Carthaginian engraver. The engraving of the types is often crude, and unusual letters or numerals frequently appear (e.g. under Constans II).

Though there seem to be good reasons for attributing both the thick and the flat series of solidi to Carthage, it is not obvious why these two dissimilar fabrics were employed at the same mint, and even, it would seem, contemporaneously.

Mint-name. Gold. CONOB.

Silver. CONOS (p. 63), but the mint-name is usually omitted.

Bronze. KART; KAR; CAR; KRTϚ; CRTϚ; KTϚ; CT.

[1] Cp. also p. xxxiii, *supra*, on the 'Provincial Coinage'.

[2] Wroth in *Corolla Numismatica*, p. 329, and *infra*, p. 290 n., and p. 292 n.

87476

Officinae. On the solidi of Heraclius, officinae A–I (1–10) are recorded: the numerals 11, 12, 13, 14 which are also found on these coins are probably to be explained as officinae marks (pp. 230–232). On the solidi (both of the thick and the flat fabric), and on the semisses and tremisses of Constans II, peculiar marks occur. Thus (in the flat series) we find at the end of the inscription—the usual position for the officina number—such letters or numerals as C; Θ; Θϛ; ΘI, &c., each of these being accompanied by a letter (or numeral) placed in the field (P; I; C; A, &c.). Similar marks occur under Constantine IV.

The bronze coins are as a rule without officina marks. Under Justinian I, however, there are perhaps indications of five or six officinae (see pp. 64–67). We also find on some M and K coins of this reign the letters SO and O (p. 66), which may possibly indicate the second or the sixth officina. On coins of Phocas (p. 179) and of Heraclius, Є (fifth officina) is found.

SICILY.

SICILY (CATINA, SYRACUSE), *circ.* A.D. 538?—*circ.* 705 *or later*? Coinage begins in this island a few years after the conquest by Belisarius (p. 69), and lasts till the sacking of Syracuse by the Arabs in A.D. 705 (see further, *supra*, p. xxxiii, 'Provincial Coinage' as to a possible coinage in Sicily *after* A.D. 705).

Mint-name. SECILIA (p. 152); $\overline{\text{SC}}\text{L}^{\text{S}}$; SC^{S}; SCL; CAT; CVPAKOVCI (cp. pp. 69, 153, 237 n.). The usual mint-place was Catina, but, from the time of Constans II, Syracuse was probably the chief centre of coinage. One coin of Justinian II (*Num. Zeitschrift*, i, p. 431) is inscribed CVPAKOVCI.

Officinae. Officina marks do not occur.

ROME.

ROME (*circ.* A.D. 552/3–*circ.* 775). From the time of Justinian I to the reign of Heraclius inclusive, this mint seems to have been of little importance, and to have coined only small denominations in bronze (see *supra*, pp. xvii, xviii).

Under Constans II a coinage in gold begins[1] and continues till the reign of Constantine V (died 775), after which it apparently ceases. The solidi attributable to this mint are marked CONOB but may be distinguished from the corresponding Constantinopolitan issues by their comparatively high relief (rendering the coins rough to the touch), by the appearance of symbols (star, &c.) and letters in the field, and to some extent by the colour of the gold, which from the time of Leo III is greatly alloyed.

Mint-name. CONOB (on gold); ROM; RM; R (pp. 387, 388).

Officinae. No marks on the bronze. On the gold (from Constans II) various officina numerals and letters occur in the field.

[1] There are also some small silver coins. The coins that seem to have the best claim to be Imperial Roman issues are the bronze pieces with the name and portrait-head of Justinian (Pinder and Friedlaender, *Münzen Justinians*, Pl. V. 3, and p. 48), but even these may be Ostrogothic.

RAVENNA.

RAVENNA (*circ.* A.D. 555–*circ.* 741). Coinage begins some years after the taking of Ravenna by Belisarius, and continues almost to the time when it was lost to the Empire through its capture by the Lombards in 751. Ravenna was a somewhat important mint for gold coinage.[1] The silver (as at Carthage) is generally of small denominations, though the hexagram of Heraclius was minted there as well as at Constantinople. The bronze coins are now somewhat scarce.

The coins of this mint are often very neat, even sometimes rather elegant, in style. The gold coins (inscribed CONOB) may be distinguished from the corresponding pieces of Constantinople by their bracteate-like fabric and by the prominent relief of inscription and type.

Mint-name. CONOB (on gold); RAVENNA; RAVEN; RAV; RA.

Officinae. There are indications that ten officinae were generally in operation for the coining of the gold. Marks on the bronze rarely occur (Є, Maurice Tiberius; A, Δ, Heraclius: on SS, see p. 157).

CHERSON.

CHERSON (6th cent.; and *circ.* A.D. 886–989). This mint was never important, and issued bronze coins only, usually of small size. It perhaps first came into operation in the reign of Justinian I (see p. xviii, *supra*). Its next issues were made under Maurice Tiberius (p. 158 f.), but it does not seem to have coined again till the reign of Michael III (with Basil I, A.D. 866). From this period there is a continuous coinage till the time of Basil II, when Cherson was taken (A.D. 989) by Vladimir the Russian.

Mint-name. In monogram under Justinian I (see A. V. Oreshnikov, 'Chersono-Byzantine Coins' in *Trans. Moscow Num. Soc.*, iii (1905), Pl. VIII. 1–3); XЄRCWNOC, XЄRCONOC (reign of Maurice Tiberius); $\overset{o}{\Pi}$X = 'Ο πρωτεύων Χερσῶνος ?, or $\overset{o}{\Pi}$ = ΠΟΛΙC ?

Officinae. No officina marks occur, but on the coins of Justinian I, of an uncertain mint (possibly Cherson), described *infra*, pp. 72, 73, the marks A to Δ are found.

'PROVINCIAL' COINAGE.

PROVINCIAL COINAGE (*circ.* A.D. 698–*circ.* 886). The coinage which it is necessary to classify thus vaguely has been already referred to, p. xxxiii, *supra*. It consists of gold and bronze pieces (the former often much alloyed), and the engraving is stiff and crude. Coins of Carthage have evidently served as its prototypes, yet it cannot be of Carthage, for it continues to be issued long after the Imperialists had lost their foothold in Africa. Sardinia and Sicily may possibly have had a share in it. It lasts from the reign of Tiberius III to the time of Basil I.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH ITALIAN COINAGES (seventh cent.–*circ.* 842).

[1] Apparently first issued in the reign of Justin II (see pp. 103-104).

CENTRAL AND SOUTH ITALIAN COINAGES.

These strange coinages are closely modelled on the Constantinopolitan money, though they are generally struck in gold, of a more or less debased quality. They have been discussed, p. xxxi f., *supra*. They were probably struck for the Imperial possessions in Southern Italy, though some specimens (included in this Catalogue for convenience) may not have been really issued at Imperial mints. The gold coins attributed to Rome (see *supra*, p. xxxii) are akin to these Central and South Italian coinages.

The following table summarizes the details given above:—

A. D. 498–518	6th cent., from A. D. 518	7th cent.	8th cent.	9th cent.	10th cent.	11th–15th cent.
Constantinople	Constantinople	Constantinople	Constantinople	Constantinople	Constantinople	Constantinople
Nicomedia	Thessalonica	Thessalonica				
	Nicomedia	Nicomedia				
Antioch	Cyzicus	Cyzicus				
	Antioch	Antioch				
	Alexandria	Alexandria				
	Carthage	Carthage				
	Sicily	Sicily	Sicily			
	Rome	Rome	Rome			
	Ravenna	Ravenna	Ravenna			
	Cherson			Cherson	Cherson	
		Isaura				
		Cyprus				
		'Provincial'	'Provincial'	'Provincial'		
		'Italian'	'Italian'	'Italian'		

§ 6. INSCRIPTIONS AND DATES.

The inscriptions found on Byzantine coins are short and not very varied in character.[1] The material that they supply for study is therefore somewhat scanty, but can be dated with considerable accuracy.

Obverse legends. The obverse legend usually consists of the name of the Emperor, preceded by DN (*Dominus noster*) and followed by PPAVC (*Perpetuus Augustus*). This applies to the coins from Anastasius I to Justinian II.[2] Greek inscriptions begin to make their appearance (on the obverse) under Irene, the mother of Constantine VI (A. D. 797–802),[3] but Latin is not completely abandoned till the time of Isaac I (A. D. 1057). In the Greek legends, the place of *Dominus* and *Perpetuus Augustus* is taken by ΒΑCΙΛЄVC or ΒΑCΙΛЄVC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ; sometimes by ΑVΤΟΚΡΑΤ′; and, from the time of Romanus IV (A. D. 1067–1071), by ΔЄCΠΟΤΗC.

OBVERSE LEGENDS.

[1] Metrical legends are very rare, see *supra*, p. lvi.

[2] Philippicus and some of his successors have *Multus An.* (&c.) instead of PPAVC.

[3] There are still earlier instances of *obv.* Greek inscriptions on the 'Provincial' coinage of Leo III (A. D. 720).

Reverse legends. In the earlier reigns we find such legends as *Victoria Aug.*; *Gloria Romanorum*; *Victori(a) Mauri* (Maurice Tiberius). Heraclius introduces *Deus adiuta Romanis* and the legend ЄN ƬƟTO NIKA, the latter furnishing the first instance of a Greek legend on Byzantine coins.[1] But it is long before Latin legends are finally discarded. Justinian II introduces IhS CRISTOS REX RЄƧNANTIUM (often used in later reigns). Under Constantine V (A. D. 751) we have IhSUS XRISƬUS hICA (ii, p. 380), a curious instance of the mingling of Latin and Greek, and of the partial writing of Greek words in Latin letters, errors into which the engravers of later reigns were prone to lapse; e. g. ΘЄOFVLACƬOS ƉЄSPS (Michael I and Theophylact): CVRIЄ ЬOHΘH TO SO ƉOVLO (Theophilus); PICTOS for ΠICTOC; PATHR for ΠATHP (Leo IV). These mixed legends are not completely supplanted by purely Greek legends till about the time of Romanus IV (A. D. 1067–1071).

REVERSE LEGENDS.

The following forms of letters are those which chiefly call for notice:—

I. Latin Inscriptions.[2]

A

The usual form is A (sometimes A). The form A is very rare; it is found chiefly at Carthage and Ravenna. At Carthage the straggling form ᗅ is often used. A is not very common, and chiefly occurs in the word ANNO.

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

B

B, or with the lower lobe projecting as in the word CONOB. From the time of Tiberius II onwards, b, or more usually ƀ.

D

D (Anastasius I—Justin II: on the coins of Justin II and Maurice Tiberius carelessly formed so that it appears nearly as O). Under Tiberius II Ɔ comes in and tends to oust D in later reigns. (Under Heraclius, d occurs; under Constantine V, Ↄ; on coins of Artavasdes and Leo VI, C.)

E

Є is nearly always preferred to E.

G

Ƈ; C, the latter form often carelessly engraved so as to resemble I; e. g. AVI = AVC. G is not found. Under Tiberius II we find Ϛ (in AЧϚ), which form occurs in later reigns as well as Ƈ and Ꮆ. Under Justinian II Ɔ and Ƈ are found as forms of G.

[1] Except in mint-names like KYZ.

[2] A division between Latin and Greek is not always easy, owing to the admixture of letters and the writing of Greek words in Latin letters.

H

The form employed is h: cp. p. 331 n.

L

Both L and L occur.

M

M, but under Tiberius II m comes in on the Constantinopolitan coins (on coins of Rome and Ravenna the form is m).

Maurice Tiberius. M; m; m; (at Carthage, generally M).

Phocas, m; Heraclius, m.

Constantine IV (at Carthage, m).

Constantine V, m, Michael I, m.

Michael III, m (at this period M is chiefly retained in the inscr. REϹNANTIЧM).

N

N is the usual form. Under Justinian II, h is found, and from the time of Constantine V this form takes the place of N.

R

R. On the coins of Anastasius II Artemius, the Greek P is generally written for R in 'A*r*temius'.

T

T. The form τ first occurs in the word τHEЧP′ = Theoupolis (Antioch) under Justinian I, whose other coins, however, have T (τ also often occurs on the blundered coins of Antioch struck under Justin II).

T continues in use till the reign of Heraclius, when τ begins to be used, and is the usual form subsequently employed (the form T is, however, also retained in stereotyped legends like VICTORIA AVϹ).

Ͻ is an occasional variant of τ (Constantine IV, Justinian II, &c.). The form ϛ, found on some coins of Constans II (pp. 266, 301), is no doubt τ with the abbreviation mark ′ subjoined. Anastasius II has T; Theodosius III, T and τ. Under Leo VI (p. 445) the form ϛ is found.

V

V (as in AVϹ; VOT). Under Tiberius II, Ч becomes prominent as in ЧICTOR(*ia*) TIbERI and ЧIЧ (i.e. *vivat*) FELIX (p. 106), but V is found at Carthage, as in LVX MVNDI.

Maurice Tiberius has V.

Phocas, Heraclius, Constans II, use both Ч and V. Afterwards, Ч is the usual form. (A rare form Ц is found, p. 54.)

II. Greek Inscriptions.

A

Usually A; also Α. Under Nicephorus II, Phocas, John I and Basil I, Λ sometimes occurs. Ⱥ (p. 221, No. 267, Heraclius) is found on a coin of Heraclius struck at Isaura and Ⱥ occurs also on coins of John VIII (see *infra*, p. 637, note 1 and p. 641, note 1).

The form Λ (Alexandria, Heraclius, p. 227) is exceptional. The transverse bar is sometimes omitted, notably on the coins of Alexius I (Λ for A).

B

Beta as a numeral often occurs on the coins. It has the forms B, Ɓ, Ƀ and ʙ (chiefly sixth and seventh centuries).

ƀ occurs in such words as ƀASLIS, ƀASILISSH (Constantine V; Irene); MIXAHL ƀASILЄ (Michael I); ƀOHΘH (Theophilus), but in these cases there is a curious mixture of Greek and Latin.

Under John I Zimisces, the R form appears, as in ROHΘH (for BOHΘH). Also H RΛΛXЄPNITICCA, i.e. the Virgin of Blachernae (coins of Theodora); RACIΛЄVS PΩM (Isaac I). Cp. p. 527, note 1.

Under Andronicus II and later Emperors the B form once again takes the place of the R form.

Δ

Δ; sometimes Δ.

E

Є (not E) is the almost invariable form. On coins of Andronicus II and III (A.D. 1325–1328), Є has the form Ɛ or ⊦ (p. 626 n.).

K

K. The Latin letter C used for K appears under Constantine V and is the usual form till about the time of Isaac I (A.D. 1057) when K re-asserts itself. ЄC ΘЄЧ = ЄK ΘЄOY; CЄ = KЄ = KAI (Basil I); CVRIЄ *sic* = KVPIЄ.

Λ

Λ; but the Latin L often takes its place, as in ƆOVLO = ΔOVΛW (Theophilus).

M

Sometimes M, as on coins of Isaac II, p. 594, *infra*.

Ξ

This letter chiefly occurs on the rude coins of the Alexandrian mint where we find Ξ (Justinian I, p. 62; Justin II, p. 97); Ƶ (Tiberius II, p. 121); Ƶ (Maurice Tiberius, p. 148).

Ϫ in ΑΛΕϪΑΗϹΡΟϚ (coins of Basil I, p. 437, No. 5, and of Leo VI, p. 447).

Ϫ in ΟΡΘΟΔΟϪѠ (silver of Isaac I).

Ϛ or Ζ is usual in the spelling of the name of Alexius I, but Ϫ is also used.

Ζ and Ϫ (Alexius III).

Π

Π or Π.

Ρ

Ρ; but until about the time of Constantine IX the Latin R is often used, as in the word RѠΜΑΙѠΝ; again, we find on coins of Basil II ΠΟRFVRΟϤ/ (i.e. ΠΟΡΦVΡΟΓЄΝΝΗΤѠ as written on coins of Theodora).

Σ

The Latin S is often used for Σ till about the time of Constantine IX when the lunate sigma—C—becomes the regular form. The straggling form ϩ or ʃ sometimes occurs under Manuel I and later (see p. 572, note 1, *infra* and p. 630).

Υ

Ч is used for Υ (as in ΘЄΥ = ΘЄΟV). But the form in the purely Greek inscriptions is V.

Ω

Nearly always Ѡ, but sometimes approximating to W, as on the coins of Romanus I, *circ.* A.D. 919. Ѡ sometimes occurs, as under Constantine X (p. 515) and under Alexius I (p. 543).

Abbreviation Marks.

Abbreviations.

These do not frequently occur till the time of Constantine VI or Nicephorus II Phocas, when they become common. The usual mark is / as in ƊЄSPO/ (*despotês*); ^{S} also occurs, as in ƀASILE^{S}; SCL^{S}; also ʃ.

S = *et* or KAI (SIR = *et Irene*; period of Constantine VI).

C = S = *et* (Constans II, p. 259).

On coins of Constans II, ∽ and ~ are perhaps marks of abbreviation (see *infra*, p. 266 n.).

The omission of letters is sometimes marked by –, as in the familiar ΜΡ ΘΥ accompanying the figure of the Virgin; SCL^{S} = *Sicil*^{S}.

More rarely a dot indicates an abbreviation, as in ЄN XẆ, i.e. ЄN XPICTW (John I, Zimisces). On a coin of Leo VI (ii, p. 444, No. 1) we find ⌣, in the word ROM̮WИ, i.e. ROMAIWN.

⊙ = Ⓐ = ὁ ἅγιος before the name of a Saint; e.g. ⊙ ΘЄΟΔWPOϨ, St. Theodore (coins of Manuel I).

Ligatures.

Ligatures.

These are of very rare occurrence till the time of Alexius I. Those found are chiefly as follows:—MNH (in KOMNHNW); NH = NH; ϖ = τῷ; ϖ and ϖ = ΣT (Alexius III, pp. 599, 600); ⲱ in ΓЄⲱΓIOC = St. George (Alexius III); ȣ = OY; ΜΡ = MHTHP; Ꝑ = ΣT (Andronicus II, p. 615); ΔH = ΔH; ⲁ = ЄY (John VIII, p. 640); ΗΑΝȣ.Λ = Manuel II; ΠΑ Manuel II = Palaeologus.

Monograms.

Monograms.

The monogrammatic combinations that are so characteristic of Byzantine art occur but rarely on the coins. Their use is, in fact, mainly confined to the city of Cherson, where monograms form the usual 'types' of the coins from Romanus I to the period of Basil II and Constantine VIII, i.e. *circ.* 920–1025. Some coins of Justinian I also bear monograms as a 'type' (i, pp. 72, 73): these are of 'Uncertain mints', though possibly of Cherson (p. xviii, *supra*). The monograms of the Justinian period are arranged so as to form a block of letters; but from the time of Constantine VII and Romanus I, the letters of the monogram are usually attached to the extremities of a cross; e.g. Pl. LII. 14.

Apart from these instances the monogram is hardly found except to indicate the names of various Emperors:—Heraclius (subsidiary device in field); Pl. XXIII. 10, *rev.*, &c. Ⅎ = monogram of Constans II and of Constantine IV (p. 267 n.; Pl. XXXIV. 15; Pl. XXXVII. 21); monogram of Justinian II, p. 339, No. 47 (Sicily); monogram of Tiberius III (Pl. XL. 18). See also at end of Index III.

Numerals.

Numerals.

The officina numerals and the marks of denomination (e.g. M = 40 nummia) are in Greek.

Dates (see further, *infra*) are nearly always indicated by Roman numerals, and the following examples may be cited:—

ч = 5 (usual form). IIIII = 5 (Justin II, p. 94).

ϛ = 6 (usual form). ϚI = 6 (Justin II).

ϚII and IIϚ = 7 (Justin II); ϛI and ϚII = 7 (Tiberius II, Antioch); VII = 7 (Heraclius, Ravenna).

ϛII, ϚIII and IIIϚ = 8 (Justin II); VIII = 8 (Justin II, Carthage). (On a coin of Heraclius, No. 469, p. 253, *infra*, ϚIII = 8 occurs. This coin is attributed doubtfully to Ravenna: the use of Ϛ instead of the V usually found at Ravenna is one of the reasons for regarding the attribution to that mint as doubtful.)

IX = 9 or 11? (Justin II, p. 95).

IIIX = 13 (Maurice Tiberius, p. 147).

XϚ = 15 (Justinian I).

XϚI, Xϛ = 16 (Justinian I); ϚIX = 16 (Maurice Tiberius, p. 147); XVI = 16 (Heraclius, Ravenna).

ϚIIX = 17 (Maurice Tiberius, p. 147).

XϚIIII = 19 (Justinian I).

XXϛ, XXVI = 26 (Justinian I).

XXϚIIII, XXVIIII, XXϛIII = 29 (Justinian I).

XXXϛ, XXXϚI = 36 (Justinian I).

XXXϛI, XXXVII = 37 (Justinian I).

Dates.

Dates first make their appearance in 'years 12' of Justinian I (A. D. 538/9), and occur regularly (though only on the bronze money, and not on all denominations of the bronze) till the reign of Constans II. After that reign (as will be seen below) they are rarely found.

DATES.

The dates nearly always indicate regnal years, the first year of the 'reign' being reckoned from the day on which the Emperor became Caesar or Augustus, a creation which may have taken place before his *sole* reign began. For example, Tiberius II, who became Augustus and sole ruler 26 Sept. 578, dates his (Constantinopolitan) coins from Dec. 574, when he was created Caesar by Justin II.

Dating by Indictions is found only on coins of Maurice Tiberius and Constans II.

JUSTINIAN I. Regnal years. At Thessalonica (p. 41, *infra*), the letters A P occur, with no accompanying date. It is not certain whether these stand for *anno primo*.

JUSTIN II. Regnal years, dated from his accession. (At Carthage, p. 97, *infra*, PR ANNO presumably = *primo anno*.)

TIBERIUS II. On his coins of Constantinople, the earliest date found is 'year 4', reckoned from his Caesarship of A. D. 574, and therefore indicating the year 578, the first year of his sole reign. But at Thessalonica, years '1' and '3' occur, apparently reckoned from the first year of his

sole reign, i. e. from A. D. 578. At the Thessalonica mint, however, there are other dates (year 8, &c.) which are reckoned, in the usual way, from his Caesarship of 574.

At Antioch, the system of dating presents some difficulties which are discussed *infra*, pp. 125, 126.

MAURICE TIBERIUS. Regnal years. At Carthage the only dates found are the Indictions.

PHOCAS. Regnal years.

HERACLIUS. Regnal years. At the Carthage mint dates are not found, unless the numerals inscribed on some of its gold coins are dates rather than officina numerals (p. 232, *infra*).

CONSTANS II. At Constantinople, some of the coins are dated in the usual way (by regnal years), but a curious series of numerals is also found there which may be either dates (regnal years), or dates (regnal years) combined with the officina number. This latter class is discussed *infra*, p. 268.

In Sicily, there is a case of dating by Indiction (cp. coins of Maurice Tiberius), and on the K and I attributed to Sicily, a date 'year 1' occurs, perhaps indicating the first year of the residence of Constans II at Syracuse (A. D. 662; see p. 305, *infra*).

CONSTANTINE IV. Dates (regnal years) occur at Ravenna, but at Constantinople they cease to appear except in an isolated instance, viz. X / X = year 30 = A. D. 683/4, reckoned in the usual way, from A. D. 654, the first year of Constantine's Augustus-ship.

JUSTINIAN II. A few dates occur during his first and second reigns (see pp. 335, 356). In the following reigns no dates are found, and the bronze coins, on which alone it had been customary to mark the dates, now become rare.

CONSTANTINE V (A. D. 741–775). The only date found—and it is apparently an exceptional commemorative date—is A X / N X / N X = year 30 = A. D. 749/50, reckoning from 25 March, 720, when Constantine was made Augustus by Leo III (see p. 380).

On coins of Leo IV and Constantine VI no dates are found.

IRENE has M coins with N X / N X / N X (apparently modelled on the A X / N X / N X of Constantine V). The same combination of letters and numerals is repeated in subsequent reigns, but finally ceases in the time of THEOPHILUS. As this combination is found on coins of Emperors who reigned less than thirty years, it cannot indicate 'year 30'. Probably it is a religious ejaculation, *Χριστὸς νικᾷ*, thrice repeated (see p. 400, *infra*).

In concluding this Introduction, I am anxious to express my indebtedness, especially in regard to its historical section (§ 2), to the writings of Finlay, Bury, Diehl, Schlumberger and other scholars whose monographs are cited in these volumes. I am also indebted to Professor Oman's brilliant sketch of Byzantine history, and to the learned historical summary by Gelzer appended to Krumbacher's great work on Byzantine Literature.

In preparing the main body of the Catalogue I have referred throughout to Sabatier's *Description* (1862), a laborious and useful work, though defective in many ways, as has long been recognized. De Saulcy's *Essai de classification* (1836), I have also found well worth reading. Yet there are numerous problems in connexion with Byzantine coins which these meritorious numismatists did not suspect or did not attempt to solve, and it is to be regretted that their successors, the numismatists of the last forty years, have—with a solitary exception or two, such as Dr. Kubitschek and M. Svoronos—almost entirely neglected the study of Byzantine coins—a field of study which (it cannot be denied) is at times an arid one, but which would already have yielded to historical students an infinitely better crop had it been sown with a more liberal hand and cultivated with less intermittent care. There is one numismatist, indeed, the late Count J. F. W. de Salis, who, although he left little in print or manuscript on Byzantine coins, must be gratefully remembered by an official of the British Museum writing on this topic. For de Salis not only enriched our national collection with numberless Byzantine and quasi-Byzantine coins (barbarous imitations, &c.), but classified the series with his usual skill and acumen. Unfortunately, his arrangement was in many places left incomplete, and he published nothing to record or justify his classification—a classification no doubt often suggested by the knowledge of provenance which as an ardent collector he probably possessed. His special service to the scientific study of Byzantine coins is the discrimination attempted by him between the Imperial and the non-Imperial money, and if I have been able to carry this division farther it is because the path has been indicated by this remarkable numismatist.

For kind help in reading the proof-sheets of these volumes, I have greatly to thank Mr. Grueber, the Keeper of Coins, and Mr. G. F. Hill. Mr. O. M. Dalton has also been so kind as to read the proofs of the Introduction and has made several valuable additions and corrections.

WARWICK WROTH.

IMPERIAL

BYZANTINE COINS

ANASTASIUS I

11 April, 491—1 July, 518

The primary classification of the coins is under Mints, which, in the present reign, are as follows: I. Constantinople; II. Nicomedia; III. Antioch.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE Solidus	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC[1] Bust of Anastasius, beardless, with head three-quarters r.; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds spear behind his head; l. hand (not represented) supports shield decorated with the group of a horseman r. attacking with spear a prostrate enemy.[1]	VICTORI AAVCCC Winged Victory in chiton and peplos standing l., holding in r. staff surmounted by sacred monogram (☧); in ex., CONO B; in field l., star.
1	68·6	*AV* ·8		B at end of inscr. [Pl. I. 1.]

[1] PPAVG = Perpetuus Augustus. G has here (and in later reigns) the form C, C, (, or even I. The shield (originally nearly of oval form) can be seen more distinctly on the solidi of preceding reigns, e. g. Arcadius (Montagu *Cat.*, Pl. XXXVI, No. 1036); so also its device of the horseman and enemy.—Borders of Byzantine Coins. As a rule, all Byzantine coins are ornamented both on obverse and reverse with a border (see e. g. Pl. II. 3), which may be described as a reel border, from its resembling a series of reels or rings strung together. In the present Catalogue the borders are, as a rule, only described when of some unusual character.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius, as on No. 1.	VICTORI AAVCCC Victory (as on No. 1), holding staff with monogrammatic cross (☩); in ex., CONO B; in field l., star.[1]
2	69·	*AV* ·8	[F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	Γ at end of inscr.
3	66·4	*AV* ·85		Δ at end of inscr. [Pl. I. 2.]
4	69· (*pierced*)	*AV* ·8	[Bank of England gift, 1877]	Є at end of inscr.
5	64·3	*AV* ·85	[de Salis gift]	H at end of inscr.
			Semissis	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCCC Victory wearing mantle over lower limbs seated r. on shield and cuirass[2]; on her knees she supports a shield on which with her r. hand she inscribes XXXX; in front, ☩; in ex., CONOB
6	33·6	*AV* ·7		[Montagu sale, 1896, No. 1086] [Pl. I. 3.]
7	33·2	*AV* ·7		[J. E. Sinyanki, 1852]
8	31·7	*AV* ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	(Cuirass rude)[3] (☩)

[1] There are Italian imitations of this type with reverses of fairly good work, but with obverse unskilfully treated, especially as regards the eyes. Those in the British Museum supply the numerals Γ, ς, and I.

[2] These details appear more clearly on earlier coins, e. g. on a solidus of Arcadius (Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1036), and on a semissis of Zeno (Montagu, No. 1071).

[3] Compare a semissis of another type, Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1089 (from Coll. d'Amécourt); *rev.*, VICTORIA ACVSTORVM (*sic*) Victory seated on cuirass, and winged Genius supporting shield inscribed VOT· P· C̄; in ex., COMOB. (Cp. *Catal. Ponton d'Amécourt*, p. 140, No. 870.) This is, perhaps, not of the Imperial mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Tremissis	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCVSTO RVM Victory in chiton advancing to front, looking back l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cruciger; in field r., star; in ex., CONOB
9	22·6	*AV* ·6	(DNANASTAS IVSPER PAVC) [Pl. I. 4.]	(AVCVSTRPVM altered in the die from AVCVS TOPVM *sic*). [de Salis gift][1]
10	22·	*AV* ·55		[de Salis gift] [Pl. I. 5.]
11	22·5	*AV* ·6		[de Salis gift]
12	21·8	*AV* ·55		[de Salis gift]
13	21·2	*AV* ·6		
14	22·8	*AV* ·6		[Royal Collection]
15	17·2	*AV* ·55		[Dr. Cullen of Kustendji, 1868]
			Silver	
			DNANASTA SI[VSP PAVC] Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VOT MVLT MTI within wreath[2]; in ex., CONO[S?].
16	29·3	*AR* ·7		[Purchased, 1902] [Pl. I. 6.]

[1] The excellent style and the *lectio difficilis* (PERP) of the obverse seem to show that this coin is of the Imperial mint, in spite of the blundered reverse.

[2] The type and legend recur under Justinian I, *infra* 'Carthage', *AR*: cp. Sab., Pl. XII. 11 (VOT MVLT HTI). Cp. also Pinder and Friedlaender, *Münzen Justinians*, p. 26.

There are also silver coins of a higher denomination (size ·9):—

(i) Inscr., Bust of Anastasius l.; *rev.* CLORIA ROMANRV Emperor nimbate standing l.; r. hand raised; l. hand holds globe; in ex., CONOB. Sab., No. 7 (=Saulcy, Pl. I. 3); cp. Quelen, *Cat.*, No. 2360 ('Romanorvm').

(ii) Inscr., Bust of Anastasius r.; *rev.* CLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor nimbate standing l.; r. hand holds spear; l. hand rests on shield; in ex., COR (*sic*). Sab., No. 8; Pl. IX. 2.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Bronze	
			(i) *Large module with marks of value*, M, K, I	
			M	
			(40 nummia)	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	M on r., star; on l., star; above, cross: in ex., CON
17	269·5	Æ 1·4	[de Salis gift]	(On r., crescent, on l., star), beneath, Є. Pellets in field. [Pl. I. 7, *rev.*]
18	301·6	Æ 1·4		Beneath, A
19	237·6	Æ 1·25	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, A (the M thicker than on No. 18).
20	261·7	Æ 1·3		Beneath, B
21	282·6	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, B (the M thicker than on No. 20).
22	278·2	Æ 1·3	(Bust smaller than on Nos. 20, 21)	Beneath, B (the M as on No. 21).
23	248·	Æ 1·4		Beneath, Γ[1]
24	269·7	Æ 1·55	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. I. 8, *obv.*]	Beneath, Δ (unusually large flan).
25	287·	Æ 1·45 (*washed with silver*)	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Δ
26	271·7	Æ 1·45	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Δ
27	274·	Æ 1·4		Beneath, Δ [Pl. I. 9.]
28	278·3	Æ 1·45		Beneath, Є
29	276·	Æ 1·3	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Є (the M thicker than on No. 28: cross above, obscure).

[1] Here and at times elsewhere Γ has the form Γ'.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			K (20 nummia)	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	K on l., long cross.
30	133·	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	On r., B [Pl. I. 10.]
31	120·	Æ 1·05		On r., Γ
32	124·	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	On r., Δ
33	140·5	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Є
			I (10 nummia)	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r., as on No. 30.	I around, CON CORDI; on r. and l., pellet; above, cross; in ex., CON
34	58·6 (*pierced*)	Æ ·85	[Presented by Hon. J. L. Warren, 1860]	Δ[1] before CON CORDI
35	62·2	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	Є before CON CORD [Pl. I. 11.]
			[(ii) *Smaller modules with marks of value*, M, K, I, Є	
			M	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	M on r., star; on l., star[2]; above, cross; in ex., CON
36	150·6	Æ ·95		Beneath, A
37	162·	Æ 1·	[Townley Coll.]	Beneath, B
38	143·	Æ ·95	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, B (restruck?)

[1] Sabatier, No. 22, has B.

[2] There is another variety (small module) with M between star and crescent (*Mémoires Soc. imp. d'arch.*, Saint-Pétersbourg, iv (1850), p. 291, No. 3) corresponding to the M of large module, *supra*, No. 17.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
39	122·5	Æ ·95		Beneath, Γ (star on r. obscure). [Pl. I. 12.]
40	155·	Æ 1·	[Townley Coll.]	Beneath, Є (star on r. obscure, or absent?).
41	119·4	Æ 1·05		Without stars; no numeral beneath.
				K
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r., as on No. 36.	K on l., long cross; above and below, star.
42	66·	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., A [Pl. I. 13.]
43	66·1	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	On r., B
44	52·3	Æ ·7		On r., B
45	64·4	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	On r., Γ
46	77·8	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ
47	70·2	Æ ·75	Inscr. obscure. [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Є (without stars).
48	36·7 (*worn*)	Æ ·8		On r., Ϛ
49	54·	Æ ·7	(AV for AVC)	(Without letter or stars.)
				I
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	I around, CON CORDI
50	35·7	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	On r., Δ (CON COR?)
51	38·6	Æ ·65		On l., Є; on r., pellet. [Pl. I. 14, *rev.*]
52	25·7	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	On r. and l., pellet (ICON CORD).
53	33·	Æ ·65		(ICON CORD)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Є (5 nummia)	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r., as on No. 50.	Є with two pellets.
54	37·8	Æ ·5	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., A
55	38·4	Æ ·5	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., B
56	28·	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	On r., B
57	30·	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1849]	On r., Γ [Pl. II. 1.]
58	30·	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	On r., Δ
			[DNANASTA?] Bust of Anastasius r., as on previous coins.	M (mon. in Greek of Anastasius) within wreath.[1]
59	14·	Æ ·45	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. II. 2.]
60	9·6	Æ ·35	(? no inscr.)	[Purchased, 1904]
			II. NICOMEDIA	
			Bronze	
			(i) *Large Module*	
			M	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	M on r. and l., star; above, cross; beneath, star; in ex., NIKOMI
61	252·2	Æ 1·35	(Rude work)	[Pl. II. 3.]

[1] Following the example of his predecessors Zeno and Leo (cp. Sab., Pl. VIII. 21; VII. 9), Anastasius issued small coins with his monogram as the *rev.* type (Friedl. *Münzen der Vandalen*, pp. 42 and 50). This issue doubtless preceded the other bronze coinages of his reign, which are apparently not earlier than A. D. 498 (see Introd. *supra*, § 2, under 'Anastasius I'). Most of the extant specimens of this monogram type appear however to be Ostrogothic imitations (cp. Friedl., p. 41 f.) on which the bust is rudely represented and the inscription curtailed or omitted (on *rev.*, usually border of dots instead of wreath).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(ii) *Smaller module*, M, K, I	
			M	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r., as on No. 61.	M on r. and l., star; above, cross; beneath, star; in ex., NIC
62	121·5	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. II. 4.]
			K	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	K on l., long cross and N I
63	66·2	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1835]	[Pl. II. 5.]
64	87·7	Æ ·8		On r., star.
65	66·	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ✱; above, O, beneath, [K] (i. e. NIKO).
			I	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r., as on No. 63.	N I around, ICON CORD
66	31·7	Æ 31·7	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. II. 6.]
			III. ANTIOCH	
			Bronze	
			M	
			DNANASTA SIVSP PAVC Bust of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum; on, or above, head, globus cruciger.	M on l., on r., and above, long cross.
67	260·2	Æ 1·3	(DNANASTTA ISP P[AV]CI)	Beneath, B; in ex., ANTX [de Salis gift]
68	236·3	Æ 1·2	[Pl. II. 7.]	Beneath, Δ; in ex., [A]NTX

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
				Є Є
			Inscr. Head of Anastasius r. beardless, wearing diadem; on, or above, head, cross.	
69	34·2	Æ ·45	[ANAST?] OSPP	On r., A A N [Presented by Mr. Doubleday, 1846]
70	26·	Æ ·55	(Inscr. obscure)	On r., A Γ N [Purchased, 1863]
71	31·5	Æ ·55	..... SIVSPP.. [Pl. II. 8.]	On r., A Δ N [de Salis gift]
72	27·6	Æ ·45	(Head and inscr. obscure)	On r., A Δ N
73	30·5	Æ ·5	DN. .... IV (bust r. in diadem, paludamentum and cuirass).[1]	On r., N [de Salis gift] [Pl. II. 9.]

COINS WITH NAME OF ANASTASIUS NOT STRUCK AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

In this reign, and in the following reigns, only those coins are catalogued which there is reason to think were struck at the Imperial mints (in the present case, Constantinople, Nicomedia, and Antioch). The numerous imitations (chiefly in gold, and of the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries) of the Emperors' coinages which were struck by the Ostrogoths and other invaders of the Empire are reserved for description in a future volume. The British Museum collection of Ostrogothic, Vandalic, &c., coinages was originally arranged by Count de Salis (cp. Keary, *The Coinages of Western Europe*, 1879), who has divided the various series with his usual numismatic acumen. The chief criteria are furnished by style and provenance.

The following are brief notes on the imitations of the coins of Anastasius :—

Gold.—*Solidus.* The Victory on the *rev.* usually holds a broad-limbed cross, *not* the monogrammatic cross of the Imperial mints, though this latter type is occasionally imitated (see *supra*, p. 2, n. 1). On the solidi assigned by de Salis to the Vandals the lettering is curious and the type somewhat rude.

[1] The attribution to Anastasius is not quite certain.

The Visigothic solidi, also, are not hard to distinguish from the Imperial coins: they frequently read COHOB. The series classed by de Salis as 'Italian imitations' are often of good work (except sometimes in the treatment of the eyes on the *obv.*) but have *rev.* Victory with broad-limbed cross. The Burgundian and Merovingian imitations are rude. *Tremissis.* This denomination is often reproduced, but usually with *rev.* Victory *in profile* with wreath and palm. The *rev.* of the Imperial *tremissis* has a different Victory (Pl. I. 4, 5). The legends of the Visigothic and 'Italian' *tremisses* are often blundered. The Imperial *tremissis* is itself of poor work, and in cases where its reverse type is *exactly* copied discrimination is difficult. The details of the Emperor's cuirass are, however, less exact in the imitative pieces and the brooch of the paludamentum is sometimes omitted. Count de Salis classes some pieces reading COMOB (cp. *Rev. belge*, 1867, p. 156) as Italian imitations.

Silver.—Sabat., No. 11, *rev.* monogram in wreath, has peculiar letters and high relief. Ostrogothic or Italian. Sabat., No. 12, *rev.* 'Invicta Roma'. Probably Ostrogothic, struck at Rome: see Friedlaender, *Münzen d. Ostgothen*, p. 55. The well-executed gold and silver coins of Theodoric the Ostrogothic monarch (A. D. 493) bear the name and bust of Anastasius, but are distinguished by Theodoric's monogram (Keary, op. cit., p. 45 f.).

VITALIANVS. Most of the coins that have been published as those of Vitalian (for whose revolt see Introd., *supra*, § 2, 'Anastasius I') are undoubtedly barbarous pieces of the time of Justin I, Justinian I, &c. Thus a *tremissis* which reads IAVITA IIVOVAVG, and which has been attributed to Vitalian, is undoubtedly a barbarous coin (Visigothic), probably of the time of Justin I or later. (Two specimens in British Museum.) See further Sabatier, i, p. 157; de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 6; Friedlaender, *Repertorium*, p. 426; *Rev. belge*, 1857, p. 10. There is a *tremissis*, however, in the possession of Mr. J. W. Barron (1907) which appears to read DNVITALIANVS (*obv.* beardless diademed head, *rev.* Victory). Unless this legend has been altered from DNIVSTINIANVS the coin must be of Vitalian.

Bronze.—Small Æ with *rev.* V in wreath. The wreath, the Roman (instead of Greek) numeral and the style of the *obv.* (with type and letters in rather prominent relief) indicate that this coin is of *Italian* mintage. This being so, it cannot have been struck by Anastasius, but must be an Ostrogothic coin bearing the head and titles of the Emperor as was usually the case with the 'barbarian' coins.

JUSTINUS I

1 JULY, 518—1 AUGUST, 527[1]

Mints = I. Constantinople; II. Thessalonica; III. Nicomedia; IV. Cyzicus; V. Antioch.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE	
			Solidus	
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin, beardless, with head three-quarters r.; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds spear behind his head; l. hand (not represented) supports shield decorated with the group of a horseman r. attacking with spear a prostrate enemy.	VICTORI AAVCCC Victory standing facing, holding in r., long cross; in l., globus cruciger; wears chiton and peplos; in ex., CONOB; in field r., star.[2]
1	68·4	AV ·85	[Blacas, 1867][3]	A at end of inscr. [Pl. II. 10.]
2	69·	AV ·85	[Blacas, 1867]	Γ at end of inscr.
3	68·6	AV ·85	[Rich]	Γ at end of inscr.
4	70·3	AV ·8	(DIИIVSTI NVSPPAVC) [de Salis gift]	(VICTO[RI] AAVCCC) ϛ at end of inscr. (CONOB).[4] [Pl. II. 11.]
5	68·7	AV ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	I at end of inscr.[5]
6	40·8	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	(Æ with gold plating; probably an ancient forgery.)	I at end of inscr.

[1] For coins of his joint reign with Justinian I see *infra* after 'Justinus I'.

[2] The solidi of this reign (cp. also those of Justinian) are very rude, and the specimens here described might well be classed as 'barbarous imitations'. If there were prototypes more worthy of the Imperial mint they must have disappeared or have become exceedingly scarce. One solidus of this style was procured in Roumania (coll. of Mr. Horace Sandars, 1905).

[3] A description of the gold coins acquired by the British Museum from the collection of the Duc de Blacas was published by Madden in *Num. Chron.*, 1867 and 1868.

[4] This coin may not be of the Imperial mint.

[5] A specimen in Photiades *Cat.*, No. 95, with the numeral Θ (9).

No	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semissis[1]	
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCCC Victory, wearing mantle over lower limbs, seated r. on shield and cuirass; on her knees she supports a shield on which with her r. hand she inscribes XXXX; in front, ☧; behind, star; in ex., CONOB
7	34·3	*AV* ·75	[Purchased, 1852]	[Pl. II. 12.]
8	32·8	*AV* ·75	[Blacas, 1867]	
9	33·3	*AV* ·7	[C. R. Fox, 1850]	
10	32· (*pierced*)	*AR* ·7 (*gilt*)	[Purchased, 1904]	(Ancient forgery ?)
			Tremissis	
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCVSTO RVM Victory in chiton advancing to front, looking back l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in field r., star; in ex., CONOB
11	21·5	*AV* ·6	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. II. 13.]
12	22·6	*AV* ·6		
13	23·	*AV* ·65	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	(Ends RV)

[1] Besides the *semisses* and *tremisses* here catalogued there are other pieces with the same types and legends, but distinguished (*a*) by their thinner, spread fabric, (*b*) by ruder work and lower relief, especially on the *obv.* These may, conceivably, be (i) the coins of Justin I, (ii) barbarous imitations of the coins of Justin I, or (iii) the coins of Justin II. The third of these attributions seems to be the most satisfactory, especially as it provides Justin II (to whom Sabatier has assigned only *solidi*) with *semisses* and *tremisses*. (See further under Justin II.) The history of the small gold currency seems to have been as follows: Justin I issues *semisses* and *tremisses* of relatively good style. Then Justinian I strikes pieces of ruder style, thinner fabric and lower relief. His successor, Justin II, issues similar pieces of still ruder style. Lastly, under Tiberius II Constantine, a new *rev.* type—the cross—is substituted for the Victory that had hitherto appeared on *semissis* and *tremissis*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Silver	
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin l. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	CLOR[IA R]OMANO RVM The Emperor, nimbate, in cuirass and paludamentum, standing l.; r. hand upraised; l. hand holding globus; in field r., star; in ex., CO[B]
14	61·4 (*pierced*)	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. III. 1.][1]
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, crested helmet, paludamentum and cuirass.	CLORIARO MANO RVM The Emperor, nimbate, in cuirass and paludamentum, standing to front looking r.; r. hand rests on spear; l. hand holds globus cr.; in field r., star; in ex., COB[2]
15	60·8	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. III. 2.]
16	52·	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1868]	(Ends RVΠ) [Pl. III. 3, *rev.*]
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r., as on No. 15.	CLORIARO MANO RVM The Emperor standing, as on No. 15; in field r., star; in ex., CO B
17	29·4	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. III. 4.]
18	27·7	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	(Exergue obscure)
19	27·9	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	(Ex. and part of inscr. obscure)

[1] From the plate it may appear that the portrait of the *obv.* differs from other portraits of Justin, but this difference is merely due to the state of this specimen, which has been cracked and injured. With the coin cp. Sab., No. 8=Saulcy, Pl. I. 8.

[2] Cp. a similar coin in the French coll., wt. 4·40 grammes (Dieudonné, *Rev. num.*, 1899, p. 196.) Cp. Babelon, *Traité*, i, p. 570; Mommsen-Blacas, *Monn. rom.*, iii, p. 78. The Æ piece with inscr. FELIX CARTA assigned by Sabatier to Justin I (No. 17) is Vandalic. See *infra* at end of coins of Justin I.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Bronze	
			(i) *Large module with marks of value*, M, K	
			M	
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	M on r., star; on l., star[1]; above, cross; in ex., CON
20	236·8 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·25	([DNI]VSTI ИSPPV Bust rude.)	Beneath, A (COИ) [Purchased, 1904]
21	235·8	Æ 1·25		Beneath, B
22	229·2	Æ 1·25	([DNIV]STIN VSP PAVC) Above head, small cross.	Beneath, Γ [de Salis gift]
23	223·6	Æ 1·2		Beneath, Γ [Purchased, 1904]
24	235·2	Æ 1·25	(Legend and type barbarous)	Beneath, Γ [Presented by Mr. (now Sir) John Evans, 1847]
25	275·5	Æ 1·25		Beneath, Δ [Purchased, 1904]
26	239·	Æ 1·3		Beneath, Δ [Purchased, 1904]
27	199·	Æ 1·2		Beneath, Є
28	252·	Æ 1·2		Beneath, Є (ex., [CO]N)
29	282·2	Æ 1·2	(A for A) [Pl. III. 5.]	(On r., cross; on l., star), beneath, A
30	261·4	Æ 1·3	[de Salis gift]	(On r., cross; on l., star), beneath, B
31	284·2	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	(On r., cross; on l., star), beneath, Γ
32	253·8	Æ 1·25		(On r., cross; on l., star), beneath, Δ

[1] There are varieties of the large M coins, (i) with *rev.*, two stars, (ii) with cross and star (No. 29, &c., *infra*), (iii) with two crosses; see Sab., No. 19.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
				K
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	K on l., long cross.
33	68·	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	On r., B[1]
34	126·7	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., B; above, star.
35	118·	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	On r., Є [Pl. III. 6.]
			(ii) *Smaller module with marks of value*, M, K, I, Є	
				M
			For a specimen (size ·85) see Sabatier, No. 22; Pl. X. 5.	
				K.
			See Sabatier, Nos. 29 and 30; Pl. X. 12, 13.[2]	
				I
			DNIVSTINVSPP[SV ?] Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	I surmounted by cross. BCON CORDI
36	76·6	Æ ·65	[Northwick sale, 1860]	(Thick fabric).[3] [Pl. III. 7.]

[1] Struck on a flan too small for the types, but probably intended to pass for the same value as Nos. 34 and 35.

[2] *Rev. num.* iv (1839), p. 244; Pl. X. 3, with DNIVS IVSTVSP, is apparently of Justin I and Justinian I.

[3] No. 36 is certainly of Justin I (cp. fabric and inscr. of Anastasius I). Nos. 37–9 differ from it in fabric and No. 38 presents a new *obv.* type. These may possibly be of Justin II, but it seems best to keep to the general rule that the coins of the second Justin (with certain fairly clear exceptions as at Carthage) always represent the Emperor and Empress on the *obv.*, and not the Emperor singly.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	I surmounted by cross; on r., star; on l., star; in ex., CON
37	56·6	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. III. 8.]
			D NIVSTI NVS PPAVC Justin wearing cuirass standing facing, looking r.; in r., spear; in l., globus.	I surmounted by cross; on r., star; on l., star; in ex., CON
38	68·	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. III. 9.]
39	75·2	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	
				Є
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin beardless r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	✱ on r. Є[1]
40	36·1	Æ ·6	[Royal coll.]	On l., A [Pl. III. 10.]
41	35·8	Æ ·5	[Purchased, 1904]	On l., A
42	33·3	Æ ·55	(AV for AVC)	On l., B [de Salis gift]
43	36·6	Æ ·55	(Inscr. blundered; IVT for IVST, &c., ends APV)	On l., B [Purchased, 1904]
44	38·5	Æ ·55	(PAC for PPAVC)	On l., B [Purchased, 1904]
45	35·	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	On l., Γ
46	37·	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	On l., Δ
47	27·4	Æ ·55	(Inscr. obscure and blundered?) [de Salis gift]	On l., N (= *Nummia*?)
48	38·7	Æ ·55	(PP omitted)	On l., N [Purchased, 1904]

[1] There may be some doubt on account of the style and *rev.* type as to whether these are Imperial coins and of the Constantinople mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			II. THESSALONICA	
			M	
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	M on r., star; on l., star; above, cross; in ex., THESSOB
49	286·	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. III. 11.]
50	224·2	Æ 1·25	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Є
			III. NICOMEDIA	
			M	
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	M on r., star; on l., star; above, cross; in ex., NIKM
51	269·2	Æ 1·25	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, A [Pl. III. 12.]
52	262·3	Æ 1·25	(Head smaller)	Beneath, A
53	259·6	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, B
54	175·	Æ 1·25	(ONIVSTI NVPPAC) (Type rude)	Beneath, Γ; in ex., NIKOH [Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1057]
55	263·6	Æ 1·2	Above head, cross. [Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Δ
56	239·	Æ 1·2	(Restruck?)	(On r., cross; on l., star), beneath, A
57	265·1	Æ 1·25	(VST for IVST)	(On r., cross; on l., cross), beneath, B
58	223·3	Æ 1·2	(Ends NVSPAC) [Purchased, 1904]	(On r., cross; on l., cross), beneath, B
59	261·	Æ 1·25	(As No. 58 but different die)	(As No. 58 but different die.) [F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
				K
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	K on l., long cross between N and I
60	137·2	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., B
61	123·	Æ ·95	(Inscr. obscure), cross above head.	On r., [Є?]
			IV. CYZICUS	
				M
			[DNIVSTI] NVSPPAV Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	M on r. [cross?]; on l., cross; above, cross; in ex., KYZ
62	220·6	Æ 1·25	Cross on cuirass.	Beneath, A [Purchased, 1904]
				K
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	K on l., long cross between K and Y
63	139·6	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1852]	On r., A; beneath, star. [Pl. III. 13.]
			V. ANTIOCH	
				M
			DNIVSTINVSPPAVCS Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	M on l., star; on r., crescent; above, cross; in ex., ANTIX
64	260·7	Æ 1·4	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Γ

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
65	273·	Æ 1·4	(DNIVSTINV[S]PPAV CI) (✱ on brooch fastening cuirass) double-struck.	Beneath, Δ [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. IV. 1.]
66	204·4 (*worn*)	Æ 1·35	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Δ
			[With *rev.* M between two stars; Sabatier, p. 162, No. 20.]	
67	225·	Æ 1·4	(DNIVSTIN VSPP AVCS) Above head, cross.	(On l., cross; on r., cross), beneath, Δ (ANTX) [de Salis gift]
68	225·	Æ 1·35	Similar to No. 67.	Similar to No. 67. [de Salis gift]
			K DNIVS[TIN] VSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass; on head, cross.	K on l., N T [A] X [1]
69	118·7	Æ 1·	[Presented by the Rev. Arthur Dixon, 1906]	On r., B
			I DNIVSTINVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	I surmounted by cross CON CORDI; in ex., ANTX
70	85·	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	A before CON; on r. and l., pellet.
71	55·	Æ ·85	(Inscr. obscure; head larger)	A before CON; on r. and l., pellet.
72	60·	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. IV. 2, *rev.*]	Γ before CON; on r. and l., pellet.

[1] Cp. Sab., No. 24; *Rev. num.*, vii, p. 18.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
73	55·6	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	(I DCON CORDI; on r. and l., cross; in ex., ANTIX)
74	53·	Æ ·65	(DNIVST INVSPPAC)	(ΓCON CORDI) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. IV. 3, *rev.*]
			DNIVSTINVSPPAVC Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	Є Ə The Tyche of Antioch seated l. on rock within distyle shrine; at her feet river-god Orontes swimming r. She wears turreted head-dress, chiton and peplos, and (on some specimens) her r. hand is outstretched, holding ears of corn (or palm-branch ?).[1]
75	36·5	Æ ·6	(Ends AVCS)	[Northwick sale, 1860]
76	31·3	Æ ·6	(Ends AV)	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1057]
77	32·5	Æ ·55	(Ends AV)	[Purchased, 1904]
78	30·8	Æ ·55	(PAV for PPAVC)	[Northwick sale, 1860]
79	38·	Æ ·55	(PAV for PPAVC)	[de Salis gift] [Pl. IV. 4.]
80	31·4	Æ ·45	(PAV for PPAVC)	[Purchased, 1904]
81	26·7	Æ ·5	(Inscr. obscure, blundered ?)	
82	26·7	Æ ·5	(Inscr. blundered, ends PPIAS)	

[1] On the group of the Tyche of Antioch and the Orontes which was apparently originated by Eutychides, a pupil of Lysippus, and which first appears (so far as coins are concerned) on the money of Tigranes, king of Armenia, see Wroth, *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, 'Galatia,' p. lx. f.

COINS WITH THE NAME OF JUSTIN I NOT STRUCK AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

Solidus.—As stated above (note 2, p. 11) even the solidi that appear to have emanated from the Imperial mint are deeply tinged with barbarism. Besides these we have the following Italian imitations: (i) *rev.* Victory l. with broad cross •COMOB• *obv.* of fairly good work; (ii) *rev.* Victory with monogrammatic cross, rude work; (iii) later, extremely barbarous. Other imitations, apparently Burgundian, are very similar to the 'Italian' both of classes i and ii. Montagu *Cat.*, lot 1092 (now in British Museum) belongs to this series. Tremissis. Burgundian and Visigothic imitations; *rev.* Victory r. with wreath. The Visigothic pieces are of rough work. There are also 'Italian' imitations with the same *rev.* type as those of the Imperial mint, but distinguished by the *high relief* of the letters. (The treatment of the letters in high relief is characteristic of the Æ coins struck in Italy—Ostrogothic, &c.)

Vandalic Silver.—*Obv.* name and head of IVSTINVS in profile; *rev.* FELIX CARTA; female figure standing. Though this coin is assigned by Sabatier (No. 17) to Justin I, it is clear that it cannot have been struck by the authority of Justin I, i. e. before the taking of Carthage, which did not occur till the reign of Justinian. Mr. Keary (*Coinages of Western Europe*, p. 36; cp. p. 32) supposes that the coin was struck by Justin II, and though this is a possible view, I am inclined to doubt it for the following reasons:—(i) We have other Æ (African) coins of Justin II with *obv.* head facing; *rev.* FELIX RESPVBL(ica). (ii) The *Felix Carta* type first occurs on coins of Hilderic the Vandal king, A. D. 523–30 (Friedl., *Vandalen*, Pl. I, and pp. 30–3). There is great difficulty in supposing that Justin II would have adopted a Vandal type, and one, moreover, that had been for many years disused, for it was never adopted by his predecessor Justinian for his African coinage.

It will thus be seen that there are difficulties in assigning the coin either to Justin I or to Justin II. I therefore regard it as a *Vandalic* issue of the period of Justin I. There are, of course, numerous instances of the barbarian rulers placing the name and head of the reigning Emperor on the obverses of their coins.

Ostrogothic Silver.—There are a number of small Æ (*rev.* CN; &c.; also Æ with *rev.*) which bear the name and head of IVSTINVS. It is certain from style and provenance that these were struck in Italy. They closely resemble (on the *obv.*) the silver coins that bear the names or monograms of the Ostrogothic kings, and I believe the whole series to be Ostrogothic, struck either during the lifetime of Justin I, or possibly even after his death, for in style (especially in the case of the *obv.*) many of them seem to be later than the silver coins of Justinian. Baduila, when at war with

Justinian, is known (Keary, *Coinages of Western Europe*, p. 52) to have placed on his money the head and name of the long-deceased emperor, Anastasius I, and he may also have adopted on his money the head of Justin I.

BRONZE.—Small Æ with *rev.* V in wreath. These must be Ostrogothic; cp. similar coins with name of Anastasius, *supra*, p. 10, 'Bronze'.

Small Æ with *rev.* Є and † in wreath. Although these have the Greek (not Roman) numeral, I am inclined to regard them as Ostrogothic on account of the wreath and the style of the *obv.*, with head and letters in prominent relief. (One specimen (British Museum) has *rev.* ЄN, the wreath being omitted.)

JUSTINUS I AND JUSTINIANUS I

1 April—1 August, 527 A. D.

Mints = I. Constantinople; II. Nicomedia; III. Antioch.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE	
			Solidus	
			Type 1	
			DN IVSTINЄTIVSTI NIANPPAVC Justin and Justinian, beardless, nimbate and draped in long robes, seated facing, hands clasped on breast; in ex., CONOB	VICTORI AAVCCC Victory standing facing, holding in r., long cross; in l., globus cr.; wears chiton and peplos; in field r., star; in ex., CONOB
1	69·2	*AV* ·8	[Blacas, 1867]	B at end of inscr.
2	68·5	*AV* ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	Δ at end of inscr. [Pl. IV. 5.]
3	68·6	*AV* ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	I at end of inscr.
			Type 2	
			Inscr. and type similar to No. 1, but each Emperor holds globe in l. hand and rests r. hand on breast; above, between the heads, cross.	Inscr., type, &c., as No. 1.
4	67·8	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	Γ at end of inscr.[1]
5	69·4	*AV* ·85	(IVSTINAN *sic*) [Purchased, 1904]	Ϛ at end of inscr.[2]
6	69·1	*AV* ·85	(IVSTINI for IVSTI NIAN) [Purchased, 1862]	Θ at end of inscr.[3] [Pl. IV. 6.]

[1] Cp. Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1096, with Δ; Ponton d'Amécourt *Cat.*, No. 873, with Є.
[2] Cp. Photiades *Cat.*, No. 113.
[3] Cp. Sabatier, No. 1, and Moustier *Cat.*, No. 3959, with I.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
				M
			DNIVSTINEIVSTINIAN PAV Bust of Justin r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	M on r., cross; on l., star; above, cross; in ex., CON
7	249·2	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, B (?) [1]
8	226·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Γ
			II. NICOMEDIA	
			M	
			See Friedlaender, *Münzen Justinians*, p. 17, Pl. I. 4.[2]	
			III. ANTIOCH	
			M	
			See Sabatier, No. 3.	
			K	
			[DN]IVSTINV[SЄTIVST INIAN?] Busts of Justin and Justinian, beardless, facing; nimbate; draped.	K on l., long cross and AN TX
9	125·3	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	On r., Δ (obscure) [3] [Pl. IV. 7.]
			Є	
			†DNIVST ..... NIANVSPPA[4] Busts of Justin and Justinian, beardless, facing, draped and crowned.	Ɔ The Tyche of Antioch seated l. on rock within distyle shrine; at her feet Orontes swimming; wears turreted headdress, chiton and peplos; r. hand outstretched holding (ears of corn?).
10	32·	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. IV. 8.]
11	28·4	Æ ·45	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1057]	

[1] Cp. Friedl., *Münz. Justinians*, p. 17, Pl. I. 3; Sab., No. 4.
[2] See also Friedl., op. cit., p. 18=*Rev. num.*, 1839, p. 244, Pl. X. 3; cp. Sab., No. 7.
[3] The identical specimen described by Sabatier, No. 6; the engraving (Pl. XI. 22) 'restores' the coin too much, and I cannot read the word VITA stated by him to occur on the *obv.* Cp. *Num. Chron.*, 1878, p. 170, Pl. VI (VIII), No. 2.
[4] The inscr. begins above the right-hand bust and is partly obscure; cp. Sab., No. 8; Friedl., *M. Justin.*, p. 17.

JUSTINIANUS I

1 AUGUST, 527—14 NOVEMBER, 565

Mints = I. Constantinople; II. Thessalonica; III. Nicomedia; IV. Cyzicus; V. Antioch (Theoupolis); VI. Alexandria; VII. Carthage; VIII. Sicily; IX. Rome; X. Ravenna; XI. Uncertain Mints.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE **Gold Medallion** *Circ.* A. D. 534?	
			DNIVSTINII (*sic*) ANVSPPA VC Bust of Justinian, nimbate, three-quarter face to r.; wears richly ornamented helmet with plume of peacocks' feathers; also diadem, cuirass and military cloak fastened by brooch; in his r. hand, spear; behind l. shoulder, shield. Border of dots.	SALVSETCL ORIA RO-MANO RVM Justinian on horse riding r., preceded by winged Victory in chiton and mantle, holding in l. palm-branch and trophy of arms. Justinian is nimbate and diademed, and wears plumed helmet, cuirass with *pteryges*, military cloak and boots. On the horse is a decorated saddle-cloth and jewelled trappings. In field, star; in ex., CONOB: border of dots.

FRONTISPIECE.—*A*, size 3·35 inches. Photographed from an electrotype (in the British Museum) of the original, which was formerly in the French Collection. The only specimen of this medallion that has ever come to light was found in 1751 at Caesarea in Cappadocia. It passed into the French Collection, but was melted down by the thieves who plundered the coin-cabinet in 1831. A mould, fortunately taken from the original some time before this date, has been preserved in the British Museum, and from this electrotypes have been made for the French and English collections. See Babelon, *Mélanges numismatiques*, iii, p. 305 f., and his article in *Rev. num.*, 1899, p. 1 f.; Pinder and Friedlaender, *Münzen Justinians*, p. 18 f., Pl. II. Cp. note, *infra*, under Tiberius II Constantine, as to the gold medallion sent to Chilperic.

The original weighed 'cinq onces deux gros', equivalent to 36 solidi or half a Roman pound (Babelon, *Mélanges*, pp. 312 and 321). The head-dress on the *obv.* is like the τοῦφα worn by the equestrian figure of Justinian in the Augusteum at Constantinople; see Diehl, *Justinien*, p. 27. With the *rev.* type compare the Barberini ivory (frontispiece to Diehl's *Justinien*), where, however, the imperial figure has been called by Strzygowski (*Der Dom zu Aachen*, p. 49) Constantine the Great. Cp. also the Kertch silver disk (Diehl, op. cit., p. 30) and a plaque in British Museum, Dalton, *Cat. Christian Antiq.*, No. 543.

With regard to the date of the medallion, Babelon (*Mélanges*, iii, p. 331) cites Cedrenus (vol. i, p. 649, ed. Bonn) to the effect that this Emperor struck a coin representing himself on one side and on the other side his general Belisarius in armour and the inscription Βελισάριος ἡ δόξα τῶν Ῥωμαίων. In this passage Babelon sees, and no doubt rightly, an allusion to this gold medallion, though the description of the reverse figure as Belisarius is an inexactitude. The description of Cedrenus may, however, give a clue to the date, and Babelon would assign the issue of this medallion to the time when Belisarius celebrated at Constantinople his triumph for his conquest of Africa [spring of A. D. 534]. It may be added that the bust on this medallion bears a general resemblance to the bust that appears on those gold solidi of Justinian that were issued previous to his twelfth year, i. e. 538/9. In that year a new bust (differing from the bust on the gold medallion) was introduced. The date of the medallion is therefore in all probability not later than A. D. 538, and may be as early as A. D. 534.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Solidus	
			Three-quarter face types[1]	
			Before April A. D. 538	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian, beardless, with head three-quarters r.; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds spear behind his head; l. hand (not represented) supports shield decorated with the group of a horseman r. attacking with spear a prostrate enemy.	VICTORI AAVCCC Victory standing facing, holding in r., long cross; in l., globus cr.; wears chiton and peplos; in ex., CONOB; in field r., star.
1	69·	*AV* ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	B at end of inscr.
2	69·	*AV* ·8	(DNIVSTIИI AИVSP PAVC)	Γ at end of inscr. [Royal Collection]
3	65·	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	Є at end of inscr.
4	68·	*AV* ·85	(Ruder than No. 3)	Є at end of inscr.
5	67·2	*AV* ·8	[Sinyanki, 1852]	Θ at end of inscr. [Pl. IV. 9.]
6	66·3	*AV* ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	I at end of inscr.
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian with head three-quarters r. (as on No. 1, but wears diadem as well as helmet).	VICTORI AAVCCC Victory standing l., holding in r. globe with the monogram ☧; wears chiton and peplos; in ex., CONOB; in field l., star.[2]
7	69·4	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	I at end of inscr. [Pl. IV. 10.]

[1] The solidus with the three-quarter face *obv.* (with two different *rev.* types) precedes the solidus with the full-face *obv.*, which latter was probably introduced in April A. D. 538 as a comparison with the large bronze coins marked ANNO XII (=A. D. 538/9) suggests (cp. Pl. V. 4, &c.).

[2] A rare coin (cp. the specimen at Paris, also with I, figured by Pinder and Friedl., p. 71=Sab., No. 1). Both the 'three-quarter face' and the later 'full-face' solidi have on the *rev.* a facing Victory. The appearance of this *profile* Victory is, therefore, remarkable. Possibly the coin may not belong to the Constantinopolitan mint, but there is no particular evidence in the matter.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Full-face type *April* A. D. 538 *and later*	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian, beardless, facing, wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; l. hand (not represented) supports shield decorated with the group of a horseman r. attacking with spear a prostrate enemy.	VICTORI AAVCCC Victory standing facing, holding in r. long cross surmounted by letter P; in l. hand, globus cr.; wears chiton and peplos; in ex., CONOB; in field r., star.
8	68·4	*AV* ·8	[Pl. IV. 11.]	A at end of inscr.[1]
9	67·2	*AV* ·85	(A for A) (IC for VC)	(P twice repeated in the die). A at end of inscr. [Purchased, 1870]
10	68·6 (*pierced*)	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	B at end of inscr.
11	68·	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	B at end of inscr.
12	68·3	*AV* ·8	[de Bosset]	Δ at end of inscr.
13	65·	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	Δ at end of inscr. (Cross without P)
14	67·	*AV* ·8	(Λ for A) [Royal Collection]	Є at end of inscr. (Cross without P)
15	67·3	*AV* ·8	(Ends ANVSPPA/C)	Z at end of inscr. [Purchased, 1905]
16	68·5	*AV* ·8	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	Θ at end of inscr. (Cross without P)
17	66·6	*AV* ·8	(A/C) [Purchased, 1905] [Pl. IV. 12.]	Θ at end of inscr. (CϾC for CCC)
18	69·	*AV* ·85	[Royal Collection]	I at end of inscr.

[1] The *obv.* of this coin is somewhat finer and bolder than usual, and on the cuirass are three globules instead of the small pellets that usually decorate it.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semissis	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCCC Victory wearing mantle over lower limbs seated r. (on shield and cuirass, rudely delineated); on her knees she supports a shield on which with her r. hand she inscribes numerals; in front, ☧; behind, star; in ex., CONOB
19	34·3	Æ ·75	[Rich]	On shield, XXX[1] [Pl. IV. 13.]
20	32·8	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	(*rev.* rude)
21	34·7	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	(*rev.* rude: in front, ☧)
			Tremissis	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORIAAVCVSTORVM Victory in chiton advancing to front, looking back l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in field r., star; in ex., CONOB[2]
22	22·2	Æ ·65	[Bank of England gift, 1877]	[Pl. IV. 14.]
23	22·6	Æ ·6	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	
24	21·5	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	
25	21·4	Æ ·65	(DNIVSTINI ∀NVSP PAVI)	[C. A. Murray, 1849]

[1] Probably the numerals have no significance at this period, and are more or less blundered. Cp. Pinder and Friedl., op. cit., p. 22.

[2] These are of careless work, especially on the *rev.* In spite of this they appear to belong to the Constantinople mint; the style of the Italian *tremisses* is very different. A specimen of the Constantinople tremissis of better style than our Nos. 22–5 belongs to the Nikosia Museum, Cyprus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Silver	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC[1] Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing helmet, diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	CLORIARO MANORVM Justinian, beardless, nimbate, in military dress, standing l., looking r.; holds in r. hand, long spear, in l. hand, globus cr.; in field r., star; in ex., COB[2]
26	64·8	Æ ·9	[S. Verkovich, 1859]	[Pl. V. 1.]
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless; as No. 26, but without helmet.	CLORIARO MANORVM Justinian, beardless, nimbate, in military dress, standing l.; holds in r. hand, long spear; l. hand rests on shield; in field r., star.[3]
27	75·5	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. V. 2.]
			Bronze	
			M	
			Profile type	
			Struck before April A. D. 538	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum fastened by a brooch ornamented with ✱.	M on l., star; on r., cross; above, cross; in ex., CON
28	264·8	Æ 1·15	(Brooch plain)	Beneath, A [de Salis gift]
29	275·6	Æ 1·2	(Brooch obscure)	Beneath, B [de Salis gift]
30	269·6	Æ 1·25	[Pl. V. 3.]	Beneath, Γ [Purchased, 1904]
31	278·2	Æ 1·25		Beneath, Γ

[1] C (=G) here and elsewhere has often nearly the form of l.

[2] Cp. specimen in Photiades *Cat.*, Pl. I, No. 117; cp. also Babelon, *Mélanges*, iii, p. 328, Fig. 4; Dieudonné in *Rev. num.*, 1899, p. 196.

[3] Nos. 26 and 27 were probably struck before April A.D. 538. Another coin (Babelon, op. cit., p. 327), with the same *rev.* as No. 27, has the full-face *obv.* type that was introduced on Justinian's bronze coinage in April, 538.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
32	235·7	Æ 1·2		Beneath, Δ [de Salis gift]	
33	268·5	Æ 1·25	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	(On l., star; on r., star), beneath, A	
34	278·	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	(On l., star; on r., star), beneath, B	
35	240·5	Æ 1·3	(Brooch obscure)	(On l., star; on r., star), beneath, Δ	
36	169·	Æ 1·2	(Brooch obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	(On l., star; on r., star), beneath, Δ	
37	216·	Æ 1·2	(Brooch plain) [Purchased, 1904]	(On l., star; on r., star), beneath, E	
38	264·2	Æ 1·2		(On l., cross; on r., cross; (cross ? above), beneath, E	
			Full-face type *Struck April* A.D. 538 *and later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC[1] Bust of Justinian, beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; l. hand (not represented) supports shield decorated with the group of a horseman r. attacking a prostrate enemy[2]; in field r., cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., CON	
39	321·2	Æ 1·5		On r., XII[3]; beneath, A	12= 538/9

[1] C sometimes represented by a carelessly formed C or by I.

[2] Rudely represented by a thick line beneath the horse.

[3] The years of Justinian's reign are reckoned from his accession as joint-ruler with Justin I, i.e. from April 1, 527 A.D. His twelfth year therefore corresponds to A.D. 538/9, beginning April 1.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
40	339·2	Æ 1·6		On r., XII ; beneath, B	12= 538/9
41	332·2	Æ 1·55	(Cuirass narrower than on No. 40)	On r., XII ; beneath, B [Campana sale, 1846, lot 1044] [Pl. V. 4.]	12= 538/9
42	337·4	Æ 1·65		On r., XII ; beneath, Γ	12= 538/9
43	363·8	Æ 1·7		On r., XII ; beneath, Δ	12= 538/9
44	325·5	Æ 1·7		On r., XII ; beneath, Є	12= 538/9
45	334·	Æ 1·65	[F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	On r., XII ; beneath, Є (O in CON larger than on No. 44)	12= 538/9
46	341·	Æ 1·5		On r., X / III ; beneath, A	13= 539/40
47	343·4	Æ 1·5		On r., X / III ; beneath, B	13= 539/40
48	315·	Æ 1·6		On r., X / III ; beneath, Γ	13= 539/40
49	318·5	Æ 1·55		On r., X / III ; beneath, Δ	13= 539/40
50	326·7	Æ 1·5	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / III ; beneath, Є	13= 539/40
51	330·8	Æ 1·55		On r., X / III ; beneath, Є	13= 539/40
52	349·	Æ 1·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / II / II ; beneath, B	14= 540/1
53	344·4	Æ 1·55	[de Salis gift]	On r., X / II / II ; beneath, Γ	14= 540/1
54	363·3	Æ 1·55	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / II / II ; beneath, Δ	14= 540/1
55	351·3	Æ 1·55		On r., X / II / II ; beneath, Є	14= 540/1
56	340·8	Æ 1·5	[Presented by the Rev. Arthur Dixon, 1906]	On r., X / Ч ; beneath, A	15= 541/2

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
57	324·	Æ 1·7	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / Ч; beneath, A	15= 541/2
58	352·	Æ 1·5		On r., X / Ч; beneath, B	15= 541/2
59	337·2	Æ 1·55	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / Ч; beneath, Γ	15= 541/2
60	318·	Æ 1·55	[Blacas, 1867]	On r., X / Ч; beneath, Γ	15= 541/2
61	319·4	Æ 1·55		On r., X / Ч; beneath Δ	15= 541/2
62	350·4	Æ 1·55	[Blacas, 1867]	On r., X / Ч; beneath, Є	15= 541/2
63	343·5	Æ 1·55	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / Ч (double-struck); beneath, Є	15= 541/2
64	326·3	Æ 1·5	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / ЧI; beneath, A	16= 542/3
65	290·4	Æ 1·4		On r., X / ЧI; beneath, A	16= 542/3
66	316·3	Æ 1·5	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / ЧI; beneath, B	16= 542/3
67	295·6	Æ 1·4		On r., X / ЧI; beneath, Δ	16= 542/3
68	273·2	Æ 1·4		On r., X / Ч II; beneath, A	17= 543/4
69	317·	Æ 1·45		On r., X / Ч II; beneath, B	17= 543/4
70	314·8	Æ 1·4		On r., X / Ч II; beneath, Γ	17= 543/4
71	326·	Æ 1·3		On r., X / Ч II; beneath, Δ	17= 543/4
72	288·3	Æ 1·3		On r., X / ЧII; beneath, Δ	17= 543/4

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
73	292·	Æ 1·35	(Ends AV)	On r., X; beneath, A CI III	18= 544/5
74	252·1	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Δ CI III	18= 544/5
75	292·2	Æ 1·35	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є CI III	18= 544/5
76	299·1	Æ 1·4	(DNIVSTIN ANVS PPAVC)	Or r., X; beneath, A CII II	19= 545/6
77	313·	Æ 1·4	(Ends ANVSPPAV)	On r., X; beneath, Γ CII III	19= 545/6
78	265·2	Æ 1·35	(DNIVSTIN ANVSP PAVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є CII II	19= 545/6
79	298·6	Æ 1·3	(A for A)	On r., X; beneath, A X	20= 546/7
80	309·4	Æ 1·35	(A for A) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є X	20= 546/7
81	302·	Æ 1·35		On r., X; beneath, Є X	20= 546/7
82	267·5	Æ 1·35		On r., X; beneath, A X I	21= 547/8
83	281·	Æ 1·3	(DNIVSTIN ANVS &c.)	On r., X; beneath, Γ X I	21= 547/8
84	281·7	Æ 1·4	(И for second N)	On r., X; beneath, Є X I	21= 547/8
85	276·4	Æ 1·4		On r., X; beneath, Є X II	22= 548/9
86	272·7	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A X II II [Pl. V. 5.]	24= 550/1

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
87	282·	Æ 1·35	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Δ X II II	24= 550/1
88	284·4	Æ 1·3		On r., X; beneath, Δ X Ϛ	26= 552/3
89	265·	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B X Ϛ II	28= 554/5
90	259·5	Æ 1·3	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, A X ϚI II	29= 555/6
91	283·2	Æ 1·35	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ X ϚI II	29= 555/6
92	258·7	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, E X IϚI I	29= 555/6
93	221·4	Æ 1·15	[Blacas, 1867]	On r., X; beneath, A X X	30= 556/7
94	263·	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1863]	On r., X; beneath, E X X	30= 556/7
95	264·4	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ X X I	31= 557/8
96	271·4	Æ 1·3		On r., X; beneath, Δ X X I	31= 557/8
97	264·4	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, E X X II	32= 558/9

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
98	258·7	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, B XX II II	34= 560/1
99	286·	Æ 1·3		On r., X ; beneath, B XX ϛ	36= 562/3
100	241·2	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, Δ XX ϛ	36= 562/3
101	247·7	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A XX ϛI	37= 563/4
			K Profile type *Struck before April* A. D. 538		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum fastened by brooch.	K on l., long cross; above and below, star.[1]	
102	136·3	Æ 1·	[Blacas, 1867]	On r., A	
103	148·	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ	
104	89·7	Æ ·9	(✱ on brooch) [de Salis gift]	On r., Є [Pl. V. 6.]	

[1] K series, profile and full-face types. The coins here described bear no mint-name, except Nos. 113, 114, of years 14 and 15, which are marked CON and which are pieces of exceptionally small module. There are also K coins of year 14 which are *without* mint-name and of the ordinary module.

There is, no doubt, considerable difficulty in supposing that Constantinople issued this *double* series of coins in year 14, and it may be thought that the K coins without mint-names cannot belong to Constantinople. On the other hand, it would be surprising if the capital which issued I coins (with mint-names) did not issue the higher denomination, K, year by year. The small K coins marked CON can hardly be its sole issues of this denomination, and I am disposed to attribute the whole series of K coins to this mint.

K coins marked ⊓ and Ꝑ are attributed *infra* to Antioch.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
105	58·4	Æ .85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ☿ (head of cross downwards; border of dots).	
106	120·	Æ .9	(DNIVSTINIAN VSPP) (dress varied) [Purchased, 1904]	No letter on r. (head of cross downwards). [Pl. V. 7.]	
			Full-face type *Struck April* A. D. 538 *and later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	K on l., A N N O above, cross.	
107	158·7	Æ 1·1		On r., XII; beneath, B	12= 538/9
108	155·	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XII; beneath, B	12= 538/9
109	157·3	Æ 1·15		On r., XII; beneath, Є	12= 538/9
110	130·4	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XIII; beneath, B	13= 539/40
111	180·6	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X^{II}_{II}; beneath, Γ [Pl. V. 8.]	14= 540/1
112	142·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X^{II}_{II}; beneath, Γ(?)	14= 540/1
113	128·1	Æ .95	[Townley Coll.] [Pl. V. 9, *rev.*]	(The K smaller than on previous coins) (A for A); on r., XIIII; in ex., CON	14= 540/1
114	77·	Æ .75	[Pl. V. 10, *rev.*]	(The K smaller than on No. 113) (A for A); on r., a pellet and XV; in ex., CON	15= 541/2

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
115	134·4	Æ 1·05	[Townley Coll.]	On r., XЧI; beneath, B	16= 542/3
116	139·2	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XЧI; beneath, Γ	16= 542/3
117	146·	Æ 1·1	(DNIVST ANVSP PV *sic*) [Townley Coll.]	On r., XX; beneath, Γ I	21= 547/8
118	149·	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	On r., XX; beneath, B II	22= 548/9
119	143·	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	On r., XX; beneath, Є XII	32= 558/9

I

Undated

Struck before April A. D. 538

			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAV Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	I surmounted by small cross; on l., star; on r., star; in ex., CON	
120	72·8	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. VI. 1.]	
			Inscr. Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	I on l., long cross; on r., long cross; in ex., CON	
121	90·3	Æ ·75	DNIVSTI..... [Purchased, 1904]		
122	115·	Æ ·75	DNIVSTIN..... [Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. VI. 2.]	
123	74·3	Æ ·75	DNIVST[IN] IANVS PPA	[de Salis gift]	
124	77·1	Æ ·75	DNIVSTIN IANIP PAC	[de Salis gift]	
125	67·8	Æ ·8	DNIVS[T] [I]NIAN VPP	[de Salis gift]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Dated *Issued from April* A. D. 538 *onwards*[1]		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	I surmounted by small cross. On l., A N N O in ex., CON	
126	83·	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X III	13= 539/40
127	82·4	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	On r., X III	13= 539/40
128	81·6	Æ ·95		On r., X II II [Pl. VI. 3.]	14= 540/1
129	83·2	Æ ·85		On r., X II II	14= 540/1
130	82·	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. VI. 4.]	(*Obv.* type (l.) and inscr. repeated in incuse)[2]	—
131	67·8	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ЧI	16= 542/3
132	54·4	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X X III	23= 549/50
133	56·6	Æ ·8	(PIC (*sic*) for PPAVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X X VI (beneath, P[3] instead of CON) [Pl. VI. 5.]	26= 552/3

[1] For year xii, Pinder and Friedl., p. 44.

[2] This *rev.* type is produced, unintentionally, by the impression of the *obv.* type of another coin (from the same die), which, through an oversight, was not removed from between the dies after being struck. Similar instances are found in the earlier Roman mints, and indeed in mints of most periods and countries.

[3] The letter P occurs on K coins assigned *infra* to Antioch. But all the dated I coins of that mint have the *full-face* type on *obv.* Constantinople seems to be the most likely mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
134	60·6	Æ ·65	(AVC omitted) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / VI (beneath, P instead of CON)	26= 552/3
135	49·5	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / X	30= 556/7
136	65·7	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / X	30= 556/7
137	40·4	Æ ·65	(DNIVSTI NIANVS rest omitted)	On r., X / X / X / III [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. VI. 6.]	33= 559/60
138	71·3	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	(I surmounted by star; CON obscure) On r., X / XX / ϛII	38= 564/5
				Є[1]	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	Є within reel border.	
139	51·6	Æ ·8	[Bank of England gift, 1877]	On r., A [Pl. VI. 7.]	

[1] The coins with Є are without the mint-name. Some Є coins with a letter (numeral) in front of the Є were struck by Anastasius I (Pl. II. 1) presumably at Constantinople—or, at any rate, not at any African or Italian mint. The Є coins of Justinian I may, therefore, with some probability, be attributed to Constantinople, with the exception of one class, which shows the Є encircled by a wreath and which is of *thicker* fabric than usual. These thick coins, in type, resemble the Ostrogothic bronze pieces bearing the name of Justin I (cp. also those with the name of Justinian), and I am inclined to regard them as Ostrogothic issues, although the style and lettering of their obverses is not distinctively Italian. Of these Ostrogothic Є coins there are two *obv.* types, profile and full-face.

The coins of the Є denomination with *rev.* monogram of Justinian within C (i. e. Є), *obv.*, a head and blundered legend, are described *infra* under 'Uncertain mints' of Justinian I. Another series of Є coins with *obv.*, monogram of Justinian I, is also described among the 'Uncertain' of Justinian.

There are also scarce Є coins of Cyzicus, marked $\frac{K}{Y}$ (see *infra*): the fabric of these is like that of the Є coins here assigned to Constantinople.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
140	51·2	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	On r., A	
141	33·8	Æ ·7	(ΛV for AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., A	
142	47·6	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., B	
143	52·2	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Γ	
144	48·3	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Γ	
145	50·	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1853]	On r., Δ	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, as on No. 139.	Є within reel border.	
146	31·8	Æ ·6		On r., A	
147	30·4	Æ ·6	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., A	
148	32·8	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., B	
149	25·	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	On r., B	
150	24·5	Æ ·6	(AV for AVC)	On r., Γ	
151	32·2	Æ ·65	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ	
152	33·3	Æ ·65	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ	
153	33·8	Æ ·65	(A for AVC)	On r., O[1]	
154	31·2	Æ ·6	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., O [Pl. VI. 8.]	
155	44·1	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. VI. 9.]	
156	33·3	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]		
157	29·2	Æ ·6	(DNIVSTIN ANVSP PAV)[2]	On r., star.	
158	31·5	Æ ·6	(DNIVSTIN ANVS PAV)	In front, star. [de Salis gift]	
159	27·7	Æ ·6	(DNIVSTIN ANVSP PAV)	In front, star. [Purchased, 1904]	

[1] i.e. OV; possibly an adumbration (in combination with the type) of IOVCTINIANOV, but in this case A and N would be omitted.

[2] Nos. 157–9 are of careless work on the *obv.*

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			II. THESSALONICA[1]		
			K		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAV Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.[2]	K on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., TES	
160	98·	Æ ·95	[de Salis gift]	On r., XXX 4II [Pl. VI. 10.]	37= 563/4
161	76·4	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., XXX 4III	38= 564/5
162	74·6	Æ ·9	(V for AV) (double-struck) [Presented by Mr. George Finlay, 1854]	On r., XXX 4IIII	39= 565.
			IS (16)		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	AIS P[3]; in ex., TES	
163	104·	Æ ·85	[Royal Collection]	Above, • + • [Pl. VI. 11.]	
164	83·7	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	Above, • + •	

[1] The coins of this mint are nearly always carelessly engraved and struck on irregular and jagged flans.

[2] Cp. Pinder and Friedl., p. 51.

[3] A P. Possibly=anno primo; but the interpretation is not certain. Cp. Pinder and Friedl., pp. 42 and 50. Cp. Nos. 172, 175, and 180, *infra*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
165	93·9	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	Above, • + •	
166	72·3	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	Above, • + •	
167	96·7	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	Above, ✱+✱	
168	91·2	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	Above, ✱+✱	
169	97. (*pierced*)	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	Above, ✱+✱	
170	81·7	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	Above, ✱+✱ (ЄTS for TЄS)	
171	123·6	Æ ·95	[de Salis gift]	Above, ✱	
172	65·6	Æ ·9		Above, [A] • ω; on r., I[1]	
173	103·2	Æ ·9	(Ends AC?) [de Salis gift]	Above, • A •	
174	88·7	Æ ·85	[Townley Coll.]	Above, ? and K	
			H DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	AHP	
175	55·2	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	Above, +	
176	72·2	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	Above, +	
177	39.	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	Above, ✱+✱	
178	43·5	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	Above, ✱ [Pl. VI. 12.]	
179	64.	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	Above, ✱	

[1] Cp. a specimen in Sab., No. 89; Pl. XVI. 7.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Δ		
			DNIVS[TI]NIANVC (*sic*) Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	AΔP	
180	26·5	Æ ·6	[Presented by Mr. George Finlay, 1854][1]	[Pl. VI. 13.]	
			Γ		
			DNIVSTINIANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r., like No. 180.	Γ on r. of which, star.	
181	17·2	Æ ·45	(Inscr. partly obscure)	[Presented by Mr. George Finlay, 1854] [Pl. VI. 14.]	
			B		
			DNIVSTINIANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r., as on No. 180.	B between two stars.	
182	12·	Æ ·45	(Inscr. partly obscure)	[Presented by Mr. George Finlay, 1854] [Pl. VI. 15.]	

[1] Varieties exist with a cross (Pinder and Friedl., p. 41) and ✠ (*Revue belge*, 1862, p. 183) above the Δ. No. 180 was found at Athens (Finlay, *Hist. of Greece*, i, p. 446), as were also Nos. 181, 182, marked Γ and B. The Γ and B coins closely resemble in the style of their obverses the *obv.* of No. 180, and I have no hesitation in attributing them to Thessalonica. The coins of this mint are pieces of 16, 8 and 4 units, with 3 and 2 as smaller change. The ordinary Imperial system of 40, 20, &c., only makes its appearance here at the end of the reign (see coins with K). In Mommsen's view (*Monn. rom.*, iii, p. 166), the coins of Thessalonica marked '16' (IϚ), '8,' and '4' are probably 'des seizièmes, trente-deuxièmes et soixante-quatrièmes de siliqua, et peuvent être évaluées à $15\,^{5}/_{8}$, $7\,^{13}/_{16}$, $3\,^{29}/_{32}$ deniers.' CHERSON. For a coin attributed by Sabatier to this mint, see Sab., No. 130 (Justinian I); cp. Pinder and Friedl., p. 41.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			III. NICOMEDIA		
			M		
			Profile type		
			Struck before April A. D. 538		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PA Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	M on l., star; on r., cross; above, cross; in ex., NIKM	
183	285·3	Æ 1·2		Beneath, A	
184	265·4	Æ 1·2	(Ends ANISVP[P]) [Purchased, 1904]	(On l., cross; on r., cross); beneath, B [Pl. VI. 16.]	
185	268·4	Æ 1·2	[de Salis gift]	(On l., cross; on r., cross); beneath, B	
			M		
			Full-face type		
			Struck April A. D. 538 *and later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC[1] Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., NIKO	
186	352·2	Æ 1·65	[Campana sale, 1846, lot 1044]	On r., XII; beneath, A	12= 538/9
187	349·5	Æ 1·75		On r., XII; beneath, B	12= 538/9
188	245·2	Æ 1·35	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XII; beneath, B	12= 538/9

[1] C often nearly C.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
189	359·5	Æ 1·75	[Rev. G. J. Chester, 1889] [Pl. VII. 1.]	On r., XII; beneath, B (in ex., NIK)	12= 538/9
190	326·7	Æ 1·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A II I (in ex., NIK)	13= 539/40
191	345·2	Æ 1·7		On r., X; beneath, A II I (in ex., NIK)	13= 539/40
192	328·5	Æ 1·6	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, B II I (in ex., NIK)	13= 539/40
193	348·5	Æ 1·6	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A II II (in ex., NIK)	14= 540/1
194	314·	Æ 1·45	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A[1] II II	14= 540/1
195	346·5	Æ 1·5	(Emperor's necklong) [Pl. VII. 2.]	On r., X; beneath, A U [Purchased, 1904]	15= 541/2
196	335·3	Æ 1·55	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, A U	15= 541/2
197	371·3	Æ 1·6	[Rev. G. J. Chester, 1889]	On r., X; beneath, B U	15= 541/2
198	323·6	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B UI	16= 542/3
199	318·	Æ 1·45	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, A U II (above, ☩)	17= 543/4
200	275·3	Æ 1·35		On r., X; beneath, A U II (above, ☩)	17= 543/4

[1] With B beneath, in collection of Mr. H. P. Hall of Oldham (1904).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
201	296·6	Æ 1·45		On r., X ; beneath, B Ч II (above, ☧)	17= 543/4
202	298·2	Æ 1·35	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A Ч II I (above, ☧)	18= 544/5
203	268·	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A Ч II I [above, ☧]	18= 544/5
204	279·3	Æ 1·45	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, B Ч II I [above, ☧]	18= 544/5
205	291·3	Æ 1·5	[de Salis gift]	On r., X ; beneath, A Ч II II (above, ☧)	19= 545/6
206	281·4	Æ 1·4		On r., X ; beneath, B Ч II II (above, ☧)	19= 545/6
207	310·8	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A X	20= 546/7
208	301·7	Æ 1·45		On r., X ; beneath, B X I	21= 547/8
209	283·	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A X II	22= 548/9
210	310·	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, B X II	22= 548/9

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
211	259·3 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·3		On r., X / X / II / II (double-struck); beneath, A	24= 550/1
212	263·	Æ 1·3		On r., X / X / Ч; beneath, A	25= 551/2
213	263·	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / Ч / I II (or II ?); beneath, A	28 ?= 554/5
214	276·5	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / Ч / I I / I; beneath, B	28= 554/5
215	255·2	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / Ч / II / II; beneath, A	29= 555/6
216	247·	Æ 1·25		On r., X / X / Ч / II / II; beneath, B	29= 555/6
217	259·	Æ 1·3		On r., X / X / X; beneath, B	30= 556/7
218	267·6	Æ 1·3	[de Salis gift] [Pl. VII. 3.]	On r., X / X / X / I; beneath, A	31= 557/8
219	259·	Æ 1·2		On r., X / X / X / II; beneath, B	32= 558/9
220	262·3	Æ 1·3	(AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / X / II / II; beneath, B	34= 560/1

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			K Full-face type *Struck April* A. D. 538 *and later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; in l., shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, NI	
221	174·2	Æ 1·35	[de Salis gift]	On r., XII	12= 538/9
222	166·7	Æ 1·05		On r., XЧI; (above, ꝑ) II	18= 544/5
223	93·5	Æ 1·	(PPI for PPAVC) [Townley Coll.]	On r., X X VI [Pl. VII. 4.]	26= 552/3
224	84·5	Æ 1·	(Legend obscure; as No. 223?)	On r., X X VI [Purchased, 1904]	26= 552/3
225	119·5	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	On r., XX ЧII	27= 553/4
226	125·2	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X X VIIII	29= 555/6
			I Undated		
			DNIVSTI NIAN[VS PPAVC?] Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	+I+; beneath, NIK[1]	
227	61·6	Æ ·7		[Pl. VII. 5.]	

[1] There is another *rev.* type, probably earlier, consisting of I between N and I (Pinder and Friedl., p. 45; Pl. V. 1).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Dated		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r., as No. 227.[1]	I above, cross; on l., A; in ex., NIK N N O	
228	62·4	Æ ·6	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X X X	30= 556/7
229	60·6	Æ ·6	(Inscr. obscure) [de Salis gift]	On r., X X X II	32= 558/9
230	67·3	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]	On r., X X X II	32= 558/9
231	44·5	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	On r., X X X II	32= 558/9
232	49·5	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	On r., X XX ϛI [Pl. VII. 6.]	37= 563/4
			IV. CYZICUS M Full-face type *Struck April* A. D. 538 *and later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	M above, cross; on l., A; in ex., KYZ N N O	
233	337·4	Æ 1·75	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XII; beneath, A	12= 538/9

[1] The bust of these dated coins is of rude work.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
234	351·8	Æ 1·6	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XII ; beneath, B (double-struck)	12= 538/9
235	344·3	Æ 1·7		On r., X ; beneath, •B• II I	13= 539/40
236	322·6	Æ 1·6	[de Salis gift]	On r., X ; beneath, •A• II II	14= 540/1
237	361·1	Æ 1·55	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. VII. 7, *rev.*]	On r., X ; beneath, B II II	14= 540/1
238	341·3	Æ 1·55	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A ϛ	15= 541/2
239	359·1	Æ 1·65		On r., X ; beneath, •B• ϛ	15= 541/2
240	303·	Æ 1·55	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A ϛ	16= 542/3
241	282·6 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·4	[Blacas, 1867]	On r., X ; beneath, A ϛ (form of ϛ different from No. 240)	16= 542/3
242	298·6	Æ 1·55	[G. Hamilton-Smith, 1893]	On r., X ; beneath, A ϛ	16= 542/3
243	300·6 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·5	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, B ϛ	16= 542/3
244	305·8	Æ 1·5	[de Salis gift]	On r., X ; beneath, B ϛII	17= 543/4
245	309·	Æ 1·4	[de Salis gift]	On r., X ; beneath, B ϛI II	18= 544/5
246	293·5	Æ 1·45		On r., X ; beneath, A ϛI II I	19= 545/6

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
247	303·	Æ 1·35		On r., X; beneath, A X	20= 546/7
248	323·7	Æ 1·4	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, A X I	21= 547/8
249	272·	Æ 1·45	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B X I	21= 547/8
250	294·5	Æ 1·35	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, A X II	22= 548/9
251	278·4	Æ 1·45	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, B X II	22= 548/9
252	253·5	Æ 1·3	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A X II II	24= 550/1
253	255·3	Æ 1·35		On r., X; beneath, B X Ч	25= 551/2
254	257·4	Æ 1·25		On r., X; beneath, A X ЧII I	29= 555/6
255	246·2 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A X X	30= 556/7
256	274·5	Æ 1·4	(Ends ANV SPPAV)	On r., X; beneath, B X X [de Salis gift]	30= 556/7
257	265·4	Æ 1·35	(P P for PP)	On r., X; beneath, A X X I [de Salis gift]	31= 557/8

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			K Full-face type		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing (as on No. 233); in field r., cross.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, Y[1] Z	
258	176·2	Æ 1·25	[Pl. VII. 8.]	On r., X II II	14= 540/4
259	154·5	Æ 1·2		(The K reversed; on r., A N N O on l., ꟻX[2])	15= 541/2
260	144·7	Æ 1·1		On r., X ꟻ II	17= 543/4
261	150·7	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ꟻI X II	18= 544/5
262	135·4	Æ 1·05	(AV for AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., X X II II	24= 550/1
263	127·4	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X X ꟻII I (Z for Y)[3] Z	29= 555/6
			∈		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	∈ on r., K Y border of dots.[4]	
264	41·6	Æ ·75	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Pl. VII. 9.]	[Presented by the Hon. J. L. Warren, 1860]	

[1] K serves both as the mark of value and as the initial letter of the town-name.
[2] The engraver, probably using an actual coin as his model, has failed to reverse the details on the die, so that K appears as ꓘ, &c.
[3] For coins of the denomination I, see Pinder and Friedl., p. 45.
[4] Instead of the usual reel border.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			V. ANTIOCH (THEOUPOLIS)[1]		
			M		
			Profile type		
			'Antioch', Aug. A. D. 527–Nov. 528		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	M above, cross; in ex., ANTIX	
265	215·2	Æ 1·25	[Pl. VIII. 1, *rev.*]	(Cross obscure), on l., star; on r., star; beneath, Γ	
			Profile type		
			'Theoupolis', *circ.* A. D. 529–539[2]		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	M above, cross; on l., star; on r., star.	
266	217·8	Æ 1·2	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, A ?; in ex., $\overline{\text{ΘΥ}}$ΠΟΛS	
267	212·	Æ 1·2	([DNIVSTI]NIA NVS PPAVSC] [Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, A; in ex., $\overline{\text{ΘΥ}}$ΠΟΛ[S]	

[1] The coins of this mint which bear the name 'Antioch' must be earlier than Nov. 29, 528, when the city, having suffered severely from an earthquake, assumed the name of Θεούπολις, which is henceforth always found on the coins (H. Leclercq in Cabrol's *Dict.*, 'Antioche', p. 2390). (The title of the Patriarch was ὁ πατριάρχης τῆς μεγάλης θεοῦ πόλεως Ἀντιοχείας, Pinder and Friedl., p. 32 n.; Schlumberger, *Sigil.*, p. 314, &c.

The coins with the name 'Theoupolis' (written sometimes in *Latin*) probably extend from *circ.* A. D. 529 onwards. There are three *obv.* types: (i) profile, (ii) seated figure, (iii) full-face. The full-face type, introduced at most mints in year 12, i. e. A. D. 538/9, here first appears in year 13 = A. D. 539/40. There are no coins of year 14 = April, 540–March, 541, a circumstance accounted for by the destruction of Antioch by Chosroes in June, 540. Subsequently the city was again rebuilt and beautified by Justinian, and there are coins of many of the later years of his reign.

The name of Theoupolis is still found on a seal of a Byzantine Duke of Antioch of the eleventh century—ΔΟΥΞ ΤΗC ΜΕΓΑΛΗC ΘΕΟΥΠΟΛΕΩ(ς) ΑΝΤΙΟΧ(ειας), Schlumberger, *Sigil.*, p. 310, No. 4.

[2] There are two principal varieties: (i) with the mint-name written in Greek, (ii) with the mint-name in Latin. S at end of the Greek name is an abbreviation mark.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
268	233·8	Æ 1·35		Beneath, Γ; in ex., ϴYΠOΛS	
269	171·	Æ 1·25		Beneath, Δ; in ex., ϴYΠOΛS	
270	247·	Æ 1·35	[Pl. VIII. 2.]	Beneath, A; in ex., +THEЧP+	
271	238·4	Æ 1·25	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, B; in ex., +THEЧ[P+]	
272	184·	Æ 1·2		Beneath, B; in ex., +THEЧP+	
273	221·2	Æ 1·3	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Γ; ex. as No. 272.	
274	224·9	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Γ; ex. as No. 272.	
275	210·	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Δ; ex. as No. 272.	
276	209·2	Æ 1·25	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Δ; ex. as No. 272.	
			Seated figure *Struck* ? A. D. 529–539 M		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAV∩ Justinian beardless, seated facing on throne; he holds in l. globus cr.; r. hand rests on long sceptre; wears long garment of state and a head-dress of plumes; feet on footstool.	M above, cross; on l., star; on r., crescent; in ex., +THEЧP	
277	268·5	Æ 1·35	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Δ	
278	260·4	Æ 1·25		Beneath, B	
279	241·6	Æ 1·35	(∪ for ∩) [Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, B	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
280	246·	Æ 1·25	(ᴗ for ∩)	Beneath, Γ	
281	256·3	Æ 1·3	(Ƨ in inscr.; ᴗ for ∩) [Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Γ	
282	260·	Æ 1·25	(Ƨ in inscr.) [Purchased, 1849]	Beneath, Δ [Pl. VIII. 3.]	
283	241·	Æ 1·35	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, Δ (+THЄЧP+)	
			Full-face type *Struck* A. D. 539/40 *and later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	M above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ΘV̄TTO	
284	338·[1]	Æ 1·7	[Presented by Col. W. J. Massy, 1904]	On r., XIII; beneath, A	13= 539/40
285	338·2	Æ 1·6	[Purchased, 1856]	On r., XIII; beneath, Γ	13= 539/40
286	339·	Æ 1·5	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XIII; beneath, Γ (exergual letters larger than on No. 285).	13= 539/40
287	367·3	Æ 1·55	[Campana sale, 1846, lot 1044]	On r., XIII; beneath, Δ [Pl. VIII. 4.]	13= 539/40
288	364·	Æ 1·6	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Xϥ; beneath, Γ (C͞HЄЧPO: the Є double-struck).	16= 542/3
289	311·	Æ 1·45	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Xϥ; beneath, Γ * (C͞HЄЧPO)	16= 542/3

[1] Including weight of a bronze loop evidently attached to the coin in antiquity so that it might be worn as an amulet or ornament. Col. Massy supplies the information that this specimen was found in a tomb on the site of Sycaminum in Palestine.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
290	362·5	Æ 1·6		On r., XϤ; beneath, Δ * (C̅H̅ЄЧPO)	16= 542/3
291	290·2	Æ 1·45	[de Salis gift]	On r., X and crescent; X beneath, A (ЧHЧΠ̇)	20= 546/7
292	284·6	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X and crescent; X beneath, Γ (ex. as No. 291)	20= 546/7
293	285·3	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ X I (ex. as No. 291)	21= 547/8
294	284·7	Æ 1·35	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. VIII. 5.]	On r., X; beneath, Є X I (ex. as No. 291)	21= 547/8
295	288·2	Æ 1·35	[Purchased, 1856]	On r., X; beneath, B X II (ex. as on No. 291)	22= 548/9
296	288·6	Æ 1·35	(VAC for AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Γ X III (ex. as No. 291)	23= 549/50
297	281·7	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A X Ч (ex. ƬHЧΠ)	25= 551/2
298	286·6	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ X Ч (ex. as No. 297)	25= 551/2
299	259·5	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A X Ϥ (ex. as No. 297)	26= 552/3
300	261·8	Æ 1·4	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Z X Ϥ (ex. as No. 297)	26= 552/3

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
301	309·3	Æ 1·5	[de Salis gift]	On r., X ; beneath, A X ϟI (ex. as No. 297)	27= 553/4
302	293·4	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1855]	On r., X ; beneath, Δ X ϟI (ex. as No. 297)	27= 553/4
303	276·	Æ 1·45	[de Sali gift]	On r., X ; beneath, B X ϟII (ex. as No. 297)	28= 554/5
304	266·	Æ 1·4	[de Salis gift]	On r., X ; beneath, Γ X ϟIII (ex. as No. 297)	29= 555/6
305	270·9	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., [X] X ; beneath, Γ X (in ex., ⲦⲎϤⲢ)	30= 556/7
306	292·4	Æ 1·35	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X ; beneath, Γ XI (ex. as No. 305)	31= 557/8
307	265·3	Æ 1·3	(AV) [Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X ; beneath, Γ(?) X II (ex. as No. 305)	32= 558/9
308	285·5	Æ 1·25	(AV) [Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X ; beneath, Γ X III (ex. as No. 305)	33= 559/60
309	287·	Æ 1·4	(DNIVTINI [A]NVS PPA) [Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X ; beneath, Γ X IIII (ex. as No. 305)	34= 560/1
310	286·5	Æ 1·3	(AV) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. VIII. 6.]	X On r., X ; beneath, Γ X Ϥ (in ex., ⲦⲎⲈϤⲢ)	35= 561/2

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
311	269·3	Æ 1·4	(Inscr. meaningless, VNDSLLΓ ΛDSNLP VI) [Purchased, 1856]	X On r., X; beneath, Γ X ЧI (?) (ex. as No. 310)	35= 561/2
312	289·6	Æ 1·35	(Inscr. meaningless, VNSPLLΛD . SLNV EI) [Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X; beneath, Γ X ЧII (ex. as No. 310)	37= 563/4
313	280·2	Æ 1·3	(Inscr. meaningless, [. . PCΛIC?] ΛLN PΛON [de Salis gift]	X On r., X; beneath, Γ X [ЧII?] (ex. as No. 310)	37? 563/4
			K Profile type 'Theoupolis', *circ.* A. D. 529–539		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	K on l., T H Є Ч O P and long cross.[1]	
314	131·	Æ 1·	[Pl. VIII. 7.]	On r., Γ	
			Seated figure *Struck* A. D. 529–539?		
			ƆNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVU Justinian beardless, seated facing on throne; he holds in l., globus cr.; r. hand rests on long sceptre; wears long garment of state and a headdress of plumes; feet on footstool.	K on l., T H Є Ч O P and long cross.	
315	138·5	Æ 1·15	[Pl. VIII. 8.]	On r., Γ	

[1] Another variety of the profile type, probably earlier than this, has the inscr. ΘVTTOΛS (see Pinder and Friedl., p. 35, Pl. IV. 5); cp. the inscr. on the M profile type of Antioch, *supra*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Full-face type *Struck* A. D. 539/40 *and later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	K above, cross; on l., A N N O	
316	169·2	Æ 1·3	[Pl. VIII. 9.]	On r., XIII beneath, ΘΥ	13= 539/40
317	147·2	Æ 1·1	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., XX; beneath, $\overset{o}{\Gamma}$[1] [Pl. IX. 1, *rev.*]	20= 546/7
318	123·7	Æ 1·05	[Townley Coll.]	On r., XXIIII; beneath, $\overset{o}{\Gamma}$	24= 550/1
319	114·7	Æ 1·15	(AV for AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., XXIIII; beneath, $\overset{o}{\Gamma}$ [Pl. IX. 2.]	24= 550/1
320	141·2	Æ 1·05	(Inscr. obscure) [Townley Coll.]	On r., XXЧ; beneath, $\overset{o}{\Gamma}$	25= 551/2
321	138·7	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XXЧ; beneath, $\overset{o}{\Gamma}$	25= 551/2
322	109·4	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift] [Pl. IX. 3.]	On r., XX VI beneath, P (Λ for A)	26= 552/3
323	160·	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XXXI; beneath, Ɐ	31= 557/8

[1] Nos. 317-23 may be attributed to Antioch on account of $\overset{o}{\Gamma}$, P, and Ɐ, which seem to indicate abbreviations of the legends ϹHЧ$\overset{o}{\Gamma}$, ϹHЧƐ, and ϹHƐЧP found on the M coins of Antioch. In point of style also these pieces agree fairly well with the M pieces. The *obv.* of No. 319 is remarkably like in style to the *obv.* of an I coin bearing the name of Antioch, No. 327 *infra*.

The coins with $\overset{o}{\Gamma}$ had already been attributed to Antioch by Sabatier (No. 79), as well as another variety with $\overline{\text{CH}}$ (No. 78).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I		
			Profile type See Pinder and Friedlaender, p. 33.		
			Seated figure *Struck* A. D. 529–539?		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVI Justinian seated facing on throne (as on No. 315).	I surmounted by cross; on l., cross; on r., cross. Inscr. CON CORDI; in ex., THЄUP	
324	68·2	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	B before CON [Pl. IX. 4.]	
			Full-face type		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAV Bust of Justinian facing (as on No. 316); in field r., cross.	I surmounted by cross; on l., A N N O	
325	69·2	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., X X in ex., ЧНЧΠ	20= 546/7
326	74·	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X X II ex. as No. 325.	22= 548/9
327	51·5	Æ ·95	(A for AV) [Pl. IX. 5.]	On r., X X IIII ex. as No. 325.	24= 550/1
328	83·3	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X X Ч in ex., [T ?]HЧΠ	25= 551/2
329	85·5	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., X X Ч in ex., THЧΠ	26= 552/3
330	59·7	Æ ·75		On r., X X ЧII ex. as No. 329	28= 554/5

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
331	65·	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X ϛII ex. as No. 329	28= 554/5
332	83·7	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X ϛIII ex. as No. 329	29= 555/6
333	55·5	Æ ·95		X On r., X X [III ?] in ex., ϹHϛ[Ɛ ?]	33= 559/60
334	49·4	Æ ·8	(Inscr. meaningless, VΛNIOΛ NΛPΛ NИ)[1] [de Salis gift]	X On r., X X ϛ in ex., ϹHЄϛP	35= 561/2
335	50·5	Æ ·7	(Inscr. meaningless) [de Salis gift]	X On r., X X ϛ ex. as No. 334	36= 562/3
336	46·8	Æ ·75	(Inscr. obscure, apparently meaningless) [Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X X ϛI ex. as No. 334	36= 562/3
337	58·5	Æ ·8	(A for AV) [Purchased, 1904]	X On r., X X ϛI ex. as No. 334	36= 562/3
338	55·5	Æ ·8	(Inscr. meaningless, VINOΛ. NSΛNC)	X On r., X X ϛII ex. as No. 334 [Pl. IX. 6.]	37= 563/4

[1] Cp. the blundered *obv.* legends on some of the later M coins of Antioch, *supra*, Nos. 311–313.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			VI. ALEXANDRIA		
			ΛΓ (33)		
			Struck A. D. 538/9 *or later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	Λ+Γ[1] / ΑΛΕΞ	
339	223·3	Æ 1·15		[Pl. IX. 7.]	
340	182·8 (*worn*)	Æ 1·1	[de Salis gift]		
341	213·7	Æ 1·2	(DNIVSTI [NI]AN VSPP	[Purchased, 1904]	
			IB (12)		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	I+B[2] / ΑΛΕΞ	
342	74·	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. IX. 8.]	
343	84·3	Æ ·75			

[1] On the analogy of other coins ΛΓ must be the mark of value 33 (nummia) though it does not fit in with the other denominations of Alexandria, which are 12, 6, and 3 nummia. Cp. Pinder and Friedl., p. 30; *Num. Chron.*, xvi, p. 114. On the exceptional denominations of Alexandria, see Mommsen, *Monn. rom.*, iii, p. 167, and Babelon, *Traité*, i, p. 617.

[2] These appear to be the earliest coins issued at Alexandria during the 'Byzantine' period. The Alexandrian coins marked IB, assigned by Sabatier (Pl. XI. 15) and other writers to Justin I, may, it seems to me, be much more conveniently assigned to Justin II (see Pl. XIII. 1), (i) because the increase in the number of the mints of the Empire appears to begin with Justinian, (ii) because these pieces are ruder in style than the corresponding coins struck by Justinian, but (iii) chiefly because IB coins of Alexandria are needed for the reign of Justin II, otherwise there would be an inexplicable gap between Justinian I and Tiberius II Constantine, both of whom issued Alexandrian coins of the same type and fabric.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
344	81·7	Æ ·65	(Ends AV)		
345	71·	Æ ·7	(Ends AV) [de Salis gift]		
346	54·7 (*worn*)	Æ ·65	(Inscr. incomplete)	S (6)[1]	
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAV Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	S	
347	52·	Æ ·6		[Pl. IX. 9.]	
348	44·6	Æ ·6	(DNIVST INIAN VSP)	Γ (3)	
349	32·	Æ ·55	(Inscr. ?) Bust r.	Γ[2] [Pl. IX. 10, *rev.*]	
			VII. CARTHAGE Silver *First struck circ.* A. D. 534[3]		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum; border of dots.	VOT MVLT within wreath; HTI beneath, CONOS[4]	
350	18·4	Æ ·55	(Λ for A) [Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. IX. 11.]	

[1] See Pinder and Friedl., p. 31. For coins with palm-tree, *rev.* S (ibid., p. 32), see *infra* under Heraclius, Alexandrian mint.

[2] Though the bust is worn and the inscription illegible, the coin may with probability be attributed to Justinian. It has the thick fabric and the broad border (on the *rev.*) of the Alexandrian mint, and differs in fabric from the Γ coins of Thessalonica described *supra*. Cp. the Æ in Pinder and Friedl., p. 32; *obv.* Γ+, *rev.* palm-tree.

[3] Possibly at the end of A.D. 533; see Introd., *supra*, § 2, Justinian I (Carthage).

[4] These coins though inscribed CONOS (=CONOB) were undoubtedly struck in Africa (at Carthage). The rude style of the *obv.* and the wreath of the *rev.* are evidently suggested by the silver coins of Gelimir, the last king of the Vandals. The *rev.* type and the legend CONO[S ?] (but MTI for HTI) had already occurred on the Æ of Anastasius I struck at Constantinople; see Anastasius I, No. 16, *supra*, and note.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
351	15·8	Æ ·6	[Presented by Capt. A. Gordon, R. E., 1846]	[Pl. IX. 12.]	
352	18·	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1847]		
353	19·3	Æ ·55			
354	17·3	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1849]		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PC Bust of Justinian r., as on No. 350; border.	Cross pattée surmounted by P; on l., A; on r. ꟿ; whole in wreath.[1]	
355	15·3	Æ 5·	(C for AC) [Pl. IX. 13.]	[Bank of England gift, 1877]	
356	13·9	Æ ·55	(Ends PPA?)	[de Salis gift]	
			DNIVSTINIANVSP PAC Bust of Justinian r., as on No. 350; border of dots.	V O M T (i.e. *votis multis*); each letter in an angle of a cross; whole in wreath; beneath wreath, CONOS; border of dots.[2]	
357	10·1	Æ ·45	[Purchased, 1849]	[Pl. IX. 14.]	
358	9·2	Æ ·45	(Inscr. incomplete)	[Purchased, 1853]	
359	9·4	Æ ·45	(Inscr. incomplete)	[Purchased, 1853]	
			M Profile type A. D. 534–539		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum with brooch; on breast, cross.	M above, cross; on l., star; on r., cross; in ex., KARТ	
360	198·8	Æ 1·05	[Blacas, 1867]	Beneath, K	

[1] The combination of the A Ω (*ἐγὼ τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ*) with the Christian monogram (the whole sometimes within a wreath) is very common, especially on the epigraphic monuments. A good instance of the combination occurs on the Ravenna sarcophagus figured in Diehl's *Justinien*, p. 201; on the whole subject see the article A Ω by Cabrol in his *Dict. d'arch. chrét.*

[2] These coins are of the same style as No. 350, and Nos. 358 and 359 are known to come from Tunis.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
361	181·3	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1847]	Beneath, B [Pl. IX. 15.]	
362	162·	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, B	
363	169·2	Æ 1·05	(On breast, cross ?)	Beneath, Γ [Townley Coll.]	
364	184·3	Æ 1·15	(ANI for ANVS) (☧ on breast)	Beneath, Γ [Blacas, 1867] [Pl. IX. 16.]	
365	241·3	Æ 1·15	(ANI for ANVS) (☧ on breast)	Beneath, Γ [Townley Coll.]	
366	214·	Æ 1·05	(DNIVSTIN IANIP PAC) (Monogram?on breast)	Beneath, Γ	
367	169·7 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·1	[Blacas, 1867]	Beneath, Ċ	
368	159·6	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Ɛ[1]	
369	231·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, • • •	
370	213·	Æ 1·25	(A for A in inscr.)	[Blacas, 1867]	
371	217·	Æ 1·25	[Blacas, 1867]		
372	261·2	Æ 1·1	(Λ for A) (No break in inscr.) (no cross)	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. IX. 17.]	
373	192·9	Æ 1·05	(Λ for A) (No break in inscr.) (no cross)	[Purchased, 1849]	
374	160·7	Æ 1·05	(Λ for A) (No cross)	[Purchased, 1849]	
375	320·4	Æ 1·15	(No break in inscr.) (no cross) (A for A ?)	(On l., short cross; on r., star); thick fabric. (Λ for A) [Blacas, 1867]	

[1] Apparently = Ϛ (6), not Ɛ, the • in the centre being a private mint-sign, which on No. 367 is placed above the Ċ.

No	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			M Full-face type *Struck* A. D. 539–541		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	M above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., CAR	
376	264·8	Æ 1·5	(Λ for A) [de Salis gift] [Pl. X. 1, *rev.*]	On r., XIII; beneath, SO[1] (KAR for CAR)	13= 539/40
377	301·7	Æ 1·55	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Ṡ III	13= 539/40
378	331·7	Æ 1·6	[Pl. X. 2.]	On r., X; beneath, S IIII	14= 540/1
			K Full-face type *First struck* A. D. 539/40		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian facing (as on No. 376); in field r., cross.	K above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., CAR	
379	151·2	Æ 1·15	(A for A) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. X. 3, *rev.*]	On r., XIII; beneath, SO[1] (KAR for CAR)	13= 539/40
380	248·6	Æ 1·25	[de Salis gift] [Pl. X. 4.]	On r., X; beneath, S III	13= 539/40

[1] O possibly for *officina*. S=*secunda*, or ?=Ϛ (sixth *officina*).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
381	206·3	Æ 1·2	(End of inscr. not visible) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, S III	13= 539/40
			Restruck on M coin (Carthage mint?) of Justinian, like Pl. IX. 17: on *rev.*, traces of drapery and inscr. SPPAC; on *obv.*, remains of M, and, on l. of it, star.		
			X		
			A. D. 534–539 *or later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTO RIAAC Victory advancing to front; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.[1]; in ex., X between two stars.	
382	91·	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1849]	(A for AC) [Pl. X. 5.]	
383	71·6	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1849]		
384	70·1	Æ ·8	(A for AC) [Louis Frazer, 1847]	In field r., M	
385	49·3	Æ ·7	(A for AC) [Louis Frazer, 1847]	(ACC for AC)	
386	88·5	Æ ·8	(A for AC) [Purchased, 1904]	(ACC for AC)	
387	102·4	Æ ·7	(A for AC) [Purchased, 1904]	(Inscr. incomplete)[2] [Pl. X. 6.]	

[1] Pinder and Friedl. (*Münzen Justin.*, p. 37 f.) suggest that the type (cp. the word VICTORIA on the Є coins described *infra*) refers to the victory of Belisarius over the Vandals. The type is certainly appropriate, but it had long been familiar as the type of the *tremissis* (legend, *Victoria Augustorum*). In any case the attribution to Carthage on the ground of *provenance*, &c., is well made out by them, loc. cit., p. 38.

[2] Of thick, rough fabric, curiously like the Alexandrian coins of the third century A. D.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I		
			A. D. 539–541		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	I above, cross on l., A N N O in ex., CAR	
388	85·8	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., X III	13= 539/40
389	94·	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X III	13= 539/40
390	88·3	Æ ·8	(Second S blundered)	(A for A) On r., X IIII [Pl. X. 7.]	14= 540/1
391	77·	Æ ·75	(ANI for ANVS) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X IIII	14= 540/1
392	84·4	Æ ·75	(AC for AVC)	(Λ for A) On r., X IIII	14= 540/1
393	97·	Æ ·75	(A for AVC)	On r., X IIII	14= 540/1
			∈		
			Circ. A. D. 534 *and later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PA Bust of Justinian r. (as on No. 388).	VICTORIAAC ∈ in ex., CAR	
394	45·2	Æ ·6	[Pl. X. 8.]		
395	38·2	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
396	48·	Æ ·6	[Purchased, 1904]	(ACC for AC) (CAR)	
397	43·	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	(ACC for AC) (CAR)	
398	23·2 (*worn*)	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1904]	(Mint, &c., off flan)	
			VIII. SICILY X A. D. 538 *or later*		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; r. holds globus cr.; traces of shield (in l. hand); in field r., cross; border of dots.	X on r. and l. of which, star; whole in wreath.[1]	
399	48·4	Æ ·6		[Pl. X. 9.]	
			DNIVSTI . . . . . Bust facing, as No. 399, but ruder style.	† star in each angle; whole in wreath.	
400	46·2	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1864]	[Pl. X. 10.]	
401	53·	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]		

[1] I follow de Salis (who has not, however, recorded his reasons) in assigning this coin to Sicily. It has some of the neat characteristics of Italian coins (also note the wreath on the *rev.*), but cannot be proved to be Italian. Nor is it Carthaginian, for the Carthaginian coins of the X denomination are of a different type and fabric.

The mint-place may have been Catina, the name of which is recorded on Æ of Maurice Tiberius and later coins. The full-face type of the *obv.* almost certainly proves that the coin was not issued earlier than A. D. 538. It is thus a few years later than the conquest of Sicily by Belisarius (A. D. 535).

Nos. 400, 401 (*rev.* cross) are of ruder work on the *obv.* than No. 399, but the thick fabric and the stars (on *rev.*) are in favour of the Sicilian attribution. They are evidently of the same denomination as No. 399, and the cross can be so turned that it presents nearly the appearance of X.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			IX. ROME[1]		
			XX		
			DNIVSTINIANVSPP AVC Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet and armour; r. holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield; in field r., cross.	XX in centre, A N N O beneath, XXVI[2]	
402	113·3 (*worn*)	Æ ·95	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. X. 11, *rev.*]	26= 552/3
			X. RAVENNA		
			M		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PC (*sic*) Bust of Justinian beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and cuirass (of check pattern); r. holds globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, RAVEN NA	
403	166·	Æ 1·4	[Pl. X. 12.]	X On r., XX IIII	34= 560/1
			I		
			DNIVSTINI ANVSP PAVC Bust of Justinian facing, as on No. 403 (but cuirass of usual pattern); in field r., cross.	I on l., A; on r., date; N N O whole in wreath.	
404	63·6	Æ ·65		On r., XX VIIII	29= 555/6

[1] On this mint see Introd., § 2, Justinian I, Italian mints; also *infra*, on 'Coins with the name of Justinian not struck at Imperial mints'. The word ANNO and the date on this coin recall the money of Ravenna (cp. Pinder and Friedl., p. 47), but the attribution to Rome seems preferable (i) from the resemblance to the Æ of Rome struck by Justinian's successors, (ii) because Greek (not Latin) numerals (for the denomination) appear to be usual on the Ravenna coins of Justinian's reign.

[2] Cp. Pinder and Friedl., *Münzen Justin.*, p. 57 (with year 31); cp. p. 48. Compare Æ of Justin II (Pl. XIII. 13) with XX ROM.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
405	64·4	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XX VIIII	29= 555/6
406	37·8	Æ ·6	(Inscr. blundered; partly obscure)	On r., XX VIIII [Blacas, 1867]	29= 555/6
407	32·6	Æ ·7	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., XX XVI	36= 562/3
408	52·7	Æ ·65	(Ƨ for S; AV for AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., XX XVII [Pl. X. 13.]	37= 563/4
409	62·7	Æ ·65	(AV for AVC)	On r., XX XV II	37= 563/4

XI. UNCERTAIN MINTS

Silver

Small silver pieces with *obv.* helmeted head, *rev.* K (also *rev.* R, &c.), are assigned by Sabatier (i, p. 180, Nos. 23, 24, Pl. XII. 9, 10) to the time of Justinian I 'on grounds of style', but it can hardly be said that their style is conspicuously like that of the coins of this emperor. Some pieces are of neater work than others, and some of the heads may be compared with the heads on the *Invicta Roma* series of Æ Ostrogothic coins (Sab., Pl. XIX. 25). A solitary specimen (*obv.* bearded head, l., *rev.* K) occurred in the Chatby (Alexandria) find (see *infra*) of 'Byzantine' gold coins, which ranged in date from Constantius II to Heraclius, i. e. fourth cent. A.D. to *circ.* A.D. 641. Their date is not easily determined, but they would seem to be not earlier than the fifth or later than the middle of the seventh century. I think also it may be a question whether these pieces are not *tesserae* rather than coins.

Sabatier interpreted K and R as 'Constantinople' and 'Rome', but he did not know of a third variety with P on the *rev.*, which can hardly be identified as the initial-letter of a city-name.

The British Museum possesses the following specimens (sizes ·45 in. to ·6 in.):—

I.

Obv. Helmeted female bust, r.; border.
Rev. K; border. Cp. Sab., Pl. XII. 10.
Æ 22 grains. Bought of N. Dimitri (together with some Lycian and Phrygian coins) in 1862.
20 grs. Purchased, 1904.
15·7 grs. de Salis gift.
14·8 grs. Woodhouse gift, 1866.
12·8 grs. de Salis gift.

(Cp. also *Revue belge*, 1905, p. 160, describing a Æ piece, weight 1·5 gramme=24 grains, *obv.* 'Buste *barbu* tourné à gauche'; border of dots. *Rev.* K; border of dots. From the Chatby find of 1903.)

II.

Obv. Similar to Class I.
Rev. P; border.
Æ 15·1 grs. de Salis gift (*obv.* of pretty style).
11· grs. Purchased, 1860.

III.

Obv. Similar to Class I.
Rev. R; border. Cp. Sab., Pl. XII. 9.
Æ 15·2 grs. Bought of de Salis, 1867.
10·3 grs. " " " "
10·3 grs. Bought in 1902 (perhaps procured in Constantinople).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Bronze		
			Blundered inscription. Bust of Justinian r. beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	(i.e. the denomination Є (5) and IOVЄTINIANOV)[1]	
410	25·4	Æ ·65	DNIVSTNI ANVSP PAC (Partly obscure)	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. X. 14.]	
411	35·	Æ ·7	VNIAVV &c.		
412	24·8	Æ ·65	VNOTSICVMSP..A (?)	[Presented by Mr. Doubleday, 1850]	
413	26·6	Æ ·6	VNO. S &c.	[Purchased, 1904]	
			[2]	Є	
414	36·	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift]	In front, A	
415	30·2	Æ ·65		In front, A	
416	32·3	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	In front, A	
417	28·	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	In front, B	
418	27·	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1904]	In front, B	
419	25·5	Æ ·65		In front, Γ	
420	23·7	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	In front, Γ	
421	20·6	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]	In front, Δ	

[1] Cp. Pinder and Friedl., p. 55 f.; Koehne, *Mus. Kotschoubey*, i, p. 205. The *obv.* legend appears to be always blundered, and it is possible that these coins are not the product of any Imperial mint.

[2] Sabatier's interpretation (i, p. 191, No. 125) as Φ. IOVCTINIANOVC, or rather Φ. IOVCTINIANOV, seems almost certain, though the use of < for C or Ⅽ is somewhat curious (Sabatier's Pl. XVII. 5 is incorrectly drawn).

Most of Justinian's coins of the Є denomination appear to have been struck at Constantinople (see note, *supra*, p. 39); some others at Cyzicus. The specimens here described (No. 414 ff.) have usually jagged or irregular flans, like the smaller Æ of Thessalonica. They might, therefore, be attributed to that mint, were it not that the denomination Є (5) does not readily find a place in the system of division (16, 8, 4) that predominated at Thessalonica. Information as to the usual provenance of these coins is desirable. Some pieces are of thick fabric. (Koehne, *Mus. Kot.*, i, p. 203, strives to read the inscr. as the name of Cherson, and assigns the coins to that city.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
422	33·	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1904]	In front, Δ	
423	26·2	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	In front, K	
424	48·7	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	In front, K	
425	41·4	Æ ·6	[Purchased, 1904]	In front, N	
426	29·7	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	In front, N	
427	38·4	Æ ·5	[Presented by the Rev. T. H. Hopkins, 1869]	In front, (N ?)	
428	26·6	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	In front, ✝ [Pl. X. 15.]	
				Є	
429	20·8	Æ ·5	[Gen. C. R. Fox, 1853]	In front, ✝ [Pl. X. 16.]	
430	20·9	Æ ·55		In front, ✝	
			K For Æ coins with *rev.* K and bearing no mint-name, see 'Constantinople' *supra.* For Æ coins with K and mint-mark ⊓, P, and ꝑ, see 'Antioch' *supra.*		

COINS WITH THE NAME OF JUSTINIAN I NOT STRUCK AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

Gold.—*Visigothic.* Chiefly tremisses of very barbarous work (*rev.* Victory in profile with wreath). Some solidi classed by de Salis as Hispano-Byzantine are rather rude on *obv.* (facing type) and read P.P.AV or PAVI *sic.*

Burgundian. Solidus. *Obv.* inscr. blundered; rude bust with head in high relief. *Rev.* Victory in profile.

Ostrogothic and Italian. Solidi. Three-quarter face type of bust on *obv.* *Rev.* Victory in *profile* holding broad cross, inscr. COMOB. These are certainly not Imperial. Also *obv.* Full-face type. *Rev.* Victory *facing*, holding long cross. Some of these are obviously non-Imperial, with the face

very broad and large eyes, a caricature of the ordinary full-face type. On the other hand some of the better-executed specimens of this full-face type may *possibly* be issues of the Imperial mint (Rome or Ravenna), but this is doubtful. On the whole, however, a comparison with the non-Imperial Italian coins (especially with the *obv.*) rather suggests that these pieces also are not Imperial but Ostrogothic. A solidus at Berlin (*Z. f. N.*, i, p. 303) and a neatly executed tremissis (Brit. Mus.; cp. Pinder and Friedl., p. 23), each inscribed ROMOB, also have some claim to be regarded as Imperial coins.

The Ostrogothic or Italian tremissis is easily recognized by the comparatively high relief of types and lettering (cp. Pinder and Friedl., p. 24, Pl. III. 5). The Victory on the *rev.* has a blurred and rough appearance. There are also some very flat thin specimens (Lombardic?).

Indian Imitations.—A thin, bracteate-like gold piece with barbarous legend imitating the solidus (*obv.* full-face head of Justinian). This was acquired by the British Museum in 1886 from Lieut.-General G. G. Pearse, a well-known collector of Indian coins. There can be little doubt that it was made in antiquity in India, probably in *Southern* India, where imitations of ancient coins are generally found, according to the information given me by Prof. Rapson.

Silver.—There are many small coins of various types which are of undoubted Italian work. Specimens in British Museum: *rev.* cross on globe; star; sacred monogram; monogrammatic cross and stars; CN; PK; PKЄ, &c. All these have the *rev.* type enclosed in a wreath. Comparison (especially as regards the high relief of the *obv.*) with the money of the Ostrogothic kings suggests that these pieces also are Ostrogothic and not coins of the Imperial mint. There are similar Æ with the head of Anastasius and the head of Justin I.

Bronze.—Pieces of minute size with various *rev.* types, and *obv.*, usually of barbarous work, diademed head, accompanied by the more or less blundered name of IVST . ., IVSTINIAN . ., &c.; cp. Friedl., *Vandalen*, pp. 42 f. and 50 f. Some of the rudest pieces appear to have circulated among the Vandals (though some specimens are found in Italy, Friedl., op. cit.), to whom small coins with the heads of earlier emperors had long been familiar. Possibly the issue of these—at a local mint (hardly Carthage)—continued even after the conquest of Africa. These pieces have been little studied by numismatists, and may be left over for description among the coins of the Vandals and Ostrogoths.

The Italian Æ coins are of peculiar style and may be generally recognized by the high relief of the *obv.*, the wreath enclosing the *rev.* type, the patina, &c. The fine bust of Justinian on the Roman Æ with *rev.* M in wreath is closely modelled on the bust of Theodahat, as portrayed on his large, thick Æ coinage.

JUSTINUS II

15 November, A. D. 565—5 October, 578

Mints = I. Constantinople; II. Thessalonica; III. Nicomedia; IV. Cyzicus; V. Antioch; VI. Alexandria; VII. Carthage; VIII. Sicily; IX. Rome; X. Ravenna.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE		
			Solidus		
			DNI VSTI NVSP PAVC[1] Bust of Justin II beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; his r. hand holds globe surmounted by Victory r. extending wreath to his head; his l. hand supports shield with horseman device.	VICTORI AAVCCC Constantinople (Νέα Ῥώμη)[2] seated on throne facing, looking r.; she wears helmet, tunic and mantle; r. leg uncovered; on r. shoulder, aegis; r. hand holds spear; l. hand holds globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
1	68·7	AV ·8	[Royal Collection]	A at end of inscr.	
2	69·	AV ·8	[F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	A at end of inscr. (Different dies from No. 1)	
3	67·5	AV ·8	(DNIVS TI NVSP PAV)	B at end of inscr. [Purchased, 1904]	
4	68·	AV ·8	(Ends AV) [Purchased, 1904]	Γ at end of inscr. (A for A) [Pl. XI. 1.]	
5	69·	AV ·8		Γ at end of inscr.; in field l., star.	

[1] D (in DN) has sometimes nearly the form of O, and C (=G) has sometimes nearly the appearance of I: so also on the *semissis*.

[2] Cp. *B. Z.*, iii (1894), p. 219. The figure can hardly be Victory, though cp. the Æ coin, No. 26, *infra*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
6	67·6	*AV* ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	Γ and two pellets at end of inscr.; in field l., C	
7	69·	*AV* ·8	(Ends AV) [Purchased, 1904]	Є at end of inscr. (A for A)	
8	68·3	*AV* ·8	(DNIVSTI NVSPP AV) [Purchased, 1904]	Ϛ at end of inscr. (A for A)	
9	67·3	*AV* ·8	[Bank of England gift, 1877]	Σ at end of inscr.[1]	
10	66·5	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	H at end of inscr.	
11	68·7	*AV* ·8	(A for A) [Royal Collection]	H at end of inscr.; in field l., star. [Pl. XI. 2.]	
12	68·3	*AV* ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	Θ at end of inscr.	
13	69·1	*AV* ·8	(A for A) [Purchased, 1904]	I at end of inscr.	
14	65·	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	I at end of inscr.; in field l., star.	
15	68·8	*AV* ·85	[Drake, 1875]	I at end of inscr.; in field l., C	
16	68·1	*AV* ·85	[de Salis gift]	I at end of inscr.; in field, ✣	
			Semissis[2]		
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC[3] Bust of Justin II r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCCC Victory wearing mantle over lower limbs seated r. on shield and cuirass; on her knees she supports a shield on which with her r. hand she inscribes numerals (rudely represented by dots); in front, ✣; behind, star; in ex., CONOB	
17	32·7 (*pierced*)	*AV* ·7	[Souratty, 1867]		

[1] A very similar solidus with Σ, set as a pendant, is in the British Museum, and will be published in the catalogue of Greek and Roman gold ornaments.

[2] The *semisses* and *tremisses* that may be assigned to Justin II have the same types and inscriptions as those of Justin I, but are in lower relief and of more barbarous work, especially on the *rev.*

[3] AVI on Nos. 18–20.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
18	34·6	Æ ·75	[Dr. Cullen of Kustendji, 1868]	[Pl. XI. 3.]	
19	33·2 (*pierced*)	Æ ·65	[Blacas, 1867]		
20	33·5	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XI. 4.]	
			Tremissis		
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC Bust of Justin II r. beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCVS TORVM Victory in chiton advancing to front, looking back l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in field r., star; in ex., CONOB	
21	22·4	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XI. 5.]	
22	21·5 (*pierced*)	Æ ·6			
23	22·1	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	(H for M)	
24	20·4	Æ ·65	[Royal Collection]	(RVI for RVM)	
25	22·4	Æ ·65	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	(RVI for RVM)	
			Silver		
			DNIVST INVS Justin II and the Empress Sophia draped and nimbate, seated on double throne side by side, facing; each rests r. hand on book; between heads, cross; in ex., CONOB; border of dots.	SALVS [AVC?] Half-length figure of Constantinople facing, looking r.; she wears helmet and tunic[1] and aegis on r. shoulder; in r. hand, spear; in l. hand, globus cr.; in ex., VIC TORI[A]; border of dots.[2]	
26	16·	Æ ·6		[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XI. 6.]	

[1] As appears by comparison with the costume of 'Constantinople' on the solidi of Justin II, though here the dress has rather the appearance of a cuirass with pteryges.

[2] Cp. Sab., No. 9. The word VICTORIA (which is not the main legend) would at first sight seem to label the figure as Victory. But an *unwinged* Victory is improbable, and the figure is evidently identical with the figure on Justin's solidi, which (from a comparison with other similar representations) would appear to be Constantinople. VICTORIA, then, is probably an ejaculation, like the VITA on other coins of Justin and Sophia.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
27	16·	Æ ·65	(Each has tall head-dress instead of the nimbus; the hands of each are clasped on breast; thrones separate; no book.)	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XI. 7.]	
			Bronze		
			M		
			DNIVSTI NVSP PAVC Justin II (on l.) and Sophia (on r.) nimbate, and wearing tall head-dresses[1] and long robes,[2] seated facing on double throne[3]; Justin holds in r. globus cr.; Sophia holds in r. cruciform sceptre.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., CON	
28	210·3	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., I; beneath, Γ	1 = [4] 565/6
29	185·5	Æ 1·05	[Pl. XI. 8.]	On r., I; beneath, Γ	1 = 565/6
30	189·7	Æ 1·05	(AC for AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., I; beneath, Δ	1 = 565/6
31	207·	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., I; beneath, Є	1 = 565/6

[1] The head-dresses are apparently of the same ceremonial kind as those worn by Justinian and Theodora in the famous mosaics of San Vitale at Ravenna. Sophia's (like Theodora's) is a kind of 'stephane', which has jewelled pendants and is surmounted by jewelled ornaments, which on the coins are conventionally represented by a sort of turreted crown (No. 29) or by three leaf-like projections (Nos. 42, 43).

[2] The jewels worn by the Empress are clearly seen on No. 38.

[3] The throne is cushioned, and in front are separate foot-rests, or more often a sort of ornamented dais, on which the feet are placed (see especially the M coins of Cyzicus, note on M coin of year 11, *infra*).

An upright projection of the throne is shown on the side of the Empress; this has at first sight the appearance of the side of the throne, but probably it is the upright support of the *back* of the throne (see the details clearly given on a M coin of Cyzicus of year X, *infra*, note).

On the mosaic of St. Sophia above the doors of the narthex the Christ is seated on a throne with a horizontal crossbar at the back, which is supported on each side by a nearly semicircular support. In front of the throne is a solid dais-like footstool (Bayet, *L'art Byz.*, p. 53, Fig. 12).

The introduction of this detail on the coins is probably due to a desire for symmetry—the projection of the throne is made to balance the globus cruciger held by the Emperor.

[4] Justin's accession took place Nov. 15, 565; see Bury's *Gibbon*, v, pp. 1, 2.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
32	214·5	Æ 1·05	(A\ for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, B	2= 566/7
33	230·6	Æ 1·1	(A\ for AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, Γ	2= 566/7
34	235·	Æ 1·1	(C for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, Δ	2= 566/7
35	235·5	Æ 1·1	(A for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, Є	2= 566/7
36	192·	Æ 1·1	(C for AVC)	On r., I / II; beneath, A[1]	3= 567/8
37	212·3	Æ 1·1	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., III; beneath, Є	3= 567/8
38	233·8	Æ 1·15	(AV/) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XI. 9, *obv.*]	On r., II / II; beneath, B	4= 568/9
39	208·3	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., II / II; beneath, Γ	4= 568/9
40	190·8	Æ 1·2	(End of inscr. obscure)	On r., II / II; beneath, Δ	4= 568/9
41	209·	Æ 1·15	(A for AVC)	On r., Ч; beneath, B [Procured in Syria and presented by Mr. J. S. Agnew, 1906]	5= 569/70
42	209·5	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ	5= 569/70
43	220·	Æ 1·25	(A\ for AVC) [Pl. XI. 10.]	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ	5= 569/70
44	210·	Æ 1·2	(A for AVC) [Presented by Mr. Rohde Hawkins, 1848]	On r., Ч; beneath, Δ	5= 569/70
45	200·	Æ 1·15	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; beneath, Є	5= 569/70
46	197·3	Æ 1·2	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; beneath, Є (above ✝)	5= 569/70

[1] With B, Moustier *Cat.*

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
47	144·4	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟ; beneath, Α	6= 570/1
48	208·6 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟ; beneath, Α (above, ✱)	6= 570/1
49	212·6	Æ 1·1	[de Salis gift]	On r., ϟ; beneath, Α (above, ✱)	6= 570/1
50	200·7	Æ 1·2	([1]ONVSTI NVSP PAC) [Capt. Manso di Villa, 1856]	On r., ϟ; beneath, Β	6= 570/1
51	231·	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟ; beneath, Β (above, ✱)	6= 570/1
52	224·6	Æ 1·2	(VSTI for IVSTI) [de Salis gift]	On r., ϟ; beneath, Γ (above, ✱)	6= 570/1
53	222·2	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟ; beneath, Δ (above, ✱)	6= 570/1
54	215·4	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟ; beneath, Δ (above, ✱)	6= 570/1
55	232·5	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟI; beneath, Α (above, ✱)	7= 571/2
56	233·9	Æ 1·2	[de Salis gift]	On r., ϟI; beneath, Β (above, ✱)	7= 571/2
57	248·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟI; beneath, Γ (above, ✱)	7= 571/2
58	191·	Æ 1·2		On r., ϟI; beneath, Δ	7= 571/2
59	204·7	Æ 1·2	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟI; beneath, Ε	7= 571/2

[1] Here and elsewhere on the coins of this reign D (in DN) has nearly the form of O.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
60	243·4	Æ 1·2	(AC for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., 𝟗𝟏; beneath, Є (above, ✱)	7= 571/2
61	201·5	Æ 1·2	(A ? for AVC) [Blacas, 1867]	On r., 𝟗 / II; beneath, B	8= 572/3
62	217·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 𝟗 / II; beneath, Є	8= 572/3
63	218·4	Æ 1·2	(A\ for AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., 𝟗𝟏 / II; beneath, A	9= 573/4
64	182·7	Æ 1·15	(A\ for AVC)	On r., 𝟗𝟏 / II; beneath, B	9= 573/4
65	190·7	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 𝟗𝟏 / II; beneath, Γ	9= 573/4
66	204·7	Æ 1·15		On r., 𝟗 / II / I; beneath, Γ	9= 573/4
67	234·8	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 𝟗𝟏 / II; beneath, Δ	9= 573/4
68	198·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 𝟗𝟏 / II; beneath, Δ	9= 573/4
69	207·3	Æ 1·2	[de Salis gift]	On r., 𝟗 / II / I; beneath, Є	9= 573/4
70	208·6	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 𝟗𝟏 / II; beneath, Є (above, ✱)	9= 573/4
71	200·	Æ 1·15	[Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., X; beneath, A	10= 574/5
72	218·2	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B	10= 574/5
73	208·2	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B	10= 574/5
74	193·	Æ 1·15	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., X; beneath, Δ	10= 574/5
75	224·3 *(pierced)*	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є (above, ✱)	10= 574/5

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
76	231.	Æ 1·3	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є (above, ☧)	10= 574/5
77	201·6	Æ 1·15	(A\ for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A I	11= 575/6
78	214·2	Æ 1·25	(A\ ?) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B I [Pl. XI. 11.]	11= 575/6
79	247.	Æ 1·35	(A for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Δ I (above, ☧)	11= 575/6
80	226.	Æ 1·15		On r., X; beneath, A II	12= 576/7
81	236.	Æ 1·3	(A\ for AVC)	On r., X; beneath, B II (above, ☧)	12= 576/7
			K.		
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC Justin and Sophia seated facing, as on No. 28.	K on l., A N N O above, cross.	
82	96.	Æ ·85	(DNIVST INVSPP) [de Salis gift]	On r., I; beneath, Γ	1= 565/6
83	128.	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., I; beneath, Є	1= 565/6
84	112·7	Æ ·8	(A for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, B	2= 566/7
85	103·3	Æ ·9	(IVTI for IVSTI) (\ for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., III; beneath, B	3= 567/8
86	75. (*worn*)	Æ ·8	(Inscr. obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	(И for N) (above?) on r., III beneath, (?)	3= 567/8
			Restruck		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
87	88·3	Æ ·8	(Inscr. obscure) [de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, Δ II	4= 568/9
88	121·6	Æ ·9	(Without AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., I I; beneath, Є I I	4= 568/9
89	120·3	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 9; beneath, Δ (above, ℞)	6= 570/1
90	112·6	Æ 1·	(Inscr. obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., 9; beneath, Є (above, ℞)	6= 570/1
91	107·5	Æ ·9	(DNIVS[TI?] NSVP PAVI) [de Salis gift]	On r., 9I; beneath, Γ (above, ℞)	7= 571/2
92	103·7 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·05	(DNIVST [INVS PPAVC?] [Purchased, 1904]	On r., 9; beneath, B II (above, ℞)	8= 572/3
93	100·5	Æ ·95	(AV for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., 9; beneath, B II	8= 572/3
94	80·8	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., 9II beneath, CON (above, ℞) (double-struck)	8= 572/3
95	115·3	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 9III; beneath, Є (above, ℞)	9= 573/4
96	84·8	Æ ·9	(Inscr. incomplete) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Δ	10= 574/5
97	99·	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., XI; beneath, A	11= 575/6
98	70·	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XI; beneath, Γ (and star?)	11= 575/6
99	99·7	Æ 1·05	(C for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., XI; beneath, Є [Pl. XI. 12.]	11= 575/6
100	86·5	Æ ·9	(Inscr. incomplete) [de Salis gift]	On r., XII; beneath, Δ	12= 576/7

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			II. THESSALONICA K (*a*) With head of Justin II		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAV Bust of Justin II beardless, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; his r. hand holds globus cr.; his l. hand supports shield with horseman device.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, TES	
101	81·4	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., II	2= 566/7
102	93·6	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., III	3= 567/8
103	100·4	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ	4= 568/9
			(Restruck on a IS coin of Justinian, of the Thessalonica mint; on the *rev.*, traces of S and star and P: cp. *Rev. Num.*, iv, 1839, p. 246)		
104	72·1	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ [Pl. XI. 13.]	4= 568/9
			(*β*) With figures of Justin II and Sophia		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAV Justin II and Sophia seated, facing, as on No. 28.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, TES	
105	97·3	Æ ·8	([DNIV] STINVSPP) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ	4= 568/9
106	57.	Æ ·8	[Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., Δ	4= 568/9
107	77.	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ (above, cross?)	4= 568/9
			Double-struck, and apparently restruck		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
108	72·3	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	On r., Є (above, ΘKC[1] and cross)	5= 569/70
109	83·4	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Є (above, ΘKC and cross) (double-struck)	5= 569/70
110	55·7	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч (above, M and cross?)	5= 569/70
			Double-struck		
111	99·2	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч	5= 569/70
112	94·7	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Z[2]	7= 571/2
113	86·	Æ ·9	(AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧIII	8= 572/3
114	87·2	Æ ·9	(Inscr. incomplete) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧIII (above, M and cross)	8= 572/3
115	91·	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI III [Pl. XI. 14.]	9= 573/4
116	71·8	Æ ·9	(Inscr. incomplete) [de Salis gift]	On r., ЧI III	9= 573/4
117	99·3	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X (above, Θ C and cross)	10= 574/5
118	82·5	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X (above, Θ C and cross)	10= 574/5
119	117·4	Æ ·9	(A for AV) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X	10= 574/5
			Restruck on a coin of Justinian; on *rev.*, ANVSPPA visible.		
120	94·4	Æ ·85	(DNVIII incomplete)	On r., XI (S mis-formed) [Purchased, 1904]	11= 575/6
121	86·5	Æ ·8	(Inscr. incomplete) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., XI (above, Θ C and cross)	11= 575/6
122	86·3	Æ ·8	(Inscr. incomplete) [de Salis gift]	On r., XII (above, Φ C and cross)	12= 576/7

[1] These letters and the Φ C, Θ C, and M on other coins of Thessalonica await satisfactory explanation. Words like Φῶς, Θεός, Θεοτόκος, Μαρία suggest themselves, more especially as the letters occur in close connexion with the cross.

[2] Year 7 is also marked ЧII on the coin of Thessalonica in Photiades *Cat.*, No. 214; cp. Nos. 108, 110, *supra*, where both Є and Ч are used for 5.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
123	76·4	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XII (above, Φ C and cross)	12= 576/7
124	75·7	Æ ·8	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., XI (above ?)[1] II	13= 577/8
			I		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAV Bust of Justin II r. wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	I surmounted by cross; on l., A N N O in ex., TES	
125	42·6	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., III [Pl. XI. 15.]	3= 567/8
126	46·4	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Δ	4= 568/9
			III. NICOMEDIA		
			M		
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC Justin II and Sophia seated, facing, as on No. 28.	M on l., A N N O[2] above, cross; in ex., NIKO[2]	
127	219·3 (*pierced and plugged*)	Æ 1·15	[de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, B	2= 566/7
128	200·6	Æ 1·15	[de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, A I	3= 567/8
129	223·	Æ 1·1	[de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, B I	3= 567/8
130	209·	Æ 1·25	[Pl. XII. 1.]	On r., II; beneath, A II	4= 568/9
131	210·4	Æ 1·2	(AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, B II (NIK O)	4= 568/9

[1] The obliterated object may be either the cross or ΦC and cross as on the coins in Köhne's *Mémoires soc. imp. d'arch.*, St. Petersburg, iv (1850), p. 302.
[2] Sometimes o for O.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
132	198·4	Æ 1·2	(AVC) [F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	On r., II; beneath, B II	4= 568/9
133	199·2	Æ 1·15		On r., Ч; beneath, B	5= 569/70
134	165·4	Æ 1·2	(AVC) [Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., Ч; beneath, A	6= 570/1
135	248·2	Æ 1·2	(AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; beneath, B	6= 570/1
136	133·4	Æ 1·	(VVC for AVC) (Above heads, cross) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; beneath, B	6= 570/1
137	207·7	Æ 1·1	(Cross above heads)	On r., ЧI; beneath, A	7= 571/2
138	204·8	Æ 1·2		On r., ЧI; beneath, B	7= 571/2
139	209·	Æ 1·15	[F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	On r., ЧI; beneath, B	7= 571/2
140	180·6	Æ 1·1	(AVC) (Cross above heads) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; beneath, A II	8= 572/3
141	182·	Æ 1·2	[de Salis gift]	On r., Ч; beneath, A II	8= 572/3
142	178·8	Æ 1·1	[Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., Ч; beneath, A II	8= 572/3
143	201·1	Æ 1·15	(AVC carelessly engraved) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; beneath, B II	8= 572/3
144	191·2	Æ 1·1	(AC for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI; beneath, A II	9= 573/4
145	227·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI; beneath, A II	9= 573/4
146	203·6	Æ 1·15		On r., ЧI; beneath, A II	9= 573/4
147	213·2	Æ 1·2		On r., ЧI; beneath, B II	9= 573/4
148	138·5	Æ 1·	(DNIV STI &c.) (Cross between heads) [Blacas, 1867]	On r., X; beneath, A•	10= 574/5

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
149	222·5	Æ 1·2	(ƧC for S; AVC) [Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., X; beneath, A	10= 574/5
150	204·	Æ 1·25	(AVC)	On r., X; beneath, B	10= 574/5
151	205·7	Æ 1·1	(AVC) (Cross above heads)	On r., X; beneath, A I	11= 575/6
152	213·3	Æ 1·2	(Cross above heads), scroll-ornament in ex.[1] [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B I [Pl. XII. 2, *obv.*]	11= 575/6
153	212·2	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B I	11= 575/6
154	148·4 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·	(Cross?) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B I	11= 575/6
155	192·2	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A II	12= 576/7
156	194·6	Æ 1·1	(Ends AV) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B II	12= 576/7
157	196·6	Æ 1·1	(Ends NVƧPPAVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A II I	13= 577/8
158	193·8	Æ 1·2		On r., X; beneath, A II I	13= 577/8
159	207·8	Æ 1·2	(AV C) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B II I	13= 577/8
				K	
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC Justin II and Sophia seated, facing, as on No. 28.	K on l., A N N O beneath, NI above, cross.	
160	111·5	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., I[I]	2= 566/7

[1] This is really the decoration of the foot-rest or dais beneath the throne. A similar ornamentation may be seen on many of the M coins of Cyzicus, and from a coin of Cyzicus of year XI (Pl. XII. 5) it is clear that an ornamented dais is intended to be represented.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
161	79·3	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	On r., 9	6= 570/1
162	86·5	Æ ·9	(AVS) [de Salis gift]	On r., 91 [Pl. XII. 3.]	7= 571/2
163	102·8	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 91	7= 571/2
164	136·4	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 9 II	8= 572/3
165	104·2	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 91 II	9= 573/4
166	100·6	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., X	10= 574/5
			IV. CYZICUS M		
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC Justin II and Sophia seated facing, as on No. 28; above heads, cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., KYZ	
167	237·2	Æ 1·25	(SAC for AVC)	On r., I; beneath, B[1] II	3= 567/8
168	229·1	Æ 1·2	(SAC for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., I; beneath, B II	3= 567/8
169	188·8	Æ 1·3	(DNIVST NVSPPAI)	On r., 9[2]; beneath, B [Obtained in the island of Cos and presented by Mr. Alan J. B. Wace, 1906]	5= 569/70
170	190·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 91; beneath, A	7= 571/2
171	191·	Æ 1·1	(DNIVSTIN VSPP SAV)	On r., 911; beneath, A	8= 572/3
172	203·2	Æ 1·2	(DNIVSTINA SPP SAVS) [de Salis gift]	On r., 911; beneath, B	8= 572/3

[1] Also with A beneath (private coll., 1905).
[2] Year 9 (6) occurs in Photiades *Cat.*, No. 208.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
173	214·9	Æ 1·15	(AC for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟII ; beneath, A I	9= 573/4
174	214·2	Æ 1·15	(DNIVSTI ANVSIIC) (☧ above heads)	On r., ϟI ; beneath, A II	9= 573/4
175	199·2	Æ 1·15	(DNIVSTI NVƧP PAV) (☧ above heads)	On r., ϟ ; beneath, B III	9= 573/4
176	195·	Æ 1·2	(A for AVC) (star above heads)[1] [de Salis gift]	On r., X ; beneath, A [Pl. XII. 4.]	10= 574/5
177	180·	Æ 1·15	(AC for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A	10= 574/5
178	161·6	Æ 1·05	(DNIVS TIN VSPP AVC) [Sotheby's, Dec. 20, 1852, lot 206]	On r., X ; beneath, A	10= 574/5
179	147·3	Æ 1·05	(DNIVS TIN VSPP AVC)	On r., X ; beneath, A [Townley Collection]	10= 574/5
180	198·	Æ 1·2	(A for AVC)	On r., X ; beneath, B	10= 574/5
181	218·4	Æ 1·2	(DNIVSTN ANVS PC)[2] [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XII. 5, *obv.*]	On r., X ; beneath, A I	11= 575/6
182	202·8	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, B I	11= 575/6
183	182·6	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, B I	11= 575/6
184	182·6	Æ 1·1	(A for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ; beneath, A II	12= 576/7

[1] On this specimen part of the framework of the throne is clearly shown : see *supra*, p. 78, note 3, on M coin of Constantinople.

[2] This specimen clearly shows a dais-like foot-rest before the throne ; it is ornamented in front with scroll-work and pellets, ornamentation which is often seen in the exergues of the M coins of Cyzicus (cp. Nicomedia, *supra*, p. 88, note).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			K		
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC Justin II and Sophia seated facing, as on No. 28; above heads, cross.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, KYZ	
185	99.	Æ ·95	([DNIV]STIN [VSP PAVC?] [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II (KY^{Z})	2= 566/7
186	105·2	Æ ·95	(..IVSTIN rest obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., III (KY^{Z}); in centre, pellet.	3= 567/8
187	99·4	Æ ·9	(DNIVSTN AN[VSP PAVC?] [de Salis gift]	On r., 4 (KY^{Z})	6= 570/1
188	73.	Æ ·8	DNIVSTIN &c. [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X	10= 574/5
189	88·5	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., X	10= 574/5
190	95·2	Æ ·95	(/ for AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X I	11= 575/6
191	101·4	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., X I	11= 575/6
192	114·6	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X II [Pl. XII. 6.]	12= 576/7

V. ANTIOCH[1]

M

(a) With head of Justin II

See Sab., i, p. 225, No. 4, Pl. XXI. 4. The *obv.* has the head of Justin II facing, holding globe on which is Victory (like the corresponding K coin, *infra*). The coin described by Sabatier is of year 2.

[1] Justin II's coins of this mint show a variation of the ordinary type on the *obv.* and the *obv.* legends are generally blundered. A *border of dots* sometimes takes the place of the ordinary reel border.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			(β) With figures of Justin II and Sophia		
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC (usually blundered or unintelligible). Justin II (on l.) and Sophia (on r.) nimbate, and wearing tall head-dresses and long drapery, seated facing on double throne. They support between them globe surmounted by a smaller globe and a long cross. Justin holds in r. sceptre with globular top; Sophia holds a similar[1] sceptre in l.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., ⊤HЄЧP′	
193	234·	Æ 1·3	(VNƧΛPT SPST..)[2] (border of dots) [de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, B III (border of dots) [Pl. XII. 7.]	5= 569/70
194	223·2	Æ 1·2	(NTΛPƧƧ VNЧГSТ) (border of dots) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI; beneath, B (border of dots)	6= 570/1
195	199·6	Æ 1·2	(Inscr. as No. 194?) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI; beneath, Γ	6= 570/1
196	210·7	Æ 1·15	(Inscr. as No. 194) [Procured in Syria and presented by Mr. J. S. Agnew, 1906]	On r., ЧI (larger than on No. 195); beneath, Γ	6= 570/1
197	203·5	Æ 1·3	(VNTΛC. .⊤ΛM. ЧA) (border of dots)	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ II (border of dots)	7= 571/2

[1] Contrast the description of No. 28, *supra*. The foot-rest is here represented only by the line of the exergue.

[2] These blundered and unintelligible legends must have been engraved by workmen ignorant of Latin. In most cases letters seem to have been arbitrarily inserted without meaning and without attempt to adumbrate the forms of the original inscription. The only element that remains nearly constant is VN=DN (*dominus noster*). It is not easy —nor perhaps very important—to reproduce the exact forms that occur in these barbarous legends. On most of Justin's coins (Constantinople, &c.) the D is badly formed (sometimes becoming nearly O) or is placed sideways. This D has given rise to V.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
198	234·	Æ 1·3	(.NTDSS MTPSC.) (border of dots)	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ II (border of dots)	7= 571/2
199	222·5	Æ 1·2	(VNTDSS MTPSC.) (border of dots) [de Salis gift]	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ II (border of dots)	7= 571/2
200	211·4	Æ 1·25	(VN.... TOOA)	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ II	7= 571/2
201	248·3	Æ 1·3	(VNMSS .....)	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ II	7= 571/2
202	196·5	Æ 1·3	(VNTЧD NCLP)	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ II (in ex., THЄЧPO′)	8= 572/3
203	202·5	Æ 1·2	(VNTLTAI ACЧL SC)	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ II (in ex., THЄЧPO′)	8= 572/3
204	205·5	Æ 1·15	(..... VATSLLNC) [de Salis gift]	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ III	8= 572/3
205	175·	Æ 1·1	VTPCP LANЧLL	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ III	9= 573/4
206	184·	Æ 1·2	(VNTPL NTDC\) (border of dots) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ (reel border)	10= 574/5
207	188·6	Æ 1·3	(VTNTPL MCLL AC) (border of dots) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ (reel border)	10= 574/5
208	176·4 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·2	(VNTOT ЧNTIAC) (border of dots)	On r., X; beneath, Γ (reel border)	10= 574/5
209	212·5	Æ 1·3	(VNTATI .LANL) (border of dots)	On r., X and star; beneath, Γ (THЄЧPO) (reel border)	10= 574/5
210	225·7	Æ 1·2	(VNTCTTA VЧD LN) (border of dots) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ I (reel border) [Pl. XII. 8.]	11= 575/6
211	205·8	Æ 1·2	(VATNT &c.) (border of dots) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Γ I (reel border)	11= 575/6

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
212	220·2	Æ 1·25	(VNTC. PNTIA\) (border of dots) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ III (reel border)	13= 577/8
			K		
			(*a*) With head of Justin II		
			[DNIVSTINVS] PP AVC (*sic*) Bust of Justin II facing, wearing helmet and armour. His r. hand holds globe surmounted by Victory r., extending wreath to his head; his l. hand holds shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, ℞	
213	106·2	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XII. 9.]	On r., II[1]	2= 566/7
			(*β*) With figures of Justin II and Sophia		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPA VC (usually blundered and unintelligible) Justin II and Sophia seated facing, as on No. 193; border of dots.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, ℞; border of dots.	
214	105·1	Æ 1·1	(VONITI NOSPAN)	On r., II III [de Salis gift]	5= 569/70
215	118·5	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XII. 10.]	On r., II; (Δ for ℞)[2] III	5= 569/70
216	91·5	Æ 1·	(..... ONLLA)	On r., ЧI [de Salis gift]	6= 570/1

[1] Cp. the similar coin in Sab., No. 5, year 'I'. On ℞ as mint-mark of Antioch, see *supra*, p. 59, note.

[2] In spite of the absence of any of the characteristic mint-marks of Antioch, this coin clearly belongs to that mint, on account of the *obv.* type and the borders of dots. It is noteworthy that it is one of the few Antioch coins of this reign on which the *obv.* legend is intelligible.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
217	111·5	Æ ·95	(VNTIP TPV.) (reel border)	On r., 4II (reel border) [de Salis gift]	7= 571/2
218	111·6	Æ 1·	(..... PMCI2C)	On r., IIC [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XII. 11.]	7= 571/2
219	102·6	Æ 1·	(VNTIV\ .....)	On r., IIC [de Salis gift]	7= 571/2
220	93·5	Æ ·9	(VAPINC NAT..) [de Salis gift]	On r., IIIC (reel border)	8= 572/3
221	102·7	Æ ·95	(VNT.. .IЧƧV\) [de Salis gift]	On r., IX (reel border) [Pl. XII. 12, *rev.*]	9 (or 11?)
222	80·	Æ 1·	(VNTI? IƧALC) [de Salis gift]	On r., X (reel border)	10= 574/5
223	107·	Æ 1·	(VNTƧI VAN [LC?]) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X (reel border)[1]	10= 574/5
			I		
			(α) With head of Justin II		
			DNI VSTI PPAVƧ? Bust of Justin II facing, as No. 213; in field r., cross.	I surmounted by cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ƬHЄЧP	
224	77·4	Æ ·75	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., I; above and below which, small cross.	1= 565/6
225	61·	Æ ·8	(Inscr. blundered) [Purchased, 1904]	All as No. 224. [Pl. XII. 13.]	1= 565/6
			(β) With figures of Justin II and Sophia		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAV (blundered and unintelligible). Justin II and Sophia seated facing, as on No. 193; border of dots.	I surmounted by cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ƬHЄЧP/ border of dots.	
226	39·5	Æ ·8	(Inscr. obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II III	5= 569/70

[1] Sabatier (No. 30) describes a specimen of year IIIX (13).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
227	38·6	Æ ·75	(VNCTA IN..N) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., M	6= 570/1
228	55·6	Æ ·8	(TNIIA ....) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., M [Pl. XII. 14.]	6= 570/1
229	49·4	Æ ·75	(TNIIA ....) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., M	6= 570/1
230	45·2	Æ ·75	(...T. N.T..) (reel border) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., M II	7= 571/2
231	40·6	Æ ·75	(VNIC ....) [de Salis gift]	On r., M III (reel border)	8= 572/3
232	47·3	Æ ·7	(..... NMTCA) [Northwicksale, 1860]	On r., M III (reel border)	8= 572/3
233	52·4	Æ ·75	(VNTCI ANMCA) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., M II (reel border)	8= 572/3
234	46·3	Æ ·75	(V.NT ....) [de Salis gift]	On r., X	10= 574/5
235	38·2	Æ ·75	(.... NMTAC) [Purchased, 1864]	On r., X (reel border)	10= 574/5
236	54·6	Æ ·75	(Inscr. obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X and star (reel border)	10= 574/5
237	43·2	Æ ·7	(Inscr. obscure) [Northwicksale, 1860]	On r., X and star	10= 574/5
238	38·	Æ ·7	(.... AMTNC?) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X I	11= 575/6
239	52·	Æ ·7	(NST? ....)	On r., X I (reel border)	11= 575/6
240	51·2	Æ ·75	(Inscr. obscure, ends TIAC?) [de Salis gift]	On r., X II	12= 576/7

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			VI. ALEXANDRIA		
			IB		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPAV Bust of Justin II r., wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	I+B in ex., AΛЄΞ	
241	70·3	Æ ·65	(A\ for AV)	[Pl. XIII. 1.]	
242	59·2	Æ ·6	(A\ for AV)		
243	69·1	Æ ·65	(A for AV)		
244	61·	Æ ·65	(A for AV)	[Northwick sale, 1860]	
245	79·7	Æ ·65	(Without AV)		
246	84·	Æ ·75	(Without AV)		
			VII. CARTHAGE		
			(i) Head in profile		
			X		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPA Bust of Justin II r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass. (Λ for A usually)	X on l., P R on r., A N N O above, + beneath, ✱ in ex., CAR (Λ for A usually)[1]	
247	83·	Æ ·75	[Blacas, 1867]		Year 1
248	82·3	Æ ·8	(Inscr. blundered?)		Year 1
249	66·	Æ ·75	(DNIVST INVS [PPA?]) Double-struck	[E. Aschkenasi of Tunis, 1854]	Year 1

[1] A specimen (*Rev. belge*, 2nd ser., v, p. 337) is restruck on one of the Carthaginian coins of Justinian I with *rev.* Victory (as Pl. X. 6). PR is doubtless for PRIMO. There are stated to be similar coins of Justinian I; but are the *obv.* legends of these correctly read? (see Sab., i, p. 166; Pinder and Friedl., *Münzen Justin.*, pp. 29 (note) and 38; de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 15; Windisch-Grätz *Cat.*, No. 112).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
250	56·4	Æ ·75	(Without A) [Pl. XIII. 2.]	[Purchased, 1904]	Year 1
251	53·8	Æ ·7	(Inscr. incomplete)	[Purchased, 1904]	Year 1
			(ii) Head facing		
			Silver		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPA Bust of Justin II facing, wearing helmet and cuirass; l. hand holds shield with horseman group.	FELIX[1] R E S within wreath. PVBL	
252	18·4	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XIII. 3.]	
253	16·3	Æ ·55	[Blacas, 1867]		
254	16·4	Æ ·55	[Bank of England gift, 1874]		
			I		
			DNIVSTI NVSP P[A?] Bust of Justin II facing, as on No. 252.	VI I TI[2] S I NI	
255	66·	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	(И) [Pl. XIII. 4.]	
256	75·6	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	(И)	
257	62·5	Æ ·7	(Ends PPC)	[F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	
258	60·8	Æ ·75			
259	46·2	Æ ·65	[Blacas, 1867]		

[1] On the legend see Introd., *supra*, § 2, 'Justin II'.

[2] The I is here both the mark of value (10) and the initial of the Emperor's name. Pinder and Friedl., *Münzen Justinians*, p. 50, cite Corippus, *In laudem Iustini*, i. 353–6, where the *sanctum Iota* of Justin's name is mentioned. So also in the same poem (ii. 139 and 140; cp. Bury, *Hist. Later Rom. Emp.*, ii, p. 70) it is said that the Emperor raised on a shield at his coronation *stetit ut sua rectus littera*. For other I coins see p. 101.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			[DNIVSTI NVSP PA?] Bust of Justin II facing, as on No. 252.	[1]	
260	23·3	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]		
			(iii) Justin and Sophia (on *obv.*)		
				M	
			DNIVSTI NOETSOFIAV Busts of Justin II and Sophia facing; in ex., VITA [2]	M on l., A; on r., V N III N O beneath, S; above, +; in ex., KAR	
			Æ, size 1·1; see Sab., No. 13; Photiades *Cat.*, No. 207.		
			DNIVSTINO ET SOFIEAC Justin II and Sophia, wearing head-dresses and long drapery seated facing on double throne; each rests r. hand on knee; between heads, cross; in ex., VITA [2]	* X ; on l., A * N M N O on r., K A R	
261	242·	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904] Double-struck		10= 574/5

[1] The Є and C are not very distinct: cp. a specimen referred to by de Saulcy (*Essai*, p. 25), who attributes it to Cherson, but the *obv.* very decidedly resembles the *obv.* of Justin's African coins. de Saulcy reads the letter on r. as Є; if it could be read O we should have an intelligible monogram of the name of Justin.

[2] An acclamation for the long life of the Emperor and Empress—*Iustino et Sophiae vita.* Cp. *Vita tibi, Felices vivatis, Vivas in Christo*, &c., of the inscriptions, and see art. 'Acclamations' in Cabrol, *Dict. d'arch. chr.* It is doubtful whether VITA occurs on the coins earlier than the reign of Justin II; cp. note on p. 24, note 3, *supra.* At the coronation of Justin II, according to Corippus, *In laud. Iustini*, ii. 167–9; cp. l. 310.

Laudibus innumeris regnantum nomina tollunt.
Iustino vitam ter centum vocibus optant.
Augustae totidem Sophiae plebs tota reclamat.

The usual formula of the πολυχρόνιον was εἰς πολλὰ ἔτη 'qua acclamatione mirum quam Graeci delectati fuerint: hinc nihil crebrius apud illos quam illa πολυχρονιάζειν, πολυχρόνισμα, πολυχρόνιον' (Comm. in Codin., *De Off.*, cap. xiv, p. 163, ed. Bonn). Such acclamations were used at the coronation of an Emperor and Prince; at the imperial table (Cod., cap. vii, p. 55, Bonn); at the Christmas Day service attended by the Emperor: ψάλλουσιν οἱ ψάλται τὸ πολυχρόνιον (Cod., cap. vi, p. 52), &c.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
262	221·8	Æ 1·1	(DNIVSTI SOFIA) [Purchased, 1904]	(K A Я) [Pl. XIII. 5.]	10= 574/5
263	291·6	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	K	10= 574/5
			DNIVSTINOETSO FIAA Busts of Justin II and Sophia facing. Justin wears helmet and cuirass and holds shield with horseman group; Sophia is draped and wears tall head-dress; between heads, cross; in ex., VITA	K on l., A N N O on r., V III above, + beneath, S in ex., KAR	
264	98·	Æ .85	(Inscr. incomplete), top of head-dress semicircular and ornamented with cross.	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XIII. 6.]	8= 572/3
265	117·6	Æ .9	Top of head-dress pointed. [Pl. XIII. 7, *obv.*]	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1065]	8= 572/3
			DNIVSTINOETSO FIEAC Justin II and Sophia, wearing head-dresses and long drapery, seated facing on double throne; each rests r. hand on knee; between heads, cross; in ex., VITA	Two Victories, r. and l., supporting shield[1] ornamented with ✱; above, cross; beneath, K (20 nummia). NM	
266	153·6	Æ .9	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XIII. 8.]	
267	125·1	Æ .9	[Purchased, 1904]		
268	127·6	Æ .9	(A for AC)		

[1] A circular shield appears to be intended, though on some specimens the form tends to become oval.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
269	111·3 (*worn*)	Æ ·85	(Inscr. obscure)		
270	107·4	Æ ·8			
				I	
			Inscr. Busts of Justin II and Sophia facing, as on No. 264, *supra*; between heads, cross; in ex., VITA	NIM	
271	65·2	Æ ·8	DIS ACC (*sic*). Top of head-dress semicircular, with pellet in front.	[Pl. XIII. 9.]	
272	53·	Æ ·75	DIS ACC Head-dress as No. 271.		
273	66·8	Æ ·7	D[IS . . ?] NSC Head-dress as No. 271.		
274	55·6	Æ ·7	. . . N Top of head-dress pointed. [Purchased, 1904]	(Restruck; on *rev.*, NVS and traces of helmeted facing head? visible) [Pl. XIII. 10.]	
275	63·8	Æ ·7	DIV Top of head-dress semicircular?	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1065]	
276	47·6	Æ ·7	DIV NSC Top of head-dress semicircular.	[L. Fraser, 1847]	
277	38·5	Æ ·7	(Inscr. obscure) [L. Fraser, 1847]	(Restruck on a coin of Justin II similar to No. 255, *supra*; on *obv.*, traces of V S and I; on *rev.*, traces of Emperor's head facing)	
278	51·8	Æ ·8	. . . NSC	(Restruck on a coin of Justin II similar to No. 255)	
279	38·3	Æ ·55	(Inscr. obscure) [Pl. XIII. 11.]	[L. Fraser, 1847]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			VIII. SICILY		
			X		
			DNIVI IVNI Bust of Justin II facing, wearing helmet and cuirass; border of dots.	X in each angle, star; whole in wreath.	
280	47.	Æ .6		[Pl. XIII. 12.]	
			IX. ROME		
			XX		
			DNIV S TINVSPP AVC Justin II (on l.) and Sophia (on r.), wearing tall head-dresses and long drapery, seated facing on double throne. Justin holds in r. globus cr.; Sophia holds in r. cruciform sceptre; above heads, cross.	XX above, cross; beneath, ROM	
281	79.3	Æ .85			
282	54.5	Æ .8	[Presented by Mr. Lockyer, 1848]		
283	61.5	Æ .75	(DNIVS TI NVSPPA)	[Purchased, 1904]	
284	74.	Æ .8	(DNIVS TI NVSPPA) (no cross)	(Exergual line inserted) [Northwick sale, 1860] [Pl. XIII. 13.]	
285	67.	Æ .8	(DNIVS TI NVSPPA) (no cross)	(Exergual line inserted) [Northwick sale, 1860]	
286	79.7	Æ .8	(DNIVSTINV S PPA VCC (Justin nimbate) (no cross)	[Purchased, 1864]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			X. RAVENNA[1]		
			Solidus		
			DNI VSTI NVSPPA VC Bust of Justin II facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; his r. hand holds globe surmounted by Victory r. extending wreath to his head; his l. hand supports shield with horseman group.	VICTORI AAVCCC Constantinople seated on throne facing, looking r.; she wears helmet, tunic and mantle; r. leg uncovered; on r. shoulder, aegis; r. hand holds spear; l. hand holds globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
287	67·4	*AV* ·85		Σ: at end of inscr.	
288	68·7	*AV* ·9	[Northwick sale, 1860]	Z at end of inscr.	
289	70·	*AV* ·8	(AVI) [Pl. XIII. 14.]	I at end of inscr. [Royal Collection]	
			Semissis		
			DNIVSTI NVSPPA VC Bust of Justin II r., wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCCC Victory wearing mantle over lower limbs seated r. on shield and cuirass; on her knees she supports a shield on which with her r. hand she is writing; in front, ϙ; behind, star; in ex., CONOB	
290	34·	*AV* ·65	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XIII. 15.]	

[1] The bracteate-like fabric and prominent relief of these gold coins prove that they were struck in Italy, and I am inclined to regard them as Imperial issues of the Ravenna (possibly the Roman) mint. That there was an Imperial mint for gold coins in Italy is in itself probable, and at Ravenna at the end of the sixth century we find mentions of the *scrinium aureae massae* and of the *monetarii auri* (Diehl, *L'Exarchat de Ravenne*, p. 164). The exarch was liberally supplied from the Imperial treasury at Constantinople. Thus, in A.D. 577, 3,000 pounds of gold were sent to him (Diehl, p. 200).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Tremissis		
			DNIVSTI NVSPP AVC Bust of Justin II r., wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIAAVCVS TORVM Victory in chiton advancing to front, looking l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in field r., star; in ex., CONOB (type rude).	
291	21·	*AV* ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	(N for M) [Pl. XIII. 16.]	
292	20·7	*AV* ·7	[Pembroke sale, 1848, lot 1456]	(N for M)	
293	22·7	*AV* ·7	(AVI) [C. A. Murray, 1849]		

COINS WITH THE NAME OF JUSTIN II NOT STRUCK AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

GOLD.—*Lombardic Imitations* (?). 'Solidi' of ruder work and more blundered than those described *supra* under 'Ravenna'. 'Tremisses' of ruder work, especially on the *rev.*, than those described *supra* under 'Ravenna'.

Gaulish Imitations.—See Babelon, *Traité*, i, p. 540.

TIBERIUS II CONSTANTINUS

CAESAR (under Justin II), DECEMBER, A. D. 574—SEPTEMBER, 578.
AUGUSTUS AND SOLE RULER, 26 SEPT.[1], A. D. 578—13 AUGUST, 582.

Mints = I. Constantinople; II. Thessalonica; III. Nicomedia; IV. Cyzicus; V. Antioch; VI. Alexandria; VII. Carthage; VIII. Rome; IX. Ravenna.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE		
			Gold Medallions		
			Tiberius II sent as presents to Chilperic, king of the Franks, gold coins each weighing a pound. On the *obv.* was the inscription TIBERII CONSTANTINI PERPETVI AVGVSTI and the image of the Emperor; on the *rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM and a chariot and charioteer. These coins were shown by the king to Gregory of Tours (*Hist. Franc.*, vi, 2), but are not now known to exist. In general appearance they must have resembled the large gold medallion of Justinian I described *supra*, p. 25. As to gold medallions of this kind sent by emperors to barbarian princes, see Babelon in *Rev. num.*, 1906, pp. 185–9.		
			Solidus		
1	67·8	*AV* ·8	ꝺMTIbCONS TAN TPPAVI Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing crown (with circular ornament in front and surmounted by cross) and armour; in r., globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device.	VICTORI AAVCC Cross potent on four steps; in ex., CO NOB[2]	
			[Purchased, 1904]	A at end of inscr.	

[1] Justin II died 5 October, 578, after inaugurating Tiberius as Emperor in the previous month.

[2] Most specimens of this type are of very careless work on the *obv.*, but in spite of this they are probably of the Imperial mint; at any rate they have not the unmistakable fabric of Italy. This type of the solidus was probably issued in the first few months of the reign, if we may judge by comparing the *obv.* type of the Æ M coins (*infra*, No. 18) struck at Constantinople in year '4' (Sept.-Nov. A. D. 578).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
2	65·6	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	B at end of inscr. [Pl. XIII. 17.]	
3	68·2	*AV* ·8	(DN for ꝺm) [de Salis gift]	Γ at end of inscr. [1]	
4	67·2	*AV* ·85	[Rich]	Є at end of inscr.	
5	69·1	*AV* ·8	(AV for AVI) [Blacas, 1867]	ς at end of inscr.	
6	67·8	*AV* ·85	(AVC) [Purchased, 1853]	Z at end of inscr.[2]	
7	67·5	*AV* ·8	[Royal Collection]	Θ at end of inscr.	
8	67·8	*AV* ·8	(AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	I at end of inscr.	
9	63·	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIII. 18.]	Θς at end of inscr. (in ex., OB+✱ instead of CONOB).[3]	
10	67·5	*AV* ·85	ꝺmTIbCONS TAN TPPAVI Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing crown (surmounted by gl. cr.) and armour; in r., globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device.	ЧICTORTI [b]ЄRI AUS Cross potent on four steps; in ex., CONOB [Rollin sale, London, 1853, lot 245] [Pl. XIII. 19.]	
11	68·7	*AV* ·85	CONSTANTA ЧCЧ IЧFELIX (i. e. *Vivat felix*) Bust of Tiberius II facing (as Consul).[4] In uplifted r., mappa; in l., sceptre surmounted by eagle with spread wings, and above it, cross. The Emperor wears crown, surmounted by cross, and consular robes (tunic and embroidered scarf).	ЧICTORTI bERIAUS Cross potent on four steps; in ex., CO NOB [Blacas, 1867] [Pl. XIII. 20.]	

[1] One with Δ; in private possession, 1905.
[2] H at end of inscr.: see de Saulcy, *Essai*, Pl. III. 6; and Ponton d'Amécourt *Cat.*, No. 880 (Lombardic).
[3] A similar exergue on a solidus of Phocas described *infra*; Pl. XX. 5.
[4] Represented like the consuls on the ivory diptychs of the fifth and sixth centuries;

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Semissis		
			ꝺMCOSTANTIN VSPPAC Bust of Tiberius II r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	ЧICTORTIbERIAЧS Cross potent, beneath which, globus (circle with pellet in centre); in ex., CONOB	
12	27·2	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XIV. 1.]	
13	34·3	Æ ·75	[C. A. Murray, 1849]		
			Tremissis		
			ꝺMCOSTANTIN VSPPAC Bust of Tiberius II r., wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	ЧICTORTIbERIAЧS Cross potent; in ex., CONOB	
14	22·5	Æ ·65	[C. A. Murray, 1849]		
15	21·9	Æ ·7	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	[Pl. XIV. 2.]	
16	22·6	Æ ·6	(ꝺMCOSTAN TIN VSPPAI)	(VCITORTIbERIA VS) [C. A. Murray, 1849] [Pl. XIV. 3.]	
17	22·4	Æ ·6	(ꝺMCOSTAN TIN VSPPAI)	(ΔЧSTT for AЧS) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
			Silver		
			A silver 'medallion' (of Constantinople?), *rev.* ☧, is figured in Photiades *Cat.*, Pl. I, No. 225. See also under 'Carthage' and 'Ravenna' *infra*.		
			M		
			OMTIbCON (*sic*) TANTSPPAV Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing crown (surmounted by cross) and armour; in r., globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device. (Cp. the solidi *supra*, first type, Nos. 1–9).	M on l., A N N O ☧ above, in ex., CON	

cp. especially the diptychs of Anastasius (Diehl, *Justinien*, p. 255); Magnus (ibid., p. 111); Areobindus (ibid., p. 453); Boethius (Daremberg and Saglio, i, p. 1478).

This type of the solidus was probably struck some time between December, 578, and November, 579, because a similar *obv.* begins to appear on the bronze coins of Constantinople and provincial mints in year '5'=578/9. The type commemorates the first consulship of Tiberius II; cp. Pauly-Wissowa, art. 'Consul', p. 1137.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
18	235·7	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIV. 4.]	Beneath, Δ; on r., II II	4= 577/8[1]
19	203·7	Æ 1·25	(A for AV) [Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Δ; on r., II II	4= 577/8
			ꝺMTIbCONS TAN TPPAVI Bust of Tiberius II facing (as Consul). In uplifted r., mappa; in l., sceptre surmounted by eagle with spread wings, and above it, cross.[2] The Emperor wears crown (surmounted by cross, and with circular ornament in centre[3]), and consular robes (tunic and embroidered scarf).	M on l., A N N O above, cross.	
20	234·2	Æ 1·45		On r., Ч; in ex., CONB	5= 578/9
21	272·4	Æ 1·45	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIV. 5.]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONB	5= 578/9
22	277·	Æ 1·45	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONΓ	5= 578/9
23	273·2	Æ 1·35		On r., Ч (obscure); in ex., CONΓ	5= 578/9
24	253·	Æ 1·45	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONΔ	5= 578/9
25	275·2	Æ 1·4	(AVC) [de Salis gift]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONЄ	5= 578/9

[1] Tiberius II dates his 'reign' from his creation (under Justin II) as Caesar in December, 574; cp. Du Cange, *Gloss.*, vol. vii, p. 155 (Diss. de num. § xxiii). Year '4' therefore corresponds to December, 577–November, 578. As he did not become *Emperor* till September, 578, the exact date of the present specimen is doubtless September, October, or November of A.D. 578. In fabric, and in the details of the *rev.*, this coin closely resembles the Constantinople M coin of Justin II struck A.D. 576/7 (=year 12); *supra*, p. 82, No. 81. There is stated (*Rev. belge*, 1862, p. 184) to be a Constantinopolitan coin with the date 'year 1'. On this date see note, p. 126, *infra*.

[2] On the later coins (year 7, &c.) the cross forms the top of the sceptre.

[3] A circle with a pellet in the centre, probably a jewel. On some specimens it seems to form a globus on which the cross rests; cp. the *rev.* of the semissis *supra*, No. 12.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
26	256·5	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONЄ (pellet near centre of coin)	5= 578/9
27	159·3	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	On r., Ч in ex., CON(Δ?)[1]	5= 578/9[2]
28	200·	Æ 1·2	(CO NS, &c.) [Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1066]	On r., ЧI in ex., CONA	7= 580/1
29	177·7 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·3	(CO NS, &c.) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI in ex., CONB	7= 580/1
30	158·8	Æ 1·25	(CON S, &c.) [Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1066]	On r., ЧI in ex., CONB	7= 580/1
31	182·	Æ 1·2	(CON S, &c.) [Pl. XIV. 6.]	On r., ЧI in ex., CONΓ	7= 580/1
32	200·6	Æ 1·3	(CO NS, &c.) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI in ex., CONΔ	7= 580/1
33	170·3	Æ 1·2	(CON S, &c.)	On r., ЧI in ex., CONЄ	7= 580/1
34	173·	Æ 1·25	(CON S, &c.) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONA II	8= 581/2
35	203·	Æ 1·2	(CO NS, &c. A– for AVI)	On r., Ч; in ex., CONB II	8= 581/2
36	178·7	Æ 1·1	(ƆMTI[bCON]ST ANT PPAЧ) [de Salis gift]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONΓ II	8= 581/2
37	206·7	Æ 1·15	([Ɔ]MTbCON STA TPPAI) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONЄ II	8= 581/2

[1] Nos. 20–26 are of fairly good work on the *obv.* and are struck on broad, spread flans; evidently an effort was made at the Constantinople mint (and some of the provincial mints) to give éclat to the new emperor's assumption of the consulate in 'year 5'. No. 27 was probably struck at the end of 'year 5', and shows (like the coins that follow) a change for the worse. The *obv.* work is much coarser, the fabric thicker, the module usually smaller, and the weight considerably diminished.

[2] Year 6 is represented in Photiades *Cat.*, No. 227.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				XXX[1]	
			ꝺMTIbCONS TAN TPPAVI Bust of Tiberius II facing; wears crown (surmounted by cross and with circular ornament in centre), paludamentum and cuirass. His hands are not represented.	XXX above, cross.	
38	115·1	Æ 1·05	(CO NS, &c.) (A for AVI)	In ex., CONA [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIV. 7.]	
39	199·6	Æ 1·4	[Pl. XIV. 8.]	In ex., CONB	
40	170·4	Æ 1·25	[de Salis gift]	In ex., CONΓ	
41	184·4	Æ 1·35	[de Salis gift]	In ex., CONΔ	
42	170·6	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., CONE	
				XX	
			ꝺMTIbCONSTAN TPPAVI Bust of Tiberius II facing; wears plumed helmet and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device.	XX above, cross.	
43	69·4	Æ 1·	(C[O]N S, &c.)	In ex., CONA [Purchased, 1904]	
44	109·4	Æ 1·	(CON S, &c.) (AV)	In ex., CONB [Purchased, 1904]	
45	121·8	Æ 1·25	(CONS TANT, &c.)	In ex., CONΓ [de Salis gift] [Pl. XIV. 9.]	
46	104·4	Æ .85	(ꝺMTIbCO NSTA NPPA)	In ex., CONΔ[2]	

[1] A new denomination introduced by Tiberius II.
[2] With CONE, *Mém. soc. d'arch. St. Pétersb.*, iv (1850), p. 303; Sab., Pl. 23. 8.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				X	
			D M T I b C O N S T A N P P A V I Bust of Tiberius II facing; wears crown (with cross and circular ornament[1]), paludamentum and cuirass. (Hands not represented.)	X above, cross.	
47	66·	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]		
48	50·3	Æ ·9	(D M T b C O T A N P P A V)	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIV. 10.]	
49	60·2	Æ ·8	(C O S, &c.)		
50	50·3	Æ ·75	(C O S, &c.) [Purchased, 1904]		
51	59·2	Æ ·85	(C O S, &c.) [de Salis gift]	[Pl. XIV. 11.]	
52	45·	Æ ·65	(Inscr. partly obscure; rude work).	[de Salis gift]	
53	29·2 (*pierced*)	Æ ·7	(D M T I b C O N T P P\) (double-struck)		
				I	
			. N T b E P P A V Bust of Tiberius II facing; wears crown, surmounted by cross, cuirass and paludamentum.	I above, cross; on l., star; in ex., C o N	
54	55·6	Æ ·7	[Pl. XIV. 12.]	On r., Δ[2]	
				Y (5 nummia)	
			D M T I b P P A V I Bust of Tiberius II r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	Y	
55	31·7	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XIV. 13.]	

[1] As on the 'XXX' coins, *supra*.
[2] Cp. Sab., No. 34, with E.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
56	28·5	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]		
57	24·2	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]		
58	42·1	Æ ·7	(...IBCO TANP PAV)	[Purchased, 1904[1]]	
			II. THESSALONICA		
			K		
			DNTIbER ..... Tiberius II (on l.) and the Empress Anastasia (on r.) nimbate, seated facing on double throne. They support between them globe with long cross; Emperor holds sceptre in r.; Empress holds in l. a similar sceptre.[2]	K above, cross; beneath, TES; on l., A N N O	
59	97·4	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., I [Pl. XV. 1.]	
			ꝺMTIbCONS TAN TPPAVI Tiberius II and Empress (Anastasia) nimbate and crowned, seated facing on double throne; Emperor (on l.) holds in r. globus cr.; Empress holds in r. sceptre. Above their heads, small cross.	K above, cross; beneath, TES; on l., A N N O	
60	86·	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч [Pl. XV. 2.]	5= 578/9

[1] This specimen was formerly in the Soleirol collection, and was figured in de Saulcy, *Ess.*, Pl. III. 10. It was bought by the Museum of MM. Rollin.

[2] This *obv.* type differs somewhat from those that follow. It is copied from an *obv.* of Justin II and Sophia, but curiously enough not from the *obv.* used under Justin at Thessalonica, but from one that appeared on the coins of Antioch: Pl. XII. 10. Other coins (with *obv.* like No. 60, *infra*) have year III (Sab., No. 41; *Mém. soc. d'arch. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 305; Photiades *Cat.*, No. 237). Sabatier, No. 28 (=*Mém. soc. d'arch. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 304), describes another piece with year II and with *obv.* Bust of Tiberius II (alone) facing. Does the coin really belong to the Thessalonica mint, and is Sabatier's reading TES correct? On the date I, see *infra*, p. 126.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
61	76·9	Æ ·85	[Presented by Mr. Rohde Hawkins, 1848]	On r., Ч	5= 578/9
62	88·8	Æ ·85		On r., Ч	5= 578/9
63	72·2	Æ ·95	Double-struck. [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧІ	6= 579/80
64	96·4	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., $I^{Ч}_{II}$	8= 581/2
			III. NICOMEDIA		
			M		
			ΔMTIbCONS TAN TPPAVC Bust of Tiberius II (as Consul) facing, holding mappa and sceptre (as No. 20, *supra*).	M on l., A N N O above, cross.	
65	251·	Æ 1·4	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XV. 3.]	On r., Ч in ex., NIKOA	6= 579/80
66	260·2	Æ 1·5	[Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., Ч in ex., NIKOB	6= 579/80
67	193·1	Æ 1·1	(AVC) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧІ in ex., NIKOA	7= 580/1
68	207·8	Æ 1·2	(AVC) [Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1066]	On r., ЧІ in ex., NIKOB	7= 580/1
69	111·6 (*worn*)	Æ 1·05	(End of inscr. obscure) Crown and dress varied; no cross above sceptre. [Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1066]	On r., ЧІ in ex., NIKO(B?)[1]	7= 580/1
70	207·2	Æ 1·1	(AVC) [Campana sale, 1846, lot 1044]	On r., ЧІ I in ex., NIKO(B?) [Pl. XV. 4.]	8= 581/2

[1] The *obv.* resembles a coin of year 7 of the Cyzicus mint described *infra*, No. 78.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XXX		
			ꝺMTIbCONS TAN TPPAVC Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing crown, paludamentum and cuirass. His hands are not represented. (As No. 38, *supra.*)	XXX above, cross.	
71	193·	Æ 1·3	[de Salis gift]	In ex., NIKOA [Pl. XV. 5.]	
72	182·6	Æ 1·25	[Blacas, 1867]	In ex., NIKOB	
			XX		
			ꝺMTIBCONS TAN TPPAVC Bust of Tiberius II facing; wears plumed helmet and armour; r. hand holds globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device.	XX above, cross.	
73	133·7	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., NIKOA	
74	90·6	Æ ·9	(CON for CONS) [Pl. XV. 6.]	In ex., NIKO(A)[1] [de Salis gift]	
			ꝺM..... PPA (VC)[2] Tiberius II crowned and Anastasia nimbate seated facing. Emperor (on l.) holds globus cr.; Empress holds in r. cruciform sceptre. Above their heads, small cross.	XX above, cross.	
75	81·7	Æ ·95	[Pl. XV. 7.]	In ex., NIKOB	

[1] With B in ex. Sab., No. 21; *Mém. soc. d'arch. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 303. Sab., No. 22, describes a specimen with the numerals II (2) in the field.

[2] The name is wanting, but the form ꝺM leaves little doubt that it is a coin of Tiberius II. Sab., vol. i, p. 228, No. 28, describes (correctly?) a nearly similar coin as of Justin II and Sophia.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			IV. CYZICUS M		
			ꝺMTIbCONS TAN TPPAVC Bust of Tiberius II (as Consul) facing, holding mappa and sceptre (as No. 20, *supra*).	M on l., A N N O above, cross.	
76	242·2	Æ 1·45	(AVC) [de Salis gift] [Pl. XV. 8.]	On r., Ч; in ex., KYZA	5= 578/9
77	235·	Æ 1·4	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1066]	On r., Ч; in ex., KYZA	5= 578/9
78	166·7	Æ 1·1	(Ends PPAV) (Crown and dress varied; no cross above sceptre.) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI; in ex., KYZ[1] [Pl. XV. 9.]	7= 580/1
			XXX		
			ꝺMTIbCONS TA NTPPAYI Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing crown, paludamentum and cuirass. His hands are not represented. (As No. 38, *supra*.)	XXX above, cross.	
79	194·5	Æ 1·4	[Northwick sale, 1860]	In ex., KYZA [Pl. XV. 10.]	
			XX		
			de Saulcy (*Rev. Num.* iv (1839), p. 248) describes a coin (Soleirol Coll.) with *rev.* +XX: in field r., II; in ex., KYZA		

[1] The *obv.* resembles a coin of Nicomedia of year 7 described *supra*, No. 69.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			V. ANTIOCH M		
			Inscr.[1] Bust of Tiberius II facing (as Consul); wears consular robes and crown surmounted by trefoil device. In upraised r., mappa; in l., sceptre surmounted by eagle.	M above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ⲦⲎⲈⲨⲢⲤ	
80	182·7	Æ 1·25	Ⲟ ⲏⲦⲀⲦⲒⲞⲤ~ ~ ⲦⲀⲚⲢⲢ\	On r., I	1
81	198·7	Æ 1·25	ⲢⲞⲦⲀⲦⲒ ....ⲢⲤⲤⲦ ⲀⲤⲨⲦ	On r., I	1
82	173·	Æ 1·2	.....~ ~ⲀⲚⲦⲀ ⲒⲢⲢ	On r., II	2
83	195·4	Æ 1·2	Ⲟ ⲠⲦⲒⲚⲞⲤⲒ~ ~Ⲟ ⲚⲒⲦⲒⲢⲢⲒⲨ	On r., II [de Salis gift]	2
84	205·6	Æ 1·15	ⲠⲒⲦⲚⲞⲤ~ ~ⲀⲒⲦ ⲀⲚⲢⲢⲒⲨ	On r., II [Presented by Mr. H. M. Jewitt, 1887]	2
85	185·3	Æ 1·15	ⲠⲦⲒⲚⲞⲤ~ ~ⲦⲒⲀⲚ ⲦⲀⲢⲢ.	On r., III [Northwick sale, 1860] [Pl. XVI. 1.]	3
86	167·	Æ 1·25	ⲠⲦⲚⲒⲞⲤ~ ~ⲒⲦⲀ ⲒⲀⲦⲀⲢⲢⲨ	On r., III [Northwick sale, 1860]	3
			ⲞⲚⲦⲒ[ⲃ?]ⲤⲞⲚ .. ⲚⲦⲢⲢⲀⲤ̄ Bust of Tiberius II facing; wears armour and crown surmounted by cross. In r., globus cr.; l., holds shield with horseman device; in field r., cross.	M above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ⲦⲎⲈⲨⲢ/	
87	198·8	Æ 1·2	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XVI. 2.]	On r., II; beneath, Γ II	4

[1] The inscription, as in the case of Antioch coins of the previous reign (Justin II), is almost invariably blundered. It appears correctly, or at any rate not badly blundered, on Nos. 94, 96, *infra*. As to the dates, see *infra*, p. 125.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
88	236·2	Æ 1·2	(Inscr. partly obscure)	On r., II ; beneath, Γ II	4
			Inscr. Bust of Tiberius II facing, as Consul (as No. 80).	M above, cross ; on l., A N N O in ex., ⲦHЄЧPS [1]	
89	181·7 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·2	ΠVNOC∽ ~TΛIT APPIV	On r., II II	4
90	190·4	Æ 1·2	ΠTINOCI∽ ~IANI TAPPV	On r., II II	4
91	199·2	Æ 1·15	ΠNTC.. ~TAИTA ϘϘIV	On r., II II	4
92	170·2	Æ 1·15	ΠITINCO∽ ~IΛII TAPPIV	On r., II II	4
93	191·	Æ 1·2	...ΛIOC∽ ~ITΛIΛ TΛPPV	On r., Ч [de Salis gift]	5
94	218·3	Æ 1·3	ⲦNTISCON TAN.. PAV	On r., Ч (ⲦHЄЧP•) [Purchased, 1904]	5
95	238·8	Æ 1·3	ΠTIϨCON. TAINT PPV.	On r., Ϙ [Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1066]	6
96	185·5	Æ 1·2	ⲦMTIЬCON TANT PPA⌐	On r., ϘI	7
97	199·	Æ 1·2	TIⲦPЧ...ΛCCΛPP TDSΛIV	On r., ϘI [de Salis gift]	7
98	174·6	Æ 1·1	ⲦOANTIS? TNЧⲦI CΛLT⌞	On r., Ч II [Purchased, 1904]	7
99	183·2	Æ 1·25	ΠITNC∽ ~ITIΛT APPIV	On r., II Ч [de Salis gift]	7
100	179·5	Æ 1·2	ΠITITNC∽ ~ΛIN TIΛPPV⁻	On r., II Ч	7

[1] An abbreviation mark, sometimes resembling /.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
101	191·5	Æ 1·2	Ɔ ⲙTIPCON. ~A IANTPPA	On r., ϟII	8
102	194·5	Æ 1·15	DⲙTIϤCONS TAN TPAVI	On r., Ч III [de Salis gift][1]	8
103	174·5	Æ 1·1	DⲙTIϤCONS TAN PPAVI	On r., III Ч [de Salis gift]	8
104	180·5	Æ 1·2	[D]ⲙTITNOIT NIN TPPV	On r., III Ч [Purchased, 1904]	8
105	180·	Æ 1·2	ƆⲙTIϤCONS [T AN]PPAV[I ?]	On r., Ч IIII [de Salis gift]	9
106	170·5 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·2	Ɔ ⲙTIACOI~ ~AI NTPPITV	On r., ϟIIII (double-struck = ϟIII) [Pl. XVI. 3.]	9
			XXX		
			oⲙTbbCO NSTAN TPP Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing crown and consular dress. His hands are not represented.[2]	XXX above, cross; in ex., ⲦHЄϤP′	
107	135·3	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XVI. 4.]	
			K		
			ⲘNTIOCON TANT PPA Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing crown and armour; in r., globus cr.; l., holds shield with horseman device. In field r., cross.	K above, cross; beneath, ⲉ on l., A N N O	
108	121·	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	On r., IIII[3] [Pl. XVI. 5.]	4

[1] Another coin (sulphur cast in British Museum) is in all respects similar to No. 102, except that on the *rev.* ⲙ is represented by M, beneath which is the officina numeral Γ.

[2] On the XXX coins of other mints the Emperor is represented in paludamentum and cuirass.

[3] Cp. Sab., No. 26, *obv.* consular bust; *rev.* K, anno II and Γ.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XX		
			Inscr. Bust of Tiberius II facing, as Consul (as No. 80).	X•X above, cross; beneath, ε on l., A N N O	
109	94·	Æ ·9	ΠITIOCϖ -AITP PIV	On r., II	2
110	95·	Æ ·9	ΠИOP- ~APP-V	On r., II [de Salis gift]	2
111	94·7	Æ ·85	ΠITATIϖ ~ИVPPT IV	On r., II	2[1]
112	63·5	Æ ·75	ΠIAINCϖ ~ANAN PIV	On r., Ч [Purchased, 1904]	5
113	85·4	Æ ·9	ΠIT[TCN?] ~Λ.. PPTV	(X•X) On r., Ч [Purchased, 1904]	5
114	85·	Æ ·95	Π.....ϖ ~IPPΛ NV(?)	On r., Ч [de Salis gift] [Pl. XVI. 6.]	5
			Inscr. Bust of Tiberius II facing, holding globus cr., &c. (as No. 87).	X•X above, cross; beneath, ε on l., A N N O	
115	94·4	Æ ·85	ƆMTIOCO• •~N TPPAV	On r., ЧI [Purchased, 1904]	7
116	100·7	Æ ·9	ƆMTIOCO• •~N TPPAV	On r., ЧI [de Salis gift]	7
			Inscr. Bust of Tiberius II facing, as Consul (as No. 80).	X•X above, cross; beneath, ε on l., A N N O	
117	86·	Æ ·9	-ΠTIOC- -AIЧЧ TIV	On r., ЧII [de Salis gift]	8

[1] With year 3, Sab., Pl. XXIII. 13.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
118	102·7	Æ ·9	ΠITNI..~....PPV	On r., III (R for Ɛ) Ч	8
			I		
			[DNTIЬCONS?] TA NTЬЬA.. Bust of Tiberius II facing, holding globus cr., &c. (as No. 87). In field r., cross.	I above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ⊤HЄЧP	
119	53·3	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	On r., II[1] II [Pl. XVI. 7.]	4
			⊃MTIЧCO ANPP/ Bust of Tiberius II facing, as Consul (as No. 80).	I above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ⊤HЄЧP	
120	45·8	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч III	8
			X		
			Inscr. Bust of Tiberius II facing, as Consul (as No. 80).	X above, cross; beneath, Ɛ on l., A N N O	
121	43·5	Æ ·75	..... TITITPA?	On r., I [Purchased, 1904]	1
122	43·3	Æ ·75	ΠTIT.	On r., I [de Salis gift]	1
123	53·4	Æ ·75	DTIT.~ -~TPP\V	On r., II [Purchased, 1904]	2
			[D]NTIPCON A... .. Bust of Tiberius II facing, holding globus cr., &c. (as No. 87). In field r., cross.	X above, cross; beneath, Ɛ on l., A N N O	
124	47·8	Æ ·75	[Pl. XVI. 8.]	On r., Ч	5

[1] Another specimen, *Mém. soc. d'arch. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 305.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Bust of Tiberius II facing, as Consul (as No. 80).	X above, cross; beneath, ꝑ on l., A N N O	
125	50·	Æ ·7	ΠΗΤΙΑC ∽ΤΗΜ Η.?	On r., Ч [de Salis gift]	5
126	58·	Æ ·8	..... SVTΓΛ\\?	On r., ϟ [de Salis gift]	6
127	47·4	Æ ·75	ΠΤΙΟΙ∽ .\ƧΤΡΡΥƆ	On r., ϟI [Purchased, 1904]	7
128	38·6	Æ ·8	ƆΜΤΙЧ. ΤΑΝΡΑ	On r., II Ч	7
129	50·	Æ ·7	ƆΜΤΙΟ. VΛΙΤ. [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟII (Γ instead of ꝑ)[1]	8
130	45·6	Æ ·7	ƆΜΤΙЧC. ΤΑΝΡΡ [de Salis gift] [Pl. XVI. 9.]	On r., Ч III (R instead of ꝑ)	8
131	29·4	Æ ·7	OSЧRIT	On r., III Ч [Purchased, 1904]	8
			VI. ALEXANDRIA		
			IB		
			DMCONSTANTIN VPPA[2] Bust of Tiberius II r. wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	I+B; in ex., ΑΛЄΖ	
132	73·5	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	Beneath cross, pellet. (ᗅ for A)	
133	66·6	Æ ·6		(Ξ for Z) [Pl. XVI. 10.]	
134	76·3	Æ ·6			
135	71·	Æ ·65	(. PTAƧVI••) Type barbarous.		

[1] In spite of the absence of ꝑ the coin is clearly of Antioch. The officina Γ is found on other coins of this mint; see Nos. 87 and 88, *supra*, also notes to Nos. 102 and 108.
[2] Part of the inscription often off the flan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			DMCONSTANTIN VPPA Bust of Tiberius II r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass; holds globus cr.	I+B ; in ex., AΛЄZ	
136	71·1	Æ ·65	(DMCONST ANTI NV)		
137	66·2	Æ ·65	[Presented by Mr. G. Macleay]		
138	84·4	Æ ·6	(..... TINP?)		
139	62·5	Æ ·55	(.ATSVION)	[Pl. XVI. 11.]	
140	71·7	Æ ·65	(MOA. ....)		
141	67·3	Æ ·6	(MOП..)		
142	70·7	Æ ·6	(.....NV)	(Between IB, ☩ on steps, instead of +)	
143	52·3	Æ ·6	(DMCONSTA NT.)	(Similar to No. 142)	
144	56·	Æ ·6	(..... INVI)	(Similar to No. 142) [Pl. XVI. 12, *rev.*]	
145	75·2	Æ ·6	(DMIONS .....)	(Similar to No. 142)	
			VII. CARTHAGE		
			Silver		
			Inscr. Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing helmet (or crown) and cuirass.	LV XM Cross potent; VNDI above each arm, pellet; whole in palm-wreath.	
146	17·6	Æ ·55	DNTIb[CONS] TAN TIPP	[Purchased, 1864]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
147	17·7	Æ ·55	DNTIb.. VSPPA	[Purchased, 1868]. [Pl. XVI. 13.]	
			..... NSTAN... Bust of Tiberius II facing, in helmet (or crown) and cuirass.	Christian monogram within palm-wreath.	
148	9·7	Æ ·45	(Carelessly struck)	[Purchased, 1904][1] [Pl. XVI. 14.]	
			VIII. ROME		
			XX		
			DmTIbCON STAN TPPA Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing helmet (or crown) and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	XX above, cross; in ex., ROM	
149	82·7	Æ ·8		[Pl. XVI. 15.]	
150	99·7	Æ ·85	(DmTIbCON STAN PA)	(X·X) [Purchased, 1904]	
151	86·1	Æ ·8	(DmTIbCON[S?] TANTPPA)	[F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	
152	75·5	Æ ·8	(DmTbCO STANP PA)	(XX·) [de Salis gift]	
153	77·3	Æ ·8	[Royal Collection]		
154	97·7	Æ ·9	(Ends [S]TANTPA)		
155	65·7	Æ ·8	(..... ..AITPPA)	[Purchased, 1904]	

[1] Sabatier, i, p. 233, No. 16, assigns a Carthaginian bronze coin of XXXX nummia to Tiberius II, referring to Grote's *Blätter für Münzkunde* (Leipzig, 1836, vol. ii, p. 177, Pl. XIII, Fig. 173), where, however, it is described by Falbe as of Constantine IV. (Cp. XXXX coin of Constans II, *infra*, Carthage.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			IX. RAVENNA		
			Solidus[1]		
			DMTIbCONS TANT PPAVS Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing crown (with circular ornament in front and surmounted by cross) and armour; in r., globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device.	VICTORI AAVCC Cross potent on four steps; beneath, CONOB	
156	67·4	*AV* ·85	[Royal Collection]	H at end of inscr.	
157	68·3	*AV* ·85	[Presented by Mr. Edward Wigan, 1864]	T (=Γ?) at end of inscr. [Pl. XVI. 16.]	
			Tremissis		
			DMCOSTAN TINVS PPAV Bust of Tiberius II r., wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORTIbERIAVS Cross potent; beneath, CONOB	
158	23·2	*AV* ·7	[Purchased, 1904]		
159	22·7	*AV* ·65	(AC for AV) [Pl. XVI. 17.]	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	
160	22·	*AV* ·7	(Ends AVC)	[F.P.Weber gift, 1906]	
			Silver		
			DMCOSTAN TINVS PPA Bust of Tiberius II, wearing diadem and cuirass; border of dots.	Cross potent on two steps; whole in wreath.	
161	7.	*AR* ·4		[Pl. XVI. 18.]	

[1] The gold and silver coins are of the Italian fabric, i. e. they have a thin bracteate-like appearance, with the type, border, and letters in prominent relief.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				I	
			DmTIbCONS TANT PPAVC Bust of Tiberius II facing, wearing helmet (or crown) and cuirass; in r., globus cr.; border of dots.[1]	I between two small crosses; wreath-like border.	
162	72·5	Æ ·7			
163	56·2	Æ ·7	([DmT]IbCON S[T AN]TPPA)	[Purchased, 1904]	
164	44·3	Æ ·65	[Pl. XVI. 19.]	[de Salis gift]	
165	44·7	Æ ·65		[Presented by Mr. Felix Slade, 1868]	

DATES ON THE COINS OF TIBERIUS II.

On the dated coins bearing the name of Tiberius II we find marked the years (ANNO) 1–8 inclusive. [At Antioch on the M coins there is an exceptional year '9', referred to below.] As already remarked under 'Constantinople', *supra*, p. 108, note 1, the years 5–8 cannot have been reckoned from Tiberius's accession to the Empire—he reigned only about four years—but are calculated from his Caesarship, which began in Dec., A.D. 574, under Justin II. Year 5, therefore, corresponds to Dec., A.D. 578–Nov., 579; year 6 to Dec., 579–Nov., 580, and so on.

It does not appear to have been sufficiently observed that a complication arises when—as at Antioch—we find the whole series of years 1 to 8. At first sight the coins marked 1, 2, 3, 4 would seem to belong to the years of Tiberius's Caesarship (under Justin II), while those marked 5, 6, 7, 8 would be the pieces struck when he became sole ruler. But there are considerable difficulties in supposing that Tiberius II struck coins during his Caesarship, because (i) on coins of years 1–4 he is called *Augustus* (not Caesar); (ii) it can be proved (from extant dated coins) that during the Caesarship of Tiberius the various mints were issuing money in the name of Justin II; (iii) at Antioch, coins marked 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent Tiberius on the *obv.* in the character of Consul, a dignity which there is every reason to suppose he did not assume till after he became Emperor, i.e. in his regnal year '5'=A.D. 578/9.

If then the coins of years 1–3 (or 4) were not struck by Tiberius as Caesar, they must, in some way, be compressed into the period of his Imperial rule.

The coins may best be studied at the mint of ANTIOCH, where we find not only the whole series 1–8, but curious variations in the *obv.* types. Thus years 1, 2, 3, 4 have the 'Consular' *obv.* But of year 4 there is also an 'Imperial' *obv.* (Emperor holding globus). Of year 5 there are both Consular and Imperial obverses. (So also in year 7.) Year 8 has the Consular type. There is thus (apparently) an Imperial-type issue running side by side with a Consular-type issue, or rather side by side with two Consular-type series.

The dates on the 'Imperial' series are clearly regnal, dated from the Caesarship. (Year '4' is the *earliest* date found on these 'Imperial' types.)

[1] The *obv.* is of somewhat delicate work and in rather high relief.

The dates on the 'Consular' series must be (as regards 5-8) regnal years reckoned from the Caesarship. Years 1-4 may be *either* years of the *Consulship* issued simultaneously with the regnal coins of years 5 to 8, *or*, possibly, years 1-4 may have been issued *en bloc* at the accession of Tiberius so as to complete the series of regnal years reckoned from the Caesarship. The following table, compiled from coins in the British Museum and other sources, shows the various 'years' of which coins exist and the alternative schemes for their arrangement:—

DATED COINS OF ANTIOCH

Obv. Imperial bust	*Obv* Consular bust
Sept.–Nov. A. D. 578 Regnal year 4	No coins
Dec. 578–Nov. 579 Regnal year 5	Consular year 1 + Regnal year 5
579–580 No coins	,, ,, 2 + ,, ,, 6
580–581 Regnal year 7	,, ,, 3 + ,, ,, 7
581–582 No coins	,, ,, 4 + ,, ,, 8

(ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENT)

Obv. Imperial bust	*Obv.* Consular bust
Sept.–Nov. 578 Regnal year 4	No coins
578–579 Regnal year 5	Regnal years 1, 2, 3, 4 + Regnal year 5
579–580 No coins	Regnal year 6
580–581 Regnal year 7	,, ,, 7
581–582 No coins	,, ,, 8

[The year '9' found only on the M coins of Antioch—if not an engraver's error (ϒIIII being written instead of ϒIII)—may have been arrived at by counting Dec. A. D. 574 when Tiberius became Caesar as a *complete* year: thus Dec. 574 would be year 1; Jan.–Dec. 575 would be year 2, and so on, yielding nine regnal years. In this case the dating in the tables given above will be slightly disturbed, but the arrangement is not substantially affected.]

At CONSTANTINOPLE (M coins) the Consular type occurs on years 5-8 inclusive. On year 4 we find the Imperial type. [According to *Rev. belge*, 1862, p. 184, there is a year '1' of the Imperial type.]

At NICOMEDIA and CYZICUS only the Consular type—not earlier than year 5—is found. (The numeral II (= 2) found here is not accompanied by the usual ANNO and perhaps does not indicate 'year 2'; cp. p. 114, note 1, *supra*.)

The case of THESSALONICA (K coins only) is peculiar. Here the Consular type, which at other mints first appears in year 5, i. e. shortly after Tiberius's accession as Emperor, is not represented at all. The *obv.*, as under Justin II and Sophia, shows the Emperor and Empress seated side by side.

Years 5-8 must here be regnal years, but the rather curious coin in the British Museum (p. 112, No. 59, *supra*) gives year '1' and Sabatier mentions year 3 (cp. note 2, p. 112, *supra*). '1' and '3' evidently belong to the sole reign of Tiberius, and not to his Caesarship, because he represents on them the Empress Anastasia as well as himself. In this case there is a double system of dating: years '1' and '3' are reckoned from his accession to the Empire, Sept. 578, and years 5-8 are reckoned from his Caesarship, Dec. 574.

COINS WITH THE NAME OF TIBERIUS II CONSTANTINE NOT STRUCK AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

SILVER.—A rude imitation (Brit. Mus.) of the small Ꝛ described *supra* under 'Ravenna' is probably Lombardic.

MAURICIUS TIBERIUS

13 AUGUST, 582—22 NOVEMBER, 602 (DIED 26 OR 27 NOVEMBER)

Mints = I. Constantinople; II. Thessalonica; III. Nicomedia; IV. Cyzicus; V. Antioch; VI. Alexandria; VII. Carthage; VIII. Sicily (Catina); IX. Rome; X. Ravenna; XI. Cherson.

CONSTANTINA, wife of Mauricius Tiberius.
THEODOSIUS (born 584, died 602), son of Mauricius Tiberius.

(For their coins see p. 158, *infra.*)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE Solidus		
			DNMAVRC TIbPP AVC Maurice Tiberius (as Consul) seated facing on throne; in upraised r., mappa; in l., cross. The Emperor wears crown with triple projections, tunic and embroidered scarf.	VICTORI AAVCC Victory in chiton and peplos standing facing; in r., long cross ending in ☧; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
1	68·8 (*pierced*)	*N* ·85	[Purchased, 1868]	At end of inscr. H[1] [Pl. XVII. 1.]	

[1] Similar specimens with H on *rev.* at Paris (=Sab., No. 1); also in Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1109. With Γ, Photiades *Cat.*, No. 238. With I, Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 330. In spite of the rude style of the *obv.* these coins are perhaps best assigned to the Constantinopolitan mint. At any rate they have not the distinctive fabric of Italian mints. Specimens with Δ and Z occurred set as jewellery in the Cyprus find of Kyrenia: see A. Sambon in *Le Musée*, iii, April, 1906, pp. 125 and 126.—In the same find occurred also, set as jewellery, four gold 'medallions' of Maurice Tiberius (*rev.* Emperor in chariot). According to M. Sambon each of these pieces weighed, with its setting, 46 grammes (more than 700 grains) and was of the value of at least six *solidi*. As they were apparently *cast*, and not struck, they were doubtless jewellers' ornaments, probably modelled on actual coins. On coins of Maurice Tiberius, Justinian, &c., used as jewellery in the Cyprus Treasures, see Dalton, in *Archaeologia*, vol. 60, pp. 2 and 11, and in *Burlington Magazine*, 1907, p. 356.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			[1] DNMAVRC TIbPP AVC Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; wears helmet with semicircular ornament and plume, and armour[2]; in r., globus cr.	VICTORI AAVCC Victory in chiton and peplos standing facing; in r., long cross ending in ☧; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
2	69·5 (*pierced*)	*Æ* ·9	(AV for AVC) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., A	
3	69·5	*Æ* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., B[3]	
4	67·7	*Æ* ·8	(AVI for AVC) (Visage broad)	At end of inscr., Γ [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVII. 2.]	
5	66·5	*Æ* ·85	In field r., star. [Rich]	At end of inscr., Δ in field r., star.[4]	
6	68·	*Æ* ·9	[Cracherode gift, 1799]	At end of inscr., Є	
7	68·1	*Æ* ·8	(Visage broad) [Presented, *circ.* 1833, by Sir Alexander Burnes][5]	At end of inscr., Ϛ	
8	68·	*Æ* ·85	(Restruck on another solidus of Maurice Tiberius)[6]	At end of inscr., Z	
9	65·8	*Æ* ·8	(DИ for DN) In field r., star. [Royal Collection]	At end of inscr., Z in field r., star.	
10	68·5	*Æ* ·9	[Bank of England gift, 1877]	At end of inscr., H	

[1] D has nearly the form of O.

[2] In this reign the shield with horseman device so long held by the Emperor disappears from the gold coinage except from a few specimens of the Italian mints. It however reappears long afterwards, on the solidi of Constantine IV Pogonatus.

[3] A solidus in British Museum with *rev.* numeral B has on *obv.* DNTIbERM AVRICPPAV. Bust facing, with cross (instead of plume) on helmet; holds shield. From the peculiarities of this coin I believe that it should be classed with the Hispano-Byzantine imitations (see *infra*, 'Coins not issued at the Imperial Mints'), though it has not the letters AN usually characteristic of the obverses of those coins.

[4] A specimen in Rollin Collection (1903) is *without* star on *obv.* or *rev.*

[5] By whom it was found at 'Khoju oban, the ruins of an ancient city, thirty miles N. W. of Bokhara'. (H. Wilson and J. Prinsep, *Observations on Lieut. Burnes's Collection of Bactrian and other Coins*, p. 377.)

[6] On *obv.*, traces of inscription (VRC TIb) and plume of helmet; on *rev.*, CONOB and exergual line.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
11	65·5	*AV* ·85	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., H altered in die.	
12	69. (*pierced*)	*AV* ·9	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., Θ altered from Z? (double-struck)	
13	67·7	*AV* ·8	(Visage broad)	At end of inscr., I [Lord Elgin]	
14	67.	*AV* ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., I [Pl. XVII. 3.]	
			Semissis		
			DNMAV RIPPAVC Bust of Maurice Tiberius r., wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORI AAVCC Victory in chiton advancing to front, looking back l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB[1]	
15	33·4	*AV* ·8	[Royal Collection]	[Pl. XVII. 4.]	
16	34·3	*AV* ·75	[Royal Collection]	(Victory looks r.)	
			Tremissis		
			[2]DNTIbE RIPPAVC Bust of Maurice Tiberius r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORIMAVRIA VS Cross potent; beneath, CONOB[3]	
17	19·6	*AV* ·65	(AVI) [Purchased, 1904]	(VICTORIMAVRA VS) [Pl. XVII. 5.]	

[1] The type is copied from the *tremissis* of Justin II. The *semissis* of Tiberius II bore a cross and globe on the *rev.*

[2] D has often nearly the form of O, as on the solidi described *supra*. On No. 17 the semicircular part of b is not closed.

[3] *Tremisses* with *rev.* VICTORI MAVRI. Maurice (Tiberius) held the chief command in the Persian war in the reign of Tiberius II Constantine. In A.D. 581 the Romans gained a great victory at Constantina, and in the summer of 582 Maurice returned from the East. On Aug. 5 of that year he was elected Caesar by the dying Emperor and given the name of 'Tiberius'. He succeeded to the Empire a few days later (Aug. 13) on the death of Tiberius II (Bury, *Hist.*, ii, p. 82).

These tremisses with the name of Maurice on the *rev.* can hardly be *earlier* than the last few days of the reign of Tiberius II. It is conceivable that their issue was ordered directly Maurice was elected Caesar, the name on the *obv.* being that of the Emperor Tiberius II. On the other hand, it seems to me a preferable supposition that they were issued by Maurice himself after he became Emperor. The reasons are: (i) On the *rev.* Maurice is called 'Augustus', and not 'Caesar'. (ii) There are some divergences of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
18	23·	Æ ·6		(VICTORM &c.)	
19	22·5	Æ ·65		(C for S)	
20	22·4	Æ ·65	[C. A. Murray, 1849]		
21	22·6	Æ ·65	(Є for E)	[Royal Collection]	
22	21·	Æ ·65	(Λ for A)	(AVC) [Rich]	
23	19·7	Æ ·6	(DNTI[bЄ] RAPPA VI *sic*)	(VICTORM &c.)	
			DNMAVRI TIbPPA VC Bust of Maurice Tiberius r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTOR IAAVCC Cross potent; beneath, CONOB	
24	21·5	Æ ·65	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., Δ	
25	21·7	Æ ·65	(DNMAVRC TIbPPA VC) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., I ? [Pl. XVII. 6.]	
			M		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; holds in r., globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; wears helmet with plume and cuirass.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., CON	
26	174·3	Æ 1·1	DNTIbЄR MAVRP PAVI (cross instead of plume on helmet).	On r., I; beneath, A [de Salis gift]	1= 582/3

style and lettering between these tremisses and the corresponding coins of Tiberius II (p. 107, Nos. 14–17, *supra*), e.g. we find on the *obv.* ON (=DN) instead of the ꝺm characteristic of the coins of Tiberius II. (iii) On the *obv.* the Imperial personage represented is called 'Tiberius' (only). It has been assumed by Sabatier and others that this must mean Tiberius II, but that Emperor on the *obv.* of his coins is accustomed (with rare exceptions) to style himself 'Tiberius Constantinus', or 'Constantinus' on the *obv.* and 'Tiberius' on the *rev.*; see especially the tremisses (*supra*, p. 107, No. 14, &c.) with *obv.* COSTANTINVS, *rev.* VICTORia TIbERI. (iv) Phocas the Emperor who succeeded Maurice had the same legend VICTORIA (FOCAS), and presumably imitated the then current coins of his predecessor. The 'Tiberius' mentioned on the *obv.* of our tremisses I take to be Maurice, who uses his new name 'Tiberius' on the *obv.* (corresponding to the 'Constantinus' of Tiberius II) and his original name 'Maurice' on the *rev.*, VICTORIa MAVRI, corresponding to the VICTORIa TIbERI.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
27	185·3	Æ 1·2	DNTIbERM AVRCP PAVI (cross instead of plume).	On r., I; beneath, Є [Purchased, 1904]	1= 582/3
28	195·5	Æ 1·2	DNMA.. CPPAV/ (cross instead of plume).	On r., II; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904]	2= 583/4
29	140·2	Æ 1·1	DNMAVRIC [T]IbP PAVC (cross instead of plume ?).	On r., II; beneath, A	2= 583/4
30	179·	Æ 1·1	[DNMAVRI?] TIbЄ RPPAVC	On r., II; beneath, Є [Purchased, 1904]	2= 583/4
31	193·1	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRC TIbER PPAVC [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, A I	3= 584/5
32	197·	Æ 1·1	DNMAVRC TIbERP PAVC [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, Є I [Pl. XVII. 7.]	3= 584/5
33	180·5	Æ 1·25	DNM[AVR]C TIbER PPAVC	On r., II; beneath, A II	4= 585/6
34	174·5	Æ 1·1	DNMAVRC TIbERP PAV	On r., II; beneath, B II	4= 585/6
35	194·8	Æ 1·15	DNMAV RICIPPA VC	On r., II; beneath, Γ II	4= 585/6
36	189·5	Æ 1·1	DNMAVRC TIbERP PAV [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, Є II	4= 585/6
37	180·1	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRC TIbER PPAV	On r., Ч; beneath, A	5= 586/7
38	180·2	Æ 1·1	DNMAVRIC TIbЄ RPPAVC	On r., Ч; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904]	5= 586/7
39	183·8	Æ 1·05	DNMAVRC TIbERP AVI	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ [de Salis gift]	5= 586/7
40	158·4	Æ 1·1	DNMAVRC TIbERP PAV	On r., Ч; beneath. Γ[1]	5= 586/7
41	156·7	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRI TIbERP PAV [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; beneath, Є	5= 586/7

[1] With Δ beneath, Thomsen *Cat.*, vol. i, No. 344.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
42	179·	Æ 1·25	DNMAVR (rest obscure).	On r., ϟI; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904]	7= 588/9
43	170·3	Æ 1·2	[DNMAV]RIC TI bERPPAV	On r., ϟI beneath, Δ	7= 588/9
44	167·1	Æ 1·25	DNMAVRC TIbERP PA[V]	On r., ϟ; beneath, A II [Purchased, 1904]	8= 589/90
45	205·6	Æ 1·2	[D]NMAVRICI TIb ERIPPAV	On r., ϟ; beneath, A II [Purchased, 1904] (Restruck)	8= 589/90
46	181·8	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRC TIbERP PAΓ	On r., ϟ; beneath, B II	8= 589/90
47	159·8	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRTI bERIP PAVC	On r., ϟ; beneath, B II [Purchased, 1904]	8= 589/90
48	163·8	Æ 1·25	DNMAVRICI [TI bERP]PAVS	On r., ϟ; beneath, Γ II (Restruck)	8= 589/90
49	168·7	Æ 1·3	..... TIbERPPA VC	On r., ϟ; beneath, Δ II	8= 589/90
50	204·6	Æ 1·3	DNMAVRI TIbERIP PA	On r., ϟ; beneath, Є II	8= 589/90
51	168·1	Æ 1·2	DNMAVR TIbERP	On r., ϟI; beneath, A II	9= 590/1
52	197·6	Æ 1·2	DNMAVR [TIbER PP?]	On r., ϟI; beneath, Є II [Purchased, 1904]	9= 590/1
53	193·4	Æ 1·25	[D]NMAVRICI TIb ERIPPAV	On r., X; beneath, Γ [Purchased, 1904][1]	10= 591/2
54	191·8	Æ 1·25	[D]NMAVR TIbERP PAVC (Restruck?)	On r., X; beneath, Δ [de Salis gift]	10= 591/2
55	157·4	Æ 1·3	DNMAVR TIbERIP PAVC	On r., X; beneath, Є (Restruck)	10= 591/2

[1] Year X with A in Voetter, *Cat. Windisch-Grätz*, No. 170.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
56	178·3	Æ 1·05	DNMAVRICI TIbER PPAVC	On r., X; beneath, B II I [Purchased, 1904]	13= 594/5
57	158·4	Æ 1·2	DNMAVRICI TIbER PPAVC	On r., X; beneath, B II I [de Salis gift]	13= 594/5
58	166·3	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRICI	On r., X; beneath, B II I [Purchased, 1904]	13= 594/5
59	165·	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRC TIbERP PAV	On r., X; beneath, E II I [Purchased, 1904][1]	13= 594/5
60	168·2	Æ 1·1	DNMAVRC TIbERP PAV (globus cr., instead of plume, on helmet).	On r., X; beneath, A ϟI I [de Salis gift]	18= 599/ 600
61	198·4	Æ 1·3	ƆNMAVRIC TIbER PPAV	On r., X; beneath, A ϟI II [de Salis gift]	19= 600/1
62	196·3	Æ 1·2	ƆNMAVRIC TIbER PPAV	On r., X; beneath, Γ ϟI II [Purchased, 1904]	19= 600/1
63	187·4	Æ 1·25	ƆNMAVRIC TIbER PPAVC	On r., X; beneath, Δ ϟI II	19= 600/1
64	188·8	Æ 1·15	ƆNMAVRIC TIbER PPAV	On r., X; beneath, E ϟI II [Purchased, 1904]	19= 600/1
65	165·	Æ 1·25	ƆNMAVRIC TIbER PPAV	On r., X; beneath, E ϟI II [Purchased, 1904]	19= 600/1

[1] Year Xϟ (15) in Photiades *Cat.*, No. 243.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
66	186·5	Æ 1·35	[D]NMAVRC	On r., X; beneath, A X [Purchased, 1904]	20= 601/2
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius (as Consul) facing; holds in r., mappa; in l., eagle-headed sceptre; wears crown, surmounted by cross, tunic and broad scarf.	M on l., A N N O above, ✱ in ex., CON	
67	196·6	Æ 1·25	DN ..... TIbE PPA	On r., X; beneath, Γ[1] X [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVII. 8.]	20= 601/2
68	204·2	Æ 1·3	[D]NMAVRICI TIb ERI [P]PAS	On r., X; beneath, Δ X	20= 601/2
			Restruck; on *rev.*, traces of ANNO		
69	201·8 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·25	DNM &c. (Double-struck); in field r. and l., small cross.	On r., X; beneath, B X I [Purchased, 1904]	21= 602
			Restruck on a coin of Justin II. On *rev.*, traces of DNIVS[TI]NVS and of the seated nimbate figures of Justin II and Sophia.		
			K		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; holds in r., globus cr.; l. hand supports shield with horseman device; wears helmet with plume and cuirass.	K on l., A N N O above, cross.	
70	85·4	Æ ·9	DNTIbE MAVPPAV (cross for plume in helmet).	On r., I; beneath, B [Purchased, 1904]	1= 582/3

[1] With B in *Revue belge*, 1855, p. 403.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
71	90·5	Æ ·8	DN..... TIbЄRPA VI	On r., III; beneath, Γ	3= 584/5
72	77·4	Æ ·9	DNMAV RICPPAV	On r., IIII; beneath, B [Purchased, 1904]	4= 585/6
73	105·4	Æ ·85	DNMAVR TIbЄPP AV	On r., IIII; beneath, Δ [Purchased, 1904]	4= 585/6
74	92·6	Æ ·85	DNMAVR ....PP AVC	On r., IIII; beneath, Є [Purchased, 1904]	4= 585/6
75	77·2	Æ 1·	DNMAVR[I] CIT.....	On r., Ч; beneath, B	5= 586/7
76	103·4	Æ ·85	DNMAVR TIbЄPP AV	On r., Ч; beneath, Δ [de Salis gift]	5= 586/7
77	76·5	Æ ·95	DNMAVRC TIbЄ [PPAV]	On r., Ч; beneath, Є [Purchased, 1904]	5= 586/7
78	93·9	Æ ·9	Ꝺ NMA VIRIC (*sic*) (cross for plume on helmet).	On r., Ч; beneath, A [de Salis gift]	6= 587/8
79	79·	Æ ·85	Ꝺ NM. VRIb (*sic*)	On r., Ч; beneath, B [Lynch, 1856]	6= 587/8
80	64·6	Æ ·75	..... TIbЄRPPA (cross for plume on helmet).	On r., ЧI; beneath, A [de Salis gift]	7= 588/9
81	54·3	Æ ·8	[D]NMAVR TIbЄRP PAVI (cross for plume on helmet).	On r., ЧI; beneath, B [Purchased, 1904]	7= 588/9
82	92·6	Æ ·8	ONMAV.. (helmet without plume or cross).	On r., ЧI; beneath, B [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVII. 9.]	7= 588/9
83	93·7	Æ ·9	DNM.... IbЄRPP (cross for plume on helmet).	On r., ЧII; beneath, A	8= 589/90
84	72·	Æ ·8	....VRIT IbЄRPPA	On r., ЧIII; beneath, B [de Salis gift]	9= 590/1
85	77·2	Æ 1·	DNMAVRIC TIbЄR PPA [Townley Collection]	On r., X; beneath, A [Pl. XVII. 10.]	10= 591/2

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
86	81·6	Æ ·75	[DNMAVRIC?] TI [b]PPAV (cross on helmet?).	(A for A; no cross above); on r., X; in ex., CON [de Salis gift][1]	10= 591/2
87	103·7	Æ ·75	[DNM]AVRIC TbP PAV (cross on helmet).	(A for A; no cross above); on r., X; in ex., CON [Purchased, 1904][1] [Pl. XVII. 11.]	10= 591/2
88	102·	Æ ·7	DNMAVRC TIbPP AI (cross on helmet).	(A for A; no cross above); on r., X; in ex., KWN[1] [Purchased, 1904]	10= 591/2
89	166·	Æ ·85	DNMAVRI ...bP... (globe and cross on helmet).	On r., XI; beneath, A Thick fabric. [Purchased, 1904]	11= 592/3
90	134·	Æ ·95	[D]NMAVR ITbPP AV (globe and cross on helmet).	On r., XI; beneath, A [Purchased, 1853]	11= 592/3
91	98·	Æ ·8	DNMAVR TIbPPAV. (globe and cross on helmet).	On r., XI; beneath, A [D. Campkin, 1853]	11= 592/3
92	88·5	Æ ·9	[D]NMAV. T(?)RI bE.. (cross on helmet).	On r., XI; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904]	11= 592/3
93	98·8	Æ ·8	DNMAVRI [TIbP PAV?] (globe and cross on helmet).	On r., XI; beneath, A	11= 592/3
94	109·9	Æ ·8	D[NM.... CTIbP PAC (globe and cross on helmet).	On r., pellet and XI; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVII. 12.]	11= 592/3
95	95·4	Æ ·9	DNMAVRIC ....R PPAV (globe and cross on helmet).	On r., X; beneath, B III [de Salis gift]	13= 594/5
96	80·8	Æ ·85	DNMAV (TIbERP?)	On r., XЧ; beneath, Δ [Purchased, 1904]	15= 596/7

[1] Nos. 86–88 are smaller and *thicker* than the rest of the Constantinopolitan K coins. The fabric is, in fact, more like that of Carthage, but the insertion of the mint-name CON (the officina numeral is omitted) decides where the coins were struck. No. 89 is also of exceptionally thick fabric.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
97	69·8	Æ ·85	DNMAVRI TbЄP.. (double-struck).	On r., XЧI; beneath, B I [Purchased, 1904][1]	17= 598/9
98	62·2	Æ ·8	Inscr. obscure (flan irregular).	On r., X ЧIII; beneath, Δ [Purchased, 1904][2]	19= 600/1
			I		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wears helmet with cross, cuirass and paludamentum.	I surmounted by cross; in ex., CON	
99	50·4	Æ ·7	DNMAVRI T[b]P PAV (trefoil device instead of cross).	On l., star; on r., star (cross between two pellets). [Pl. XVII. 13.]	
100	48·8	Æ ·8	DNMAVRI TbPP.. (trefoil device instead of cross). [Louis Fraser, 1847]	On l., star; on r., star (cross between two pellets). (I larger than on No. 99.)	
101	70·	Æ ·7	DNMAVRI ..... (trefoil device instead of cross).	On l., star; on r., star (pellet on l. of cross).	
102	46·8	Æ ·7	. NMA VPPA	On l., star; on r., A [Purchased, 1904]	
103	38·5	Æ ·7	DNMAV RICPPAVI	On l., star; on r., A	
104	43·6	Æ ·65	DNMAV RICPPAVI	On l., star; on r., B	
105	40·2 (*pierced*)	Æ ·7	.... VRPPAI	On l., star; on r., Δ [Purchased, 1904]	
106	18·2 (*worn*)	Æ ·55	..MAVR TIbPPA.	On l., star; on r., Є [de Salis gift]	

[1] With year XЧIII (18) and B, *Mém. soc. d'arch. St. Pét.*, 1850, p. 306.
[2] With year XX and B, Moustier *Cat.*, No. 3988.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				Ɛ	
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; wears helmet with trefoil device, cuirass and paludamentum.	✻ Ɛ whole in wreath.[1]	
107	37·1	Æ ·55	DNMAV. ...PPAV	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XVII. 14.]	
108	31·6	Æ ·5	DNMAVRIC TIbP PAV	[Pl. XVII. 15.]	
			II. THESSALONICA		
				K	
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; wears helmet and armour; in r., globus cr.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, TЄS	
109	89·2	Æ ·8	DNTIb. .[RIC?]P PAV	On r., II [de Salis gift]	2= 583/4
110	81·7	Æ ·8	. NTI.. ....CPPC	On r., II	2= 583/4
111	88·8	Æ ·85	DNMAVRC TIbP PAVI	On r., II [Presented by Mr. Horace Sandars, 1904; procured at Bucharest]	2= 583/4
112	106·8	Æ ·85	..MAVR ..bPP	On r., III [de Salis gift]	3= 584/5
113	84·4	Æ ·8	..... TIbPPAVC	On r., Γ [Purchased, 1904]	3= 584/5
114	80.	Æ ·75	...AVR [TIb]PPAV	On r., ЧI	6= 587/8

[1] The *rev.* type is rather suggestive of the Carthage mint (cp. No. 245, *infra*) but the *obv.*, on the other hand, closely resembles (cuirass and helmet with trefoil device) some of the Constantinopolitan I coins (Nos. 99–101).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
115	94·3	Æ ·8	DNMAVRC [T]IbPP	On r., 41 [Purchased, 1904]	6= 587/8
116	69·	Æ ·75	.NMAVR ...PAV	On r., 411[1] [Purchased, 1904]	7= 588/9
117	112·	Æ ·9	..MAVR .IbPPAVC	On r., 4 II [de Salis gift]	7= 588/9
118	101·9	Æ ·75	DNMAVRC TIbP PAVC	On r., 41 II [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVII. 16.]	8= 589/90
119	96·8	Æ ·85	.NMAVRC TIbP P..	On r., X [Purchased, 1904]	10= 591/2
120	91·6	Æ ·9	DNMARC (*sic*) TIb PPAC	On r., X4 [de Salis gift]	15= 596/7
121	75·3	Æ ·85	[D]NMAVRC TIb PPAVC	On r., X4 IIII [F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	19= 600/1
122	78·7	Æ ·9	DNMAVR TIbPPA	On r., X X [Purchased, 1904]	20= 601/2
123	84·5	Æ ·8	.NMAVR.	On r., X X [de Salis gift]	21= 602

III. NICOMEDIA

M

Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet with cross and armour; r. holds globus cr.; l. supports shield with horseman device.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., NIKO		
124	213·6	Æ 1·15	[DNTIBЄ]RI MAVR CPPAV	On r., I; beneath, B [de Salis gift]	1= 582/3

[1] So apparently, with the 4 imperfectly formed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
125	197.	Æ 1·15	•MTIb ERIMAVC (in field r., cross).	On r., II; beneath, B I [Purchased, 1904]	3= 584/5
126	192·2	Æ 1·15	DMTIbERI MAV RIC..	On r., II; beneath, B I [de Salis gift]	3= 584/5
127	185·5	Æ 1·15	ↄMT.. ....IPPAV (helmet with spikes).	On r., II; beneath, A II	4= 585/6
128	181·2	Æ 1·2	ƆNMAVRIC IPERP PA	On r., 4; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVIII. 1.]	5= 586/7
129	172·8	Æ 1·2	ƆNMAVPII(C ?) b(?)EPRA (*sic*).	On r., 4; beneath, A [de Salis gift]	6= 587/8
130	172·4	Æ 1·2	O(=D) NMAP	On r., 4; beneath, B [de Salis gift]	6= 587/8
131	169·9 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·15	.NMAVR (TIbER PP?)	On r., 41; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904]	7= 588/9
132	185·4	Æ 1·25	..... TIbERP	On r., 41; beneath, B [Purchased, 1904]	7= 588/9
133	168·2	Æ 1·2	D NM AV [PI?] TIbE. (helmet with plume).	On r., 4; beneath, A II [Purchased, 1904]	8= 589/90
134	139·7	Æ 1·05	DNMAV. ..... (helmet with plume).	On r., 4; beneath, B II [Purchased, 1904]	8= 589/90
135	171·1	Æ 1·1	..MAVTI bER.. (helmet with plume).	On r., 4; beneath, A III [Purchased, 1904]	9= 590/1
136	164·3	Æ 1·05	..... TIBE (helmet with plume).	On r., 4; beneath, B III	9= 590/1
137	180.	Æ 1·15	ONMAV TIBE (helmet with plume).	On r., X; beneath, B	10= 591/2
138	166·5	Æ 1·2	..... TIbERR (*sic*) (helmet with plume). (Restruck on a coin of Justinian I; on *obv.*, the inscr. IVSTINI; on *rev.*, the inscr. ANNO still visible.)	On r., X; beneath, A III	13= 594/5

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
139	168·4	Æ 1·15	DNMAVR? TIbERR (*sic*) (helmet with plume).	On r., X; beneath, A III [Purchased, 1904]	13= 594/5
			(Restruck on a coin of Justinian I; on *rev.*, DNIVSTIN and helmet visible; on *obv.*, ANNO).		
140	198·7	Æ 1·2	D NMAV PIERP (*sic*) (helmet with plume).	On r., X; beneath, B ЧI	16= 597/8
141	182·4	Æ 1·2	..... TIbERPPA (helmet with plume?)	On r., X ЧI II [Procured by Sir C. T. Newton, 1856]	18= 599/ 600
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, as Consul; wears crown and consular dress; in r., mappa; in l., sceptre surmounted by eagle.	M on l., A N N O above, ✱ in ex., NIKO	
142	197·5	Æ 1·25	DNMAVRI CITI RP (cross above sceptre).	On r., X; beneath, B X [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVIII. 2.]	20= 601/2
143	200·2	Æ 1·2	DNMAVRIC ITI bER (in field l., cross, and cross above sceptre).	On r., X; beneath, B X (whole in wreath).[1] [de Salis gift]	20= 601/2
			IV. CYZICUS M		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet with plume and armour; r. holds globus cr.; l. supports shield with horseman device.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., KYZ	
144	185·3	Æ 1·15	D NTIBERM AVRI CPPA (cross instead of plume).	On r., II; beneath, A	2= 583/4

[1] The wreath is developed from the ordinary 'reel' border of Byzantine coins. On No. 142 this reel border has the appearance of a succession of spikes or thorns; on No. 143 this is transformed into an unmistakable wreath of pointed leaves.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
145	175·1	Æ 1·15	....VRIC TIbERP PA (cross instead of plume).	On r., II ; beneath B I [Blacas, 1867]	3= 584/5
146	195·7	Æ 1·1	..... TIbERPPA (cross instead of lume).	On r., II ; beneath, A II [Purchased, 1904]	4= 585/6
147	179·4	Æ 1·1	DNMAVRIC TIbER PPA (cross instead of plume).	On r., 4 ; beneath, B [Purchased, 1904]	6= 587/8
148	183·3	Æ 1·1	...AVRI CTIbERP PA (cross instead of plume).	On r., 41 ; beneath, A [de Salis gift]	7= 588/9
149	162·2	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRI CTIbER PPA (cross instead of plume).	On r., 41 ; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904]	7= 588/9
150	178·6	Æ 1·2	ONMAV...	On r., 411 ; beneath, A	8= 589/90
151	181·1	Æ 1·2	ONMAVRI TIbERP PA	On r., 411 ; beneath, A [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVIII. 3.]	8= 589/90
152	172·7	Æ 1·15	. NMAVRI TIbERP PAV	On r., 411 ; beneath, B	8= 589/90
153	173·	Æ 1·1	..[MA]VRICI TIb ERPP	On r., 4 ; beneath, A III [Purchased, 1904]	9= 590/1
154	178·1	Æ 1·15	..... TIbERIPP AV	On r., 4 ; beneath, B III [de Salis gift]	9= 590/1
155	162·	Æ 1·1	..... bERPPA	On r., X ; beneath, A [de Salis gift]	10= 591/2
156	170·6	Æ 1·1	. NMARAI TIbERI PPA	On r., X ; beneath, B [Purchased, 1904]	10= 591/2
157	184·6	Æ 1·05	ÖNMARC ITIIbER (*sic*)	On r., X ; beneath, A I	11= 592/3
158	169·8	Æ 1·15	DNMAVRI TbERPP	On r., X ; beneath, B II [de Salis gift]	12= 593/4
159	180·	Æ 1·05	. NMAVRI TbERP PA	On r., X ; beneath, B 411	18= 599/600

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
160	188·7	Æ 1·25	DNMA...IC TI bER...	On r., X; beneath, A X (above, ✱) [Purchased, 1904]	20= 601/2
161	188·	Æ 1·4	ONMAVR..	On r., X; beneath, A X (above, ✱) [Purchased, 1904]	20= 601/2
			DNMAV RICITIb ER PPAV Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, as Consul; wears crown (with globe and detached cross) and consular dress; in r., mappa; in l., sceptre surmounted by eagle; above sceptre, cross.	M on l., A N N O above, ✱ in ex., KYZ	
162	205·5	Æ 1·35	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XVIII. 4.]	On r., X; beneath, B X	20= 601/2
			K		
			[DNM TIbAV?] Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet and armour; in r., globus cr.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., KVZ[1]	
163	84·	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X [Pl. XVIII. 5.]	10= 591/2
			I		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; wears helmet with cross and armour; in r., globus cr.	I above which, cross; in ex., KYZ	
164	51·5	Æ ·7	DNMAVR .....A	On l., A; on r., ✱ [de Salis gift]	

[1] Cp. *Rev. num.*, iv, p. 249.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
165	36·2	Æ ·65	. NMAV RITIbEP [Pl. XVIII. 6.]	On l., ✱; on r., A [Northwick sale, 1860, lot 724, p. 55].	
166	37·4	Æ ·65	. NMAV RICPPA	On l., ✱; on r., B [de Salis gift]	
			V. ANTIOCH		
			M		
			ŌNMAUΓI CNP̄A UT Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing (as Consul); wears consular robes and crown surmounted by trefoil device. In upraised r., mappa; in l., sceptre (with short stem) surmounted by eagle.[1]	M[2] above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., THEUP/	
167	191·6	Æ 1·25	[de Salis gift]	On r., Ч III; beneath, Γ	8= 589/90
168	188·	Æ 1·2	(M) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч III; beneath, Γ	8= 589/90
169	180·2	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A	10= 591/2
170	193·4	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B	10= 591/2
171	184·	Æ 1·15	[Pl. XVIII. 7.]	On r., X; beneath, Γ	10= 591/2
172	170·8	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X I; beneath, A	11= 592/3
173	184·2	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X I (THEUPS); beneath, Γ	11= 592/3

[1] The *obv.* is in nearly every respect a reproduction of the Antioch *obv.* of Tiberius II Constantine, the legend being again blundered though less grossly (MAUΓI = MAURI or MAUPI: CNP̄ apparently = Tb·P·P· (i.e. Perpetuus).

[2] In contrast with the M found on the corresponding coins of Tiberius Constantine. In Windisch-Grätz *Cat.*, No. 171, M of year IIII is described of Maurice Tiberius. Is not this coin, possibly, of Tiberius Constantine?

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
174	180·6	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / I ; beneath, Γ	11= 592/3
175	174·3	Æ 1·2		On r., X / I ; beneath, Γ	11= 592/3
176	186·2	Æ 1·15	[Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., XI ; beneath, Γ	11= 592/3
177	169·9	Æ 1·15		On r., X / II ; beneath, A	12= 593/4
178	178·4	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / II ; beneath, Γ	12= 593/4
179	171·	Æ 1·05		On r., X / II (Restruck) ; beneath, Γ	12= 593/4
180	169·7	Æ 1·1		On r., X / III ; beneath, A	13= 594/5
181	163·	Æ 1·15	[de Salis gift]	On r., X / III ; beneath, Γ	13= 594/5
182	173·4	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / III ; beneath, Є	13= 594/5
183	182·2	Æ 1·1	[Massalli, 1857]	On r., X / IIIΓ ; beneath, Γ	14= 595/6
184	170·2	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / IIII ; beneath, Є	14= 595/6
185	176·2	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / Ч ; beneath, A[1]	15= 596/7
186	172·2	Æ 1·05		On r., X / Ч ; beneath, Γ	15= 596/7
187	171·8	Æ 1·1		On r., X / Ч ; beneath, Є	15= 596/7
188	174·6	Æ 1·1	[de Salis gift]	On r., X / ЧI ; beneath, Γ(?)	16= 597/8
189	180·5	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / ЧI ; beneath, Γ	16= 597/8
190	172·6	Æ 1·15	(ꝺN)	On r., X / ЧII ; beneath, Γ	17= 598/9

[1] Less probably Δ.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
191	159·2	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X[1]; beneath, Є ЧII	17= 598/9
192	170·	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ ЧIII	18= 599/ 600
193	168·4	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XI; beneath, A ЧIII	19= 600/1
194	160·6	Æ 1·1	(m) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A X (or Δ?)	20= 601/2
195	163·4	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Γ X	20= 601/2
196	157·4	Æ 1·05		On r., X; beneath, Є X	20= 601/2
197	171·6	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є X	20= 601/2
198	172·6	Æ 1·1	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, S X	20= 601/2
			K		
			ƆN̄mAЧΓI CNP̄AЧ Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing (as Consul), holding mappa and sceptre (as on No. 167, *supra*).	K above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ꝑ	
199	82·5	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	On r., Ч III [Pl. XVIII. 8.]	8= 589/90
200	83·7	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	On r., IX (= 9 or 11?)	9= 590/1
201	76·4	Æ ·9	(mAЧΓ) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X	10= 591/2
202	75·2	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XI (in ex., R)	11= 592/3

[1] The second I is obscure, but comparison with a coin in the collection of Mr. J. T. T. Reed (London, 1906) leaves no doubt that the reading is XЧII.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
203	80·6	Æ ·85	(MAU) [de Salis gift]	On r., XII[1]	12= 593/4
204	88·6	Æ ·95	(MAU) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., IIIX	13= 594/5
205	83·8	Æ ·8	(MAU) [de Salis gift]	On r., XU	15= 596/7
206	95·2	Æ ·8	(INM IAUT) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., UIX	16= 597/8
207	76·	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., UIIX[2]	17= 598/9
			I		
			ONMAU CNPAU Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing (as Consul), holding mappa and sceptre (as on No. 167, *supra*).	I surmounted by cross; on l., A N N O in ex., THEUP/	
208	56·6	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	On r., X	10= 591/2
209	42·3	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X I	11= 592/3
210	43·8	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]	On r., X II	12= 593/4
211	40·8	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	On r., X IIII	14= 595/6
212	35·7	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X IIII	14= 595/6
213	39·7	Æ ·65	(MA) (A for AU) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X U (THEUP) [Pl. XVIII. 9.]	15= 596/7

[1] There are traces of an obliterated X. The engraver seems first to have written XX by mistake, then to have engraved the first I over the second X.

[2] Also of year XX, *Mém. soc. d'arch. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 307, No. 46. Thomsen *Cat.*, vol. i, No. 349, describes a coin of Antioch of the denomination XX; this may be suspected to be a misdescribed coin of Tiberius II Constantine.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
214	38·1	Æ ·65		On r., X Ч (ΤΗЄЧΡ)	15= 596/7
215	42·2	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ЧI	16= 597/8
216	39·	Æ ·7	(IИMΛ ΛINT) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ЧII	17= 598/9
217	39·2	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ЧII	17= 598/9
218	35·6	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	On r., X ЧIII	18= 599/ 600
219	40·	Æ ·65	(MA) (A for AЧ)	On r., X X [Purchased, 1904]	20= 601/2

VI. ALEXANDRIA

IB

			DNMA RICPPAV Bust of Maurice Tiberius r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	I+B; in ex., AΛЄΞ	
220	78·2	Æ ·65			
221	55·	Æ ·6			
222	80·5	Æ ·65	(MAV) (A for AV)		
223	71·5	Æ ·6	(A for AV)		
224	78·7	Æ ·6	(Partly off flan)		
225	63·2	Æ ·55	(Partly off flan)		
226	50·4	Æ ·7	(Inscr. partly obscure; A for AV)		
227	44·4	Æ ·55	(ANMA IIA)	[Pl. XVIII. 10.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			VII. CARTHAGE (See also *infra* under 'Family Coinage' of Mauricius Tiberius)		
			Silver		
			DNTIBMA VRICP PA Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet with cross and armour.	✱ SALVSMVNDI Small cross potent within circle of dots.	
228	14·5	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1864]	[Pl. XVIII. 11.]	
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, as Consul; wears helmet (with plume and circular ornament) and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., globus cr.	Cross on three steps between A and Ω; circle of dots; whole in wreath.	
229	13·8	Æ ·55	DNMAVR . . PP	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 982] [Pl. XVIII. 12.]	
230	14·2 (*pierced*)	Æ ·6	DNMAVRI C[P]PA	[Purchased, 1904][1] [Pl. XVIII. 13.]	
			XXXX		
			For a bronze coin of this denomination (40 nummia), see Falbe in Grote's *Blätter für Münzkunde*, ii (1836), p. 176, No. 2.		
			XX		
			DNTIBMAV RICPP AVS Bust of Maurice Tiberius, wearing helmet (with globus cr.) and armour; in r., globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device.	K T R 9 In centre, cross potent placed above circlet of dots ornamented with star (i.e. globus cr.); in ex., NXXM (20 nummia).	
231	115·	Æ ·9	[Bought of E. Aschkenasi, of Tunis, 1854]	[Pl. XVIII. 14.]	
232	118·5	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]		

[1] A specimen of this class found in Barbary (Falbe in Grote's *Blätter für Münzkunde*, ii (1836), p. 176, No. 1).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			DNMAVRIT PPAVC Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet (with globus cr.) and armour.	Ṅ Ṁ In centre, cross potent placed above small globus; beneath, XX	
233	125·6	Æ ·7	[Bought of Louis Fraser in 1847 with other African coins]		
234	122·	Æ ·8	(DNMAVRIT .. A VCC)	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIX. 1.]	
			K		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; wears helmet (with cross and globe) and armour; in r., globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device.	*K* above, N+M in ex., INDIII (Indictio III) [1]	
235	94·8	Æ ·8	DN[TIBM ?] AVRIC IP [Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XIX. 2.]	Ind. III = A. D. 584/5
236	99·4	Æ ·75	DNTIBEIIA VRIC. [Purchased, 1904]		Ind. III = A. D. 584/5
237	81·8	Æ ·7	DNTIB[EM] AVRICI		Ind. III = A. D. 584/5
			X		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet (with cross and globe) and armour.	N M In centre, cross potent placed above circlet of dots with pellet in middle (i. e. globus cr.); beneath, X	
238	67·2	Æ ·75	DNTI... RICPPA VC	[Pl. XIX. 3.]	

[1] There is also an Indictio III equivalent to A.D. 599/600, but it seems more likely that these coins and others of similar fabric were an issue made early in the reign of the Emperor, i. e. in the Indictio III that corresponds to A. D. 584/5.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
239	51·7	Æ ·7	DNTIBMAV RICIVS PPA	[E. Aschkenasi of Tunis, 1854]	
240	56·	Æ ·65	DNMAVR[TI B?]P A.. (helmet with plume).	(Small globus instead of circlet; pellets above and below N and M) [Purchased, 1904]	
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius to front, looking l.; wears diadem, paludamentum and cuirass; in ex., INDS (Indictio VI).	N M In centre, cross potent on two steps; beneath, X	
241	62·4	Æ ·7	DNMA RICIT (*sic*)	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIX. 4.]	Ind. VI = A. D. 587/8
242	63·7	Æ ·65	DNMAV RICITI	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1072]	Ind. VI = A. D. 587/8
243	59·8	Æ ·65	DNMA VRIC.		Ind. VI = A. D. 587/8
			I		
			DNTIM AVRICI. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet (with cross and globe), paludamentum and cuirass.	I surmounted by cross; above, N M; on r. and l., cross; in ex., INDIII (Indictio III).[1]	
244	53·2	Æ ·7	[E. Aschkenasi of Tunis, 1854]	[Pl. XIX. 5.]	Ind. III = A. D. 584/5
			Є		
245	36·	Æ ·5	DNMAV [TIBER?]P Bust of Maurice Tiberius r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	Cross potent; on l., N; on r., M; beneath, Є [Purchased, 1904][2] [Pl. XIX. 6.]	

[1] Cp. Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 380.

[2] Cp. Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 388; Sab., Pl. XXVI. 14. The Є denomination also occurs with the date IND III (*obv.* bust facing); see Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 381; Sab., No. 64.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				V	
			DNMA VRICI Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing but looking l.; wears diadem and armour; in ex., INDS (Indictio VI).	N M In centre, palm-tree; beneath, V	
246	56·4	Æ ·6	[Presented by Miss K. McDowall, 1904]	(Thick fabric)	Ind. VI = A.D. 587/8
247	30·7	Æ ·5	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XIX. 7.]	Ind. VI = A.D. 587/8
248	25·7	Æ ·6			Ind. VI = A.D. 587/8
			VIII. SICILY (Catina mint)		
				X	
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; wears helmet and armour; in r., globus cr.	X SE LI A CI (i.e. *Sicilia*)[1]	
249	63·	Æ ·55	....PPAVS	[Prof. S. Verkovich, 1859] [Pl. XIX. 8.]	
250	64·8	Æ ·6	DNMAVR [TBPPA VC?]	(Λ for A) [de Salis gift]	
251	35·7	Æ ·55	DNMAVR ..PPAVC	(Λ for A) [Purchased, 1864]	

[1] Cp. *Rev. num.*, vii. 20; Photiades *Cat.*, No. 250.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet (with cross), paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	I on l., A N N O in ex., CAT (i. e. CAT)	
252	51·4	Æ ·55	..MAVRC	On r., I [de Salis gift] [Pl. XIX. 9.]	1= 582/3
253	44·2	Æ ·55	..... RICPPAVC	On r., I [Northwick sale, 1860]	1= 582/3
254	45·	Æ ·55	..... ICPPAVC	On r., III [Purchased, 1904]	3= 584/5
255	43·3	Æ ·55	..... TIBPPA VC	On r., 4 [Northwick sale, 1860]	6= 587/8
256	59·3	Æ ·6	DNMAVRC TIB..... (helmet with plume).	On r., 41 [Presented by Mr. Felix Slade, 1868]	7= 588/9
257	47·6	Æ ·55	[DNMAVRC TIBPP AVC?] (helmet with plume).	On r., 4III [Presented by Mr. Felix Slade, 1868]	9= 590/1
258	40·	Æ ·55	..... TIBPPAV (helmet with plume).	On r., X III [M. J. Borrell, 1852]	13= 594/5
259	66·4	Æ ·6	..... TIBPPAVC (helmet with plume).	On r., X 4III [Purchased, 1904]	19= 600/1
260	48·8	Æ ·6	DNMAVRC TIB..... (helmet with plume).	On r., X 4III [Purchased, 1904][1]	19= 600/1
			V		
261	19·6 (*worn*)	Æ ·5	[DNMAVRICIVSPP AV?][2] Bust of Maurice Tiberius r., wearing diadem and armour.	*V* in ex., CAT [Northwick sale, 1860] [Pl. XIX. 10, *rev.*]	

[1] de Saulcy (*Rev. num.*, iv, p. 249) mentions year XXI in the Soleirol collection; also years II and XVII.

[2] Cp. Sab., Pl. XXVI. 16; de Saulcy in *Rev. num.*, 1842, p. 407.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			IX. ROME		
				XX	
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing wearing helmet and armour; in r., globus cr.	XX above, cross; in ex., ROM	
262	97·1	Æ ·7	..MAVRICITIbPPA [Purchased, 1904]	Pellet between numerals; two pellets above cross.	
263	69·5	Æ ·75	..MAVRICTIbPA	Pellets below second numeral. [Pl. XIX. 11.]	
				X	
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet and armour; in r., globus cr.	X within wreath.	
264	36·6	Æ ·55	..MAVR ICIPPAC		
265	28·2	Æ ·55	..MAVR ICIPPAC	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIX. 12.]	
266	23·	Æ ·55	DNMAVR	[Purchased, 1904]	
			X. RAVENNA		
			Solidus		
			DNTIbERM AVRIC PPAVC Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing; wears helmet (with cross) and armour; in r., globus cr.; l. holds shield with horseman device.	VICTORI AAVC Victory in chiton and peplos standing facing; in r., long cross ending in P or ℙ; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
267	67·8	Æ ·9	(A for A) [de Salis gift]	B at end of inscr. [Pl. XIX. 13.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
268	69·	*AV* ·85	(Λ for A but ends AVS) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	B at end of inscr.	
			DNMAVRC TIbPP AVS As No. 267, but helmet has *plume* instead of cross, and semicircular ornament; no shield.	VICTORI AAVCC As No. 267; in ex., CONOB	
269	68·	*AV* ·8	[Blacas, 1867]	B at end of inscr. [Pl. XIX. 14.]	
270	68·3	*AV* ·8	[Blacas, 1867]	B at end of inscr. (A for Λ)	
271	68·7	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	Γ at end of inscr.	
272	67·	*AV* ·85	[Purchased, 1863]	ς at end of inscr.	
273	68·	*AV* ·85	(A for Λ) [Purchased, 1864]	H at end of inscr.; in field r., star.	
274	68·7	*AV* ·85	(A for Λ) [Royal Collection]	Θ at end of inscr.; in field r., cross. (A for Λ)	
275	67·9	*AV* ·85	(M for M) (AVC) (head large)	Θ at end of inscr. (Δ for Λ) [Purchased, 1870] [Pl. XIX. 15.]	
276	62·3	*AV* ·8	(ΛVC) [Bank of England gift, 1877]	I at end of inscr. (in ex., C+N+B)	
			Tremissis		
			DNMAVRC TIbPPA VC Bust of Maurice Tiberius r., wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORIAAVCVS TORVN (*sic*). Victory advancing to front, looking l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB; in field r., star.	
277	22·	*AV* ·6	[Dr. Nott's sale, 1842]	(S) (N) [Pl. XIX. 16.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
278	23·	Æ ·6	[Blacas, 1867]		
279	22·7	Æ ·6	[Purchased, 1904]		
280	22·1	Æ ·6	[Cracherode gift]	(RVM for RVN)	
			Silver		
			Inscr. Bust of Maurice Tiberius r. diademed, wearing cuirass.	Cross potent on two steps; whole in wreath.	
281	5·6	Æ ·45	DNMAVRC ....P AV	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XIX. 17.]	
			M		
282	133·	Æ 1·05	DNMAVR TIbPPA VC Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet and armour; in r., globus cr. [de Salis gift]	M on l., A N N O on r., Q V I N T above, cross; beneath, Є in ex., RAVEN[1] [Pl. XIX. 18.]	
			K		
			DNMAVRC TIbPPA VC Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet (with plume) and armour; in r., globus cr.	RKA; above, cross[2] VENN	
283	63·2	Æ ·75		[Pl. XIX. 19.]	

[1] Cp. de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 41; Sab., Pl. XXIV. 17. For year II (2) see Sab., Pl. XXIV. 15 and Windisch-Grätz *Cat.*, No. 168.

[2] For ANNO IIIII (5), see Thomsen *Cat.*, i, No. 346.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
284	80·7	Æ ·75	(MAVR)	[Royal Collection]	
285	68·5	Æ ·8		[Purchased, 1904]	
			XX		
286	43·6	Æ ·65	DNTIbEM AVRICP PA Bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing helmet with cross and armour; in r., globus cr.	S S RAVEN[1] [de Salis gift] [Pl. XIX. 20.]	
			I		
			DNMAVR TIbPP AVC Bust of Maurice Tiberius r., wearing helmet[2] and armour.	*I*	
287	36·2	Æ ·55	[Royal Collection]		
288	40·5	Æ ·6	(AV) [Prof. S. Verkovich, 1859]	[Pl. XIX. 21.]	

[1] This specimen is somewhat worn, but the weight is very light compared with the K coins of Ravenna. S S awaits explanation. The letters cannot be the mark of value, nor do they seem to indicate a date or officina. Perhaps they refer in some way to the type, which is a peculiar variety (e. g. *Signum Salutis*). Or the letters may conceivably relate to the official or board of officials under whose immediate responsibility the coin was issued (e. g. *Scrinium suburbicarium*, mentioned in Diehl, *L'Exarchat de Ravenne*, pp. 163, 164).

[2] Only the plume or crest of the helmet is represented.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			FAMILY COINAGE: MAURICIUS TIBERIUS, CONSTANTINA, his wife, and THEODOSIUS, his son.[1]		
			CHERSON		
			(*a*) With Mint-name		
			M (40 nummia)		
			XЄPCW NOC Maurice Tiberius (on l.) and Constantina (on r.) standing facing, each nimbate and wearing long robes. The Emperor wears crown and holds in r., globus cr. The Empress wears head-dress with three projections and holds in r., long cross. Exergual line.	M (on r.); above it, cross; on l., Theodosius standing facing. He is nimbate, wears long robes, and holds in r., long cross with ⨍. Exergual line.[2]	
289	204·3 *(pierced)*	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XIX. 22.]	
			K (20 nummia)		
			Types and *obv.* inscr. as No. 289; see *Revue belge*, 1862, p. 186.		
			H		
			(8 pentanummia = 40 nummia)[3]		
			Types as No. 289; *obv.* inscr. XЄPCO'NOC, see Burachkov, *Chersonesus*, Pl. 17, Nos. 127 and 128; cp. Sab., i, p. 249, No. 4, and p. 250, No. 6; and Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 405, with countermark of Heraclius.		

[1] As to the date of these coinages see 'Introduction', § 2, *supra*.
[2] Cp. *Rev. num.*, iv, p. 249; Sab., i, p. 249, No. 3; Burachkov, *Chersonesus*, Pl. 17, No. 125.
[3] On the denomination, Paul Lambros quoted by Babelon, *Traité*, i, p. 617; *Rev. num.*, 1869-70, p. 268.
[4] O for Ω is found on seals of Cherson: Schlumberger, *Sigil.*, p. 238.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Δ (4 pentanummia = 20 nummia)		
			XЄP CONOC Maurice Tiberius and Constantina standing facing. (As No. 289.)	Δ (on r.); above it, cross; on l., Theodosius standing, as on No. 289.[1]	
290	101·9	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XIX. 23.]	
			(β) Without Mint-name		
			M (40 nummia)[2]		
			Types similar to No. 289, but *obv.* inscr. ꝺNMAVPPAV; see Sab., i, p. 249, No. 1.		
			H (8 pentanummia = 40 nummia)		
			ꝺNMAVRIC PPAV CAVC Maurice Tiberius (on l.) and Constantina (on r.) standing facing, each nimbate and wearing long robes. Above their heads, cross. The Emperor wears crown and holds in r., globus cr. The Empress wears head-dress with two projections and holds in r., long cross. The exergue forms a sort of dais.	H (on r.); above it, cross; on l., Theodosius standing facing. He is nimbate, wears long robes, and holds in r., long cross. Exergual line.	
291	190·7	Æ 1·15	[Northwicksale, 1860]	[Pl. XX. 1.]	
292	178·6	Æ 1·2	(Exergual line only)	[Northwicksale, 1860]	
			Δ (4 pentanummia = 20 nummia)		
			Types as No. 291, *obv.* inscr. name of Maurice. See de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 44, Pl. IV. 9.		

[1] Cp. Sab., i, p. 250, No. 5; Burachkov, op. cit., Pl. 17, No. 129.

[2] The following series of M, H and Δ coins are without the name of the mint, but the specimens resemble in style and fabric (notice especially the jagged edges) the pieces that are inscribed with the name of Cherson, and were doubtless issued from the same mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			CARTHAGE		
			Silver		
			[D]NTЄODO SIVSP PA Bust of Theodosius facing, wearing helmet (with plume) and armour; border of dots.	A M Є NITA within border S D Є I of dots; whole in wreath.[1]	
293	10·2	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	(Pellet over M) [Pl. XX. 2.]	
			DNTЄODO SIVSPPA Bust of Theodosius facing, wearing helmet (with circular ornament and triple device) and armour; border of dots.	Long cross, on l. of which male bust (Maurice Tiberius) wearing helmet (with triple device) and armour; on r., female bust (Constantina) wearing tall head-dress and drapery; in field, r. and l., small cross; in ex., ACTI, i. e. *Augusti*); border of dots.[2]	
294	12·3	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XX. 3.]	
295	11·5	Æ ·55		(On r. and l., pellet instead of cross)	

[1] Cp. Penon, *Rev. belge*, 1857, p. 14. Sabatier (ii, p. 41, No. 5) assigns this coin and those here described *infra* to the Emperor Theodosius III of Adramytium, A. D. 716–717. But as Penon and Duchalais have already pointed out the coins in style and types incontestably belong to the sixth or early seventh century (cp. Æ of Carthage, of Maurice Tiberius and previous emperors, with our No. 293; with Nos. 294, 295 cp. the Æ of Heraclius I, *rev.* Heraclius II and Martina in British Museum, 'Carthage,' *infra*); they can only belong, therefore, to Theodosius, the son of Maurice Tiberius.—*Amoenitas* seems to have its classical sense—'voluptas quae ex amoenis rebus percipitur,' as in *amoenitates studiorum quaerere* (Pliny, *praef. Nat. Hist.*); *uxor mea, mea amoenitas* (Plautus). In mediaeval Latin *amoenitas* has the technical sense of a 'pleasaunce' or *pleasure-ground* (see Du Cange, s.v.).

For a silver coin ascribed to Theodosius with *rev.* $\frac{N\ M}{CC}$ see *Rev. num.*, xviii, p. 211, and Sab., ii, p. 42, No. 6.

[2] Cp. Sab., ii, p. 42, No. 8 ('Theodosius III of Adramytium'); C. Penon in *Rev. belge*, 1857, p. 18 f. Penon, who published a specimen of this coin, rightly assigned it to the time of Theodosius, son of Maurice Tiberius, but his identification of the busts on the *rev.* as the infant son (otherwise unknown to history) and the wife of Theodosius is very improbable. The marriage of Theodosius—his wife was the daughter of Germanus—only took place in A. D. 601–602, and it may be further noted that these busts are inscribed *Augusti* (cp. AVC, AVC on the Æ *supra*, No. 291). The simplest explanation is to regard the bust on the *obv.* as that of Theodosius and the two busts on the *rev.* as those of Maurice Tiberius and Constantina the Empress. The very youthful appearance of the busts on the *rev.* is probably not intentional, but due to the unskilfulness of the engraver.

COINS WITH THE NAME OF MAURICE TIBERIUS NOT ISSUED AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

Lombard Imitations.—Chiefly *tremisses*, some very rude. There are also *silver* coins, type CN in wreath, which are probably Lombardic. Also a series of *solidi* classed by de Salis as *Hispano-Byzantine*. Some of these are of unusually *small* module and of *thick* fabric, and are characterized on the *obv.* by the letters AN followed by a numeral (A, B, Γ, &c.). Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1111, is a specimen of the solidus of small module. Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1108, is a coin of larger module, and is in that catalogue mistakenly attributed to 'Tiberius Constantine, Maurice Tiberius, and Anastasia'.

On the *Merovingian* imitations, see Prou, *Cat. des monn. Mérov.*, p. xxiii, &c., p. 300, &c.; de Belfort, *Monn. Mérov.*; Babelon, *Traité*, i, p. 540; Keary, *Coinages of West. Eur.*, p. 71 f.

PHOCAS

23 November, 602—4 October, 610

LEONTIA, his wife.

Mints = I. Constantinople; II. Thessalonica; III. Nicomedia; IV. Cyzicus; V. Antioch; VI. Alexandria; VII. Carthage; VIII. Catina; IX. Rome; X. Ravenna.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE		
			Solidus		
			ꝺNFOCAS PERPA VC Bust of Phocas, facing, with pointed beard; wears crown (with globus cr.) and armour; in r., globus cr.	VICTORIA AVSЧ Victory in chiton and peplos standing facing; in r., long cross ending in ꝑ; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
1	67·8	Ⱥ ·85	(AVC) [Pl. XX. 4.]	At end of inscr., A [Purchased, 1904]	
2	65·3	Ⱥ ·85		At end of inscr., B [Purchased, 1904]	
3	67·6	Ⱥ ·85	(Inscr. partly double-struck)	At end of inscr., Γ [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
4	68·2	Ⱥ ·85	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	(VICTORI AAVCC) At end of inscr., Γ	
5	68·3	Ⱥ ·85	(ꝺNFOCA SPERP AVC)	(VICTORI AAVCC) At end of inscr., Δ [Royal Collection]	
6	69·2	Ⱥ ·8	(ꝺNN for ꝺN)	At end of inscr., Є [Colonel de Bosset]	
7	67. (*pierced*)	Ⱥ ·8	(ꝺNN for ꝺN)	At end of inscr., Є [Bank of England gift, 1877]	
8	65·7	Ⱥ ·8	(ꝺNN for ꝺN) On r., star.	At end of inscr., Є; on r., ✱ [C. A. Murray, 1849]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
9	69·	*AV* ·85	[Royal Collection]	(VICTOR\ AAVCC) At end of inscr., Є	
10	68·7 (*pierced*)	*AV* ·85		At end of inscr., Є [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
11	66· (*pierced*)	*AV* ·8	(Ends AV)	At end of inscr., Є [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
12	68·3	*AV* ·85		At end of inscr., Z [Pembroke sale, 1848, lot 1461]	
13	68·5	*AV* ·85		(Ends AVSЧ[Є?]); in field r., S	
14	67·7	*AV* ·8	[Lord Elgin]	(Ends AVSЧ[Є?]); in field r., Z	
15	68·	*AV* ·8	(ƆNN for ƆN)	(AVSЧI) Z [Purchased, 1904]	
16	69·	*AV* ·85	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	(AVSЧ for AVSЧ) At end of inscr., H	
17	68·8	*AV* ·85	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., H	
18	66·9	*AV* ·85		(VICTORI AAVCC) At end of inscr., H	
19	66·8	*AV* ·8	(PER for PERP)	At end of inscr., Θ [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
20	67·2	*AV* ·8	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	(VICTORI AAVCC) At end of inscr., Θ	
21	66·2	*AV* ·85	On r., star. [Royal Collection]	(VICTORI AAVCC) At end of inscr., Θ; on r., star.	
22	68·4	*AV* ·8	(dNN for ƆN)	At end of inscr., I [Lieut.-Col. Ross, 1846]	
23	68·5	*AV* ·85	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., I	
24	68·4	*AV* ·85	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., I	
25	65·7	*AV* ·8	(ƆNN for ƆN) On r., star. [Blacas, 1867]	(VICTORI AAVCC) At end of inscr., I; on r., star.	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
26	65·2	Æ ·85	(O for Θ)	(VICTORI AAVCC) At end of inscr., I	
27	62·8	Æ ·85	[Rich] [Pl. XX. 5.]	At end of inscr., I; in ex. (instead of CONOB) ϘB+✳[1]	
			Semissis		
			ΘNFOCAS PERAVC Bust of Phocas r., beardless, wearing diadem, cuirass and paludamentum.	VICTORIA AVSЧ Victory in chiton advancing to front, looking back l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
28	30·	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]		
29	31·2	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1864]	[Pl. XX. 6.]	
			Tremissis		
			ΘNFOCAS PERAVC Bust of Phocas r., beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORI FOCAS AVS Cross potent; beneath, CONOB	
30	22·	Æ ·65	[Pl. XX. 7.]	[de Salis gift]	
31	22·3 (*pierced*)	Æ ·7	(d for Θ)	(AVC)	
32	22·7	Æ ·7		(AV)	
33	22·6	Æ ·65	(ONFOCA SPPAV)	[Cracherode gift, 1799] [Pl. XX. 8.]	
34	22·	Æ ·65	(ΘNFOCAS PPAVC)	(AVI) [Purchased, 1847][2]	

[1] Cp. Sab., i, p. 252 (Phocas), No. 2 with OB. XX. A similar exergue occurs on a solidus of Tiberius II Constantine, *supra*, p. 106, No. 9. On a solidus of Heraclius and his son (Brit. Mus. *infra*) we find BOXX in the exergue.

[2] SILVER.—See *infra*, under Carthage and Ravenna. There is also a small silver coin, *rev.* cross between two palm-branches (mint, ? Carthage), weight 6 to 7 grains: see descriptions in Sab., No. 6; Photiades *Cat.*, p. 17, No. 258; Sabatier in *Mém. soc. d'arch. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 314, Pl. XX. 38; Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 408. A large silver medallion

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			M		
			ϽMFOCA ЄPPAVC Phocas, bearded, and Leontia standing to front, wearing long robes; between their heads, cross. The Emperor is crowned and holds in r., globus cr.; the Empress is nimbate and holds in r., long cross.[1]	M on l., A N N O above, cross.	
35	189·	Æ 1·2	(Traces of restriking) [de Salis gift]	On r., I; in ex., CONΓ	1= 602/3
36	220·8	Æ 1·3	(ϽMFOCA[Є?] PPA VC) [de Salis gift]	On r., I; in ex., CONΔ [Pl. XX. 9.]	1= 602/3
37	177·5	Æ 1·15	(End of inscr. off the flan) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., I; in ex., CONЄ	1= 602/3
38	149·8	Æ 1·15	(Restruck) [de Salis gift]	On r., I; in ex., CONЄ	1= 602/3
39	171·5	Æ 1·25	(Inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; in ex., CONΓ	2= 603/4

with a similar *rev.* type (wt. about 215 grains) is published by A. Tauber in *Num. Zeit.*, iv, p. 31. I have not seen the original, but the engraving (p. 31) and some other circumstances tend to suggest some doubt as to the authenticity of this piece. Sabatier, i, p. 253, No. 7, also publishes a silver coin with the same types as the tremissis (correctly described as of silver?); also a silver coin with *rev.* V TORA: Sab., i, p. 254, No. 9; C de Saulcy, p. 46, Pl. V. 4, probably of Heraclius I (Carthage): see on this, Barthélemy, *Rev. num.*, 1857, p. 261.

[1] On well-preserved specimens (like No. 36) the Empress is seen to wear pendent ornaments over the breast, and the edge of the dress is dotted as if fringe or embroidery were indicated.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XXXX		
			ΟΜΓΟCΑS ΡΕΡΡΑ VC Bust of Phocas facing, bearded, wearing crown (with cross) and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., cross.	XXXX above, ANNO	
40	160·6 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·1		On r., II[1]; in ex., CONA	2= 603/4
41	192·8	Æ 1·2		On r., II; in ex., CONΔ I	3= 604/5
42	152·	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; in ex., CONB[2]	4= 605/6
43	152·2	Æ 1·1		On r., II; in ex., CONΔ II	4= 605/6
44	169·5	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONA	5= 606/7
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, Antioch mint: on *obv.*, remains of ΤΗΕΨΡ′, &c.; on *rev.*, remains of legend CNP̄AUT and traces of bust.)		
45	194·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч; in ex., CONE	6= 607/8
46	152·3	Æ 1·15	(Ends AV; inscr. partly obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI; in ex., CONE (Restruck?) [Pl. XX. 10.]	7= 608/9
47	184·7	Æ 1·25	(Inscr. incomplete) [de Salis gift]	On r., Ч II in ex., [C]ONE	8= 609/10
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius: on *obv.*, remains of .AVRICITI bERIPPAVC and traces of helmet; on *rev.*, ANNO and traces of M)[3]		

[1] This year (here slightly obscure) occurs in Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 412.
[2] With Γ, Pichler, *Repertorium*, p. 229.
[3] On the *rev.* of this specimen, owing to the restriking, the denomination appears as XXX instead of XXXX. According to Photiades *Cat.*, No. 260, and Windisch-Grätz *Cat.*, No. 181, there was a distinct denomination XXX at the Constantinople mint of years 4 and 5. No such coins occur in the British Museum. The denomination XXX was represented on coins of Tiberius II Constantine.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				XX	
			ꝺMFOCA ERPAV Phocas and Leontia standing facing, each crowned and wearing long robes. The Emperor holds in r., globus cr.; the Empress, cruciform sceptre. Above, small cross.	XX above, small cross; in ex., CONΔ	
48	115·8	Æ 1·	[Found at Candia in Creteand presented by Mr. Alan J. B. Wace, 1905]	[Pl. XX. 11.]	
			ꝺNFOCA PERPAVC Bust of Phocas facing, in consular dress, holding mappa and cross (as on No. 40).	XX	
49	102·4	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., CONA	
50	83·6	Æ 1·3	[Presented by Mr. Rohde Hawkins, 1848]	In ex., CONB	
51	81·7 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·	[Townley Coll.]	In ex., CONB; above, star.	
52	111·7	Æ 1·	(AV) [Purchased, 1904]	In ex., CONΓ; above, star. [Pl. XX. 12.]	
53	91·6 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·	[Townley Coll.]	In ex., CONΔ; above, cross.	
54	81·7	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., CONE; above, star.	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			X		
			ꝺmFOC APPAVC Bust of Phocas facing, bearded; wears crown (with cross) and paludamentum and cuirass.	X above, cross.	
55	50·1	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XX. 13.]	
56	31·8	Æ ·7	(ꝺmFO CAPЄ)	[de Salis gift]	
57	31·6	Æ ·75	(ꝺFO CAPЄ)	(Rectangular flan) [de Salis gift]	
			U (5 nummia)		
			Inscr. Bust of Phocas r., beardless; wears diadem and drapery.	U	
58	39·2	Æ ·6	...OCA SPPAV	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XX. 14.]	
59	22·	Æ ·55	...O CAPAV	[Purchased, 1904]	
			II. THESSALONICA		
			XXXX		
			ꝺmFOCA PERP AVC Bust of Phocas facing, bearded; wears crown (with globus cr.) and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., cross.	XXXX above, ANNO in ex., TЄS	
60	175·3	Æ 1·15		On r., II II [Pl. XX. 15, *rev.*]	4= 605/6
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, Antioch mint: on *rev.*, remains of inscr. ꝺN̄MAVGI CN̄PAVG)		
61	136·5	Æ 1·1	[Pl. XX. 16.]	On r., U	5= 606 7

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XX		
			ONFOCA ERPAVC (*sic*) Phocas, bearded, and Leontia standing to front, wearing long robes; between their heads, cross. The Emperor is crowned and holds in r., globus cr.; the Empress is nimbate and holds in r., long cross.	X•X above, cross; in ex., TES	
62	74·5	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]		
63	68·	Æ ·95	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXI. 1.]	
			(Restruck on a K coin (of Maurice Tiberius?) of Thessalonica; on *rev.*, traces of TES, ANNO I)		
64	78·4	Æ ·9	[Lynch, 1856]		
65	88·5	Æ ·85	(ONFOCA [PERP AVC?])	[Purchased, 1904]	
			(Restruck: on *rev.*, traces of SPPAVI; a Thessalonica coin of Justinian I or Justinus II?)		
			ONFOCAS PERPA V•C Bust of Phocas facing, bearded; wears crown (with globus cr.) and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., cross.	XX above, cross; in ex., TES	
66	69·3	Æ ·95	[Presented by the Hon. J. L. Warren, 1860]	[Pl. XXI. 2.]	
			(Restruck on another coin of Phocas, probably of Thessalonica: on *rev.*, traces of FOCAS)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			K		
			ꝺMFOCAE PERPA VC Bust of Phocas facing, bearded; wears crown (with globus cr.), cuirass and paludamentum; in r., globus cr.	K on l., A N N O in ex., TES	
67	87·7	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., I	I= 602/3
68	74·2	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., I	I= 602/3
69	99·2	Æ ·85	(ONFOCAS PERPA VC)	On r., II [Northwick sale, 1860][1] [Pl. XXI. 3.]	2= 603/4
			III. NICOMEDIA		
			M		
			ꝺMF OCA INPER AV[2] Phocas, bearded, and Leontia standing to front, wearing long robes; between their heads, cross. The Emperor is crowned and holds in r., globus cr.; the Empress is nimbate and holds in r., long cross.	M above, cross; on l., A N N O	
70	190·	Æ 1·3	[Presented by Mr. Rohde Hawkins, 1848]	In ex., NIKOB; on r., I (Double-struck) [Pl. XXI. 5.]	I= 602/3

[1] A specimen of year 5 is published in *Mém. arch. soc. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 315; cp. Sab., No. 32, Pl. 27. 15.

[2] A corresponding coin of Cyzicus has NPERAV (or NPEPAV); at Antioch we find NEPEAV (cp. blundered legend on XX coins of Thessalonica). de Saulcy (*Essai*, p. 50) suggests that the exclamation *Ne Pereat* is intended, but adds: 'Voilà une interprétation qui rappelle quelque peu le P. Hardouin et pour la défense de laquelle je ne suis vraiment pas disposé à rompre des lances.' Probably the legends are only blundered. Such blunders would not be surprising at Antioch, though somewhat strange at Cyzicus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XXXX		
			ꝺMFOCA PERAV S Bust of Phocas facing, bearded; wears crown (with globus cr.) and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., cross.	XXXX above, ANNO	
71	161·8	Æ 1·1		On r., II II in ex., NIKOA	4= 605/6
			(Restruck)		
72	176·8	Æ 1·15	[Northwicksale, 1860]	On r., II II in ex., NIKOB [Pl. XXI. 4.]	4= 605/6
73	173·	Æ 1·2	(Inscr. obscure)	On r., Ч in ex., NIKOA	5= 606/7
			(Restruck, probably on M coin of Justinian I, of Nicomedia: on *rev.*, traces of profile bust r.; on *obv.*, traces of M)		
74	193·	Æ 1·15	[de Salis gift]	On r., Ч in ex., NIKOB	5= 606/7
			(Double-struck or restruck)		
75	186·8	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч(?) in ex., NIKOB	5?
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius: on *rev.*, traces of legend, TIb, &c., and remains of bust and plume of helmet)		
76	152·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч(?) in ex., NIKOB	5?
			Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius: on *rev.*, remains of legend, MAVRI TIbERPP; on *obv.*, A N N O		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XX		
			Inscr. Bust of Phocas facing, holding mappa and cross (as No. 71).	XX above, cross.	
77	64·7	Æ ·75	ꝺMFOCA ..... [Purchased, 1904]	On r., III in ex., NIKOB	3= 604/5
78	87·2	Æ ·8	ꝺMFOCA PEPA... (helmet with triple device instead of cross).	On r., II I in ex., NIKOA [Purchased, 1904]	3= 604/5
79	79·4	Æ ·85	ꝺFOCA PEP C [de Salis gift]	On r., Y in ex., NIKOB[1] [Pl. XXI. 6.]	5= 606/7
80	91·3	Æ ·9	ꝺMFO.. ..... [de Salis gift]	On r., Y II in ex., NIKOB	7= 608/9
			IV. CYZICUS		
			M		
			Inscr. Phocas, bearded, and Leontia standing to front, wearing long robes; between their heads, cross. The Emperor is crowned and holds in r., globus cr.; the Empress is nimbate and holds in r., long cross.	M above, cross; on l., A N N O	
81	191.	Æ 1·2	ꝺNFOCAV NPER[2] AV [de Salis gift]	On r., I; in ex., KYZA [Pl. XXI. 7.]	1= 602/3
82	143·2	Æ 1·25	.NFOCA[2?]. NPE PAY	On r., I; in ex., KYZA [Presented by Mr. F. W. Hasluck, 1905]	1= 602/3

[1] Year YI (6) in Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 422.

[2] On the legend see note on M coins of Nicomedia, *supra*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
83	208·5	Æ 1·2	ƆN ..... ЄPPAV [de Salis gift]	On r., I; in ex., KYZA	1= 602/3
84	180·8 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·35	ƆNFOCA ..... [de Salis gift]	On r., [I ?] in ex., KYZB	[1]= 602/3
			(Restruck ?)		
			XXXX		
			Inscr. Bust of Phocas facing, bearded; wears crown (with globus cr.) and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., cross; in field l., small cross.	XXXX above, ANNO	
85	195·	Æ 1·3	ONFOCA [S ?]PЄR PAV (no cross in field). [de Salis gift]	On r., III in ex., KYZA [Pl. XXI. 8.]	3= 604/5
86	174·	Æ 1·2	(Inscr. obscure) [Blacas, 1867]	On r., III in ex., KYZB	3= 604/5
87	156·2	Æ 1·15	ƆNFOCAS ..... [Presented by Mr. Henry Doubleday, 1854]	On r., II; in ex., KYZA II	4= 605/6
			(Restruck)		
88	162·	Æ 1·25	ƆNFOCAS PЄRPA .	On r., II; in ex., KYZB II	4= 605/6
89	156·6	Æ 1·25	ƆИFOCAS PЄRPA VC [de Salis gift]	On r., IIII in ex., KYZB	4= 605/6
90	180·6	Æ 1·15	ƆNFOCAS PЄRPA VC [de Salis gift]	On r., ϟ; in ex., KYZA	6= 607/8
			(Restruck on coin of Maurice Tiberius: on *obv.*, traces of legend.)		
91	140·6	Æ 1·15	[ƆNFOC]AS PЄRPA VC [de Salis gift]	On r., ϟ; in ex., KYZB	6= 607/8
92	176·7	Æ 1·25	ƆNFOCAS PЄRPAV [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ϟ; in ex., KYZ^{B}	6= 607/8

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
93	164·7	Æ 1·15	ϴNFOCAS PERPAV [F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	On r., 9; in ex., KYZ^{B}	6= 607/8
94	100·4	Æ ·9	ϴNFOCAS ..... [M. J. Borrell, 1852]	On r., 9; in ex., KYZ^{B} [Pl. XXI. 9.]	6= 607/8
95	170·6	Æ 1·05	ϴNFOCAS PERPA VC [de Salis gift]	On r., 9I; in ex., KYZ^{B}	7= 608/9
96	185·7	Æ 1·3	Inscr. obscure	(Date and exergual letters not visible)	
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, Cyzicus mint, year XX: on *obv.*, traces of ϴNM TIb ERP PAV and bust of Maurice Tiberius facing as consul holding eagle-headed sceptre; on *rev.*, traces of M ANNO XX KYZ: on each side the types of Phocas are less distinct than the original types of Maurice Tiberius.)		
			XX		
			ϴN.. CA. EPPAVC Phocas and Leontia standing facing (as on No. 81); between their heads, cross.	XX above, cross.	
97	98·7	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	In ex., KYZ^{B} [Pl. XXI. 10.]	
			Inscr. Bust of Focas facing, bearded; wears crown (with globus cr.) and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., cross.	XX	
98	88·	Æ ·95	ONFOC APERPA [Purchased, 1904]	Above, cross; on r., II in ex., KYZA	2= 603/4
99	90·2	Æ ·95	ϴNFOCA PERPA VC [de Salis gift]	Above, cross; on r., II in ex., KYZ^{B} [Pl. XXI. 11.]	2= 603/4

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
100	81·6	Æ ·95	ƟNFOCAS PERPAV [de Salis gift]	Above, star; in ex., KYZ^{B}	
101	67·	Æ ·9	ƟNFOCAS PERPA VC [Purchased, 1904]	Above, star; in ex., KYZ^{B}	
			V. ANTIOCH M		
			ƟNFOCA NEPEAV[1] Phocas, bearded, and Leontia standing to front, wearing long robes; between their heads, cross. The Emperor wears crown (with cross) and holds in r., globus cr.; the Empress wears crown (with cross) and holds in r., long cross. Pellet in centre of coin.	M above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ƬHЄUP′	
102	172·	Æ 1·15	(Empress has nimbus as well as head-dress)	On r., I [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXII. 1.]	1= 602/3
103	160·5	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., II [Pl. XXII. 2.]	2= 603/4
104	165·9	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	On r., II	2= 603/4
105	166·5	Æ 1·05	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1075]	On r., III	3= 604/5
106	147·3	Æ 1·05		On r., II II	4= 605/6
107	151·7	Æ 1·05		On r., Ч	5= 606/7
108	151·4	Æ 1·05		On r., Ч	5= 606/7
109	162·8	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	On r., ЧI	6= 607/8
110	146·2	Æ 1·1		On r., Ч II	7= 608/9

[1] On the legend see note on M coins of Nicomedia, *supra*, p. 170. Ɵ has nearly the form of O on the Antioch coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			ϽNFOCA NЄPЄAV Bust of Focas, bearded, facing; wears crown with cross and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., eagle-headed sceptre.	M above, cross; on l., A N N O in ex., ϹHЄЧP′	
111	155·3	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Ч III	8= 609/10
112	139·3	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	On r., Ч III [Pl. XXII. 3.]	8= 609/10
			XX		
			ϽNFOCA NЄPЄAV Phocas, bearded, and Leontia standing to front, as on No. 102. Between their heads, cross.	X·X above, cross; on l., A N N O beneath, Ɛ	
113	72·	Æ ·9	(FOC A) [de Salis gift]	On r., I	1= 602/3
114	73·5	Æ ·85	(FO CA) [de Salis gift]	On r., II [Pl. XXII. 4.]	2= 603/4
115	84·6	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., III	3= 604/5
116	74·6	Æ ·85		On r., II[1] II	4= 605/6
			X		
			ϽNFOCA NЄPЄAV Phocas and Leontia standing to front, as on No. 102. Between their heads, cross.	X above, cross; on l., A N N O beneath, Ɛ	
117	37·4	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXII. 5.]	(R for Ɛ); on r., I	1= 602/3

[1] With year ЧI (6) in *Mém. soc. arch. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 316, No. 56.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
118	35·2	Æ ·65	[Presented by the Hon. J. L. Warren, 1860]	(R for Ɐ); on r., I	1= 602/3
119	41·	Æ ·7	(Є for NЄ; A for AV) [de Salis gift]	On r., II	2= 603/4
120	29·	Æ ·65	(Є for NЄ)	On r., II	2= 603/4
121	48·6	Æ ·65	(FO for FOCA) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., ЧI	6[1]= 607/8
			ƆNFOCA NЄPЄAV Bust of Focas facing, in consular dress, as on No. 111.	X above, cross; on l., A N N O beneath, Ɐ	
122	37·3	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	On r., I Ч II [Pl. XXII. 6.]	8= 609/10
			VI. ALEXANDRIA		
			IB[2]		
			Inscr. Bust of Phocas r., beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass. (Type, more or less barbarous.)	I+Ɓ	
123	41·6	Æ ·55	DNISI IVſPPAV	In ex., AΛЄI [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXII. 7.]	
124	55·7	Æ ·65	(ƆNI?)AVC NSSP PA	In ex., AΛЄ[Ŧ?]	

[1] Year Ч (5) in *Mém. soc. arch. St. Pét.*, iv (1850), p. 316, No. 57.

[2] These coins are so barbarous that it is difficult to believe that they were struck at the Imperial mint. Yet they appear to belong to the time of Phocas, because (i) the Alexandrian coins of his predecessors (Justinian I, Justin II, Tiberius Constantine, and Maurice Tiberius) are of different fabric, size, and lettering, and (ii) the Alexandrian coins of his successor Heraclius present new *obv.* types. None of the specimens in the British Museum show the inscr. DNFOCAS recorded by Sab., i, p. 257, No. 43. On one or two specimens the legend rather suggests the name Justinus (II), but the coins cannot be with certainty assigned to his reign.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
125	31·8	Æ ·5	(NIVII?) NAPA	In ex., ΑΛΕΞ [de Salis gift]	
126	36·6	·55	..... NAPP..	In ex., ΑΛΕϹ	
127	48·7	Æ ·6	DNIϨ.	In ex., ΑΛΕ (Ξ blundered)	
128	47·2	Æ ·6	NI.	In ex., ΛΛΕΞ [de Salis gift]	
129	26·2	Æ ·45	N.. IIPAV	In ex., ΑΛΕΞ [de Salis gift]	
130	25·2	Æ ·5	OIV VIT?	In ex., ΑΛΕΞ [Purchased, 1904]	
131	42·5	Æ ·55	VΛ. ΛIΛ	In ex., ΛΛΕΖ [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXII. 8.]	
132	32·5	Æ ·55	OVO OVO	In ex., ΛΛΕ[Ζ?] [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXII. 9.]	
133	24·9	Æ ·55	OV. OVO	In ex., ΛΛΕϹ [de Salis gift]	
134	27·8	Æ ·45	ΛTΛV	In ex., ΛΛΕΖ?	
			VII. CARTHAGE		
			Silver		
			DNFOCAS [PERPA VC? off flan] Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing; wears crown (with globus cr.) (and armour?); l. hand holds cross.	A✝ω within circle of dots; whole in wreath.[1]	
135	9·5	AR ·5	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXII. 10.]	

[1] Another specimen in Schlumberger, *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, p. 63.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				XX[1]	
			DNFOCAS PERPA VC Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing; wears crown (with globus cr.) and consular robes; in r., mappa; in l., cross.	X·X above, cross; in ex., KRTϚ	
136	112·5	Æ ·85	[Pl. XXII. 11.]	On l., star; on r., Є[2]	
			DNFOCA PERPAV NS (*sic*). Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing; wears crown (with globus cr.) and consular robes; in r., mappa.	F O C A ·XX·	
137	101·	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXII. 12.]	
138	80·5	Æ ·75	(DNFOCAC PERPA VNS) [D. Campkin, 1853]		
139	100·	Æ ·75	(Ends AVS) (triple device instead of cross on helmet).	[Purchased, 1904]	
				X	
			DNFOCAS PERPAV Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing; wears crown (with globus cr.) and robes.	N X M above, cross; beneath, star.	
140	60·	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXII. 13.]	
141	60·	Æ ·7	[E. Aschkenasi of Tunis, 1854]	(Star ?)	
142	40·3	Æ ·6	(Inscr. obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	(N·)	

[1] There is also the denomination XXXX, according to de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 48; Sab., No. 18.

[2] Є is probably a mint-mark (5th officina ?); at any rate, as de Saulcy (p. 48) has pointed out, it is not likely to be a date for it occurs also on the Carthage coins of Heraclius.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			DNFOCA PERP[AVS?] Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing; wears crown (with globus cr.) and robes.	FOCA X	
143	43·5	Æ ·7			
144	44·	Æ ·65	(Inscr. partly off flan) [de Salis gift]	(A)	
				Є	
			[DNFOCAS PER PA?] Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing, wearing crown and robes.	NЄM above, cross; beneath, cross.[1]	
145	27·5	Æ ·55			
			VIII. CATINA		
			According to de Saulcy (*Rev. num.*, iv, p. 250) there is a bronze coin with V CAT and two stars (like Maurice Tiberius, *supra*): cp. Sabat., No. 39; also No. 40, of which there is a forgery, *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (Vienna), vol. 27, p. 124. Also a coin of ANNO III according to *Rev. num.*, l. c.		
			IX. ROME		
				X[2]	
			DNFOCA PERPAV Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing, wearing crown (with cross) and robes; in r., cross.	X border of dots.	
146	30.	Æ ·55		[Pl. XXII. 14.]	
147	32.	Æ ·55	(...OC ΛSPPΛV)		
148	29·1	Æ ·5	(DNFOCΛ SPPΛVC)	[Purchased, 1904]	

[1] Another specimen, Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 431; cp. Sab., No. 42.
[2] For the XX denomination (with ROM), see Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 434.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			X. RAVENNA		
			Solidus		
			DNFOCAS PERPA VG Bust of Phocas facing, with pointed beard; wears crown (with globus cr.) paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	VICTORI AAVCC Victory in chiton and peplos standing facing; in r., long cross ending in ꝑ; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
149	68·	*AV* ·85	[de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., Γ [Pl. XXII. 15.]	
150	69·1	*AV* ·85	(DNFOCA SPPAVG)	At end of inscr., Τ (= Γ)	
151	66·8	*AV* ·8	[Cracherode gift, 1799]	At end of inscr., Δ (A for Λ)	
152	67·6	*AV* ·8	(At end of inscr., cross) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	(VICTOR I &c.; A for Λ); at end of inscr., H	
153	66·5	*AV* ·85	(DNFOCAE PERPA VC) (no globus on helmet).	At end of inscr., ⊖ [Purchased, 1904]	
			Semissis		
			DNFOCAE PERPA VC Bust of Phocas r., bearded, wearing diadem (with cross), paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORI AAVCC Victory advancing to front, looking l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
154	34·	*AV* ·65	[de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., ϛ [Pl. XXII. 16.]	
			Tremissis		
			DNFOCAS PERPA VC Bust of Phocas r., bearded, wearing diadem (with cross), paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORIAAVCVS TORVN Victory advancing to front, looking l.; in r., wreath; in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB; in field r., star.	
155	22·5	*AV* ·65	(Beardless) (no cross).	[Pembroke sale, 1848, lot 1461] [Pl. XXII. 17.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
156	22·8	Æ ·6	(PERP) [Rev. G. J. Chester, 1889]		
157	22·9	Æ ·6	(Λ for A) Pellet after inscr.	(A for Λ)	
158	22·8	Æ ·6	(Λ for A) Pellet after inscr. [Blacas, 1867]		
159	21·9	Æ ·6	[Purchased, 1863]	(RVM for RVN) (No star)	
			Silver		
			DNFOCΛ SPPΛVC Bust of Phocas r., beardless, wearing diadem (with cross) and cuirass; border of dots.	ΦK (name of Phocas) within wreath.	
160	5·3	Ar ·4			
161	6·5	Ar ·4	(No cross) [Pl. XXII. 18.]	[Rollin sale, London, 1853, lot 587]	
162	6·1	Ar ·4		[Purchased, 1867]	
			XXXX		
			Inscr. Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing; wears crown and cuirass and paludamentum; in r., mappa; in l., cross.	X X in centre, star and two pellets; in ex., RAV	
163	95·8	Æ 1·	ƆMFOCAS PERPA VC	Above, ANNϥI [de Salis gift][1] [Pl. XXII. 19.]	7= 608/9
			XX		
			Inscr. Bust of Phocas, bearded, facing; wears crown and armour.	X X in centre, star; in ex., RAV	
164	70·3	Æ ·6	..... .ERPAV.	[de Salis gift][2] [Pl. XXII. 20.]	

[1] Cp. Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 421; Sab., Pl. 27. 7. Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 411, gives M coin of year 1; ?correctly assigned to this Emperor.

[2] Cp. Sab., No. 30.

COINS WITH THE NAME OF PHOCAS NOT ISSUED AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

Lombardic imitations. Rude copies of the Ravenna semissis and tremissis.

Merovingian imitations, see Prou, *Cat. des monn. Mérov.*, p. xxvii; De Belfort, *Monn. Méroving.*, 'Massilia.'

HERACLIUS AND FAMILY

A. D. 610–641.

HERACLIUS, crowned 5 Oct. 610; died 11 Feb. 641.[1]

HERACLIUS CONSTANTINUS, son of Heraclius (by his first wife Eudocia, who died August, 612), born 3 May, 612; crowned 22 Jan. 613; died 24 May, 641.

HERACLONAS (Heraclius), son of Heraclius (by his second wife Martina), born A. D. 615[2]; crowned Augustus 4 July, 638.

MARTINA, second wife of Heraclius; married A. D. 614.

Mints = I. Constantinople; II. Thessalonica; III. Nicomedia; IV. Cyzicus; V. Isaura; VI. Cyprus; VII. Antioch; VIII. Alexandria; IX. Carthage; X. Sicily; XI. Rome; XII. Ravenna.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE **Solidus** A. D. 610		
			ƆNhЄRACLI ЧSPPA VC Bust of Heraclius facing, with pointed beard; wears crown (with cross), paludamentum and cuirass; holds in r. globus cr.	VICTORIA AVÇЧ Victory standing facing, holding in r. long cross with ☧; and in l., globus cr.; in ex., CONOB	
1	65·7	AV ·85	[de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., IΩ[3] [Pl. XXIII. 1.]	

[1] On the date, A. J. Butler, *Arab Conquest of Egypt*, p. 300.

[2] So Bury, *Hist. Rom. Emp.*, ii, p. 282: according to Pernice (*L'Imp. Eraclio*, p. 294) in A.D. 626.

[3] Cp. Sab., No. 1. The usual *rev.* of Heraclius is the cross on steps. This *rev.* is the same as that of the solidi of Phocas, while the *obv.* head is scarcely to be distinguished from the head of Phocas, except by the inscription. It is hardly rash to conjecture that the dies for this solidus were engraved before Heraclius became Emperor. The die-engraver, who had had no 'sitting' and received no directions from the future Emperor, prepared the designs as best he could, on the model of the current solidi of Phocas.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Circ. A. D. 610—*circ.* A. D. 613[1]		
			dNhERACLI USPPA VC Bust of Heraclius facing, with short beard; wears crested helmet (with globus cr.) and paludamentum and cuirass; holds in r., globus cr.	VICTORIA AVCU Cross potent on three steps; in ex., CONOB	
2	69·4	Ⱥ ·8	(ON &c.) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., A	
3	67·6	Ⱥ ·8	(dNhERAC LIUSPP AC)	At end of inscr., E [Pl. XXIII. 2.]	
4	69·	Ⱥ ·8	(dNN(*sic*)hERAC LI PERAV) [Royal Collection]	At end of inscr., E (two steps). (A for A)	
5	68·8	Ⱥ ·8	(E for E) (A for A) [Royal Collection]	At end of inscr., E	
6	67·7	Ⱥ ·8	[Cracherode gift, 1799]	At end of inscr., E [Pl. XXIII. 3.]	
7	67·7	Ⱥ ·8	(Crest of helmet smaller than on No. 6) [de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., E	
8	61·	Ⱥ ·75	[Blacas, 1867]	At end of inscr., E; in field, r., AV	
9	62·	Ⱥ ·8	[Lord Elgin]	At end of inscr., E; in field r., N	

[1] Here, and in other cases, undated coins are approximately dated by comparison with the dated bronze coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Circ. A. D. 613/14—*circ.* A. D. 630 *or later*[1]		
			ddNNh²ERACLIUSE ThERACONSTPP AV Bust of Heraclius (on l.) with short beard, and smaller bust of youthful Heraclius Constantine (on r.) facing; each wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; above, cross.[3]	VICTORIA AVϚU Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
10	68·4	AV ·8	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., A	
11	64·6	AV ·85	(Circular ornaments on crowns)	At end of inscr., A [Royal Collection]	
12	67·7	AV ·85	[Presented by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, 1856]	At end of inscr., A	
13	69·	AV ·85	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., B	
14	57·6	AV ·8	(D for d; A for AV) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., B (beneath, BoXX[4] instead of CONOB). [Pl. XXIII. 4.]	
15	68·	AV ·85	(Without AV) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Γ; on l., pellet.	
16	63·7	AV ·8	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., Δ	
17	68·	AV ·8	(ET; AVC) (Bust of Heraclius small).[5]	At end of inscr., Δ [Royal Collection] [Pl. XXIII. 5.]	

[1] This coinage probably began about the time of the coronation of the infant Heraclius Constantine.

[2] Sometimes with ∩ form.

[3] The *obv.* type and legend are almost exactly identical with those on a seal of Heraclius (*rev.* the Virgin standing between two crosses) described by Schlumberger, *Mélanges d'arch. byz.*, i, p. 261. Many solidi of this type were found on the site of the Asklepieion at Athens; see Svoronos in *Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1904, p. 151 f.

[4] Cp. OBXX on solidi of Tiberius II Constantine and Phocas; note, p. 164, *supra* (Phocas). Cp. No. 25, *infra*.

[5] The solidi with the small bust of Heraclius are exceptionally neat on the *obv.* On these pieces the side hair of the Emperor is arranged to curve inwards, and not to point outwards as on most other specimens.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
18	67·7	*AV* ·85	[Col. de Bosset]	At end of inscr., Є	
19	68·6	*AV* ·85	Pellet on r. of Heraclius.	At end of inscr., Є [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
20	67·6	*AV* ·8	(A for AV)	At end of inscr., Є [Lieut.-Col. Ross, 1846]	
21	67·7 (*pierced*)	*AV* ·85	(Cup-shaped)	At end of inscr., Є [Bank of England gift, 1877] [Pl. XXIII. 6 *obv.*]	
22	68·6	*AV* ·8	(AVC) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., Є; on r., I	
23	62·7	*AV* ·9	(AC for AV) (Double-struck; thin fabric)	At end of inscr., ЄO (O=Θ?)[1] [de Salis gift]	
24	68·3	*AV* ·8	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., S	
25	57·3	*AV* ·8	(A for AV) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., S (beneath, BOXX instead of CONOB)[2]	
26	65·4	*AV* ·85	(Bust of Heraclius small) [de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., S; in field r. and l., star; double-struck.	
27	67·3	*AV* ·75	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., Z	
28	66·3	*AV* ·8	(ЧЧИИНЄЧАС &c.) (*AV* for AV)	At end of inscr., H [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
29	69·2 (*pierced*)	*AV* ·85	(Ꝑ for Ч) above, on edge, CONOB and H in intaglio, apparently produced by the impression of the *rev.* of another solidus accidentally left between the dies.	At end of inscr., H (Double-struck) [Purchased, 1904]	
30	67·4	*AV* ·75		At end of inscr., H [C. A. Murray, 1849]	

[1] With N or H in field, Ponton D'Amécourt *Cat.*, No. 903; for IΘ (officina I) see *infra*, No. 37.

[2] See note on No. 14, *supra*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
31	69·3	Æ ·75	(A for AV) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., H (blundered; B, apparently, having been altered in the die to H)	
32	68·	Æ ·8	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., H (blundered; B altered to H?); in field r., Θ	
33	67·6	Æ ·8	[J. M. Hilpern, 1878]	At end of inscr., H; in field r., τ	
34	68·9	Æ ·75	[Bank of England gift, 1877]	At end of inscr., Θ; in field r., Θ	
35	69·	Æ ·8	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., I	
36	67·3	Æ ·8	(Ϙ for R; Ꝑ for Ч; head of Heraclius small)	At end of inscr., I [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIII. 7.]	
37	69·	Æ ·8	(Bust of Heraclius Constantine large) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., IΘ [Pl. XXIII. 8.]	
38	68·4	Æ ·8	(Bust of Heraclius Constantine large)	At end of inscr., IΘ [Purchased, 1904]	
			Issued circ. A. D. 630 *or later*		
			ddNNhERACLIUSET hERACONSTPPAV Bust of Heraclius (on l.) with long moustache and long beard, and bust of Heraclius Constantine (on r.) with whiskers, moustache and short beard; each wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; above, cross.	VICTORIA AVCЧ Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
39	68·	Æ ·8	[Rev. Francis V. J. Arundell, 1839]	At end of inscr., Δ[1]	
40	67·	Æ ·75	(Æ) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., Є	

[1] Cp. Photiades *Cat.*, No. 281, with B.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
41	67·2	Ⱥ ·75		At end of inscr., Є [Pl. XXIII. 9.]	
42	67·7	Ⱥ ·75	[Rich]	At end of inscr., Є; in field r., K	
43	68·	Ⱥ ·8	(AVI) [J. E. Sinyanki, 1852]	At end of inscr., S	
44	62·4	Ⱥ ·57	(AV omitted) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Σ; in field r., ℔ (monogram of Heraclius).[1]	
45	68·5	Ⱥ ·85	A for A [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., I[2]	
			Circ. A. D. 629/30 *and later*[3]		
			Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Heraclonas (a diminutive figure, on l.) standing facing, each wearing long robes and holding in r., globus cr. Heraclius has moustache and long beard, and wears crown with cross. Heraclius Constantine is beardless, and wears crown with cross; Heraclonas wears crown, but the cross is detached from it in order to range with the crosses of the two taller figures.	VICTORIA AVCЧ Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
46	69·1	Ⱥ ·75	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., B; in field r., ℔	

[1] With Θ, *Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1904, p. 152, No. 36 (Svoronos).

[2] With IB, *Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1904, p. 152, No. 38 (Svoronos).

[3] The long beard and moustache worn by Heraclius on these coins first appears on dated Æ of year 20 (= A. D. 629/30). The issue of these gold pieces may, therefore, have begun in that year. At Ravenna a similar group of three occurs on the M coins, A. D. 631/2 to 639/40. On the bronze M coins of Constantinople the group of Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Heraclonas is found in year 30, i. e. 639/40 A. D. (Cp. Pernice, *L'Imperatore Eraclio*, pp. 294, 295.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
47	61·8	*AV* ·75	[Royal Collection]	At end of inscr., H; in field r., ☩	
48	68·4	*AV* ·75	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIII. 10.]	At end of inscr., H; in field r., ☩	
49	67·1	*AV* ·8		At end of inscr., Θ; in field r., ☩	
			Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Heraclonas (on l.) standing facing, the last two figures being of equal height. Each wears long robes and crown with cross (which sometimes has a trefoil form) and holds in r., globus cr. Heraclius alone is bearded and has moustache.	VICTORIA AVϚЧ Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
50	69·	*AV* ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., A; on l., ☩; on r., A	
51	68·8	*AV* ·75	(The cross above Heraclonas is detached)[1] [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., A; on l., ☩; on r., I [Pl. XXIII. 11.]	
52	68·5	*AV* ·75	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	(At end of inscr., A; on l., ☩; on r., B (beneath, CONO BA)	
53	67·8 (*pierced*)	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., B; on l., ☩; on r., Є	
54	69·	*AV* ·75	(Cross above Heraclonas detached) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., B; on l., ☩; on r., I[2]	

[1] This peculiarity is found on the solidi of various officinae that have I in the field of the *rev.*; cp. No. 54, &c. Cp. also No. 69 with Θ in field of *rev.*

[2] In Rollin Collection (1904) a specimen with ✚ after CONOB; cp. No. 57, *infra*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
55	69·	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIII. 12.]	At end of inscr., B; on l., ☧; on r., B	
56	67·5	*AV* ·75	[George Dennis, 1868]	At end of inscr., Γ; on l., ☧; on r., A	
57	69·	*AV* ·8	(Cross above Heraclonas detached) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Γ; on l., ☧; on r., I (beneath, CON OB+)[1]	
58	68· (*pierced*)	*AV* ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Δ; on l., ☧; on r., A	
59	68·7	*AV* ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Δ; on l., ☧; on r., B	
60	69·	*AV* ·85	[F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	At end of inscr., Δ; on l., ☧	
61	68·3	*AV* ·8	[Lord Elgin]	At end of inscr., E; on l., ☧ (A for second A)	
62	67·8	*AV* ·8	[Rich]	At end of inscr., E; on l., ☧	
63	67·2	*AV* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., E; on l., ☧; on r., A	
64	66·6	*AV* ·75	(Cross above Heraclonas detached) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., E; on l., ☧; on r., I (beneath, CON OB+)[2]	
65	69·6	*AV* ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., E; on l., ☧; on r., B	
66	68·1	*AV* ·75	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., E; on l., ☧; on r., K	
67	68·8	*AV* ·8	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., S; on l., ☧ (A for second A)	

[1] Cp. Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1132, officina Δ; on l., ☧; on r., I; beneath, CONOB+.
[2] Beneath CONOB, Ƶ Z in graffito.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
68	69.	Æ .8		At end of inscr., S; on l., ☧; on r., A	
69	68·5	Æ .8	(Cross above Heraclonas detached) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., S; on l., ☧; on r., Θ	
70	67·8	Æ .75	(Cross above Heraclonas detached)	At end of inscr., S; on l., ☧; on r., I	
71	68.	Æ .75	[Miss P. Monk, 1878]	At end of inscr., S; on l., ☧	
72	68·6	Æ .75	[Sotheby's, 20 Dec., 1852, lot 139]	At end of inscr., S; on l., ☧; on r., A	
73	67.	Æ .8	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Z; on l., ☧; on r., E (A for second A)	
74	68·6	Æ .8	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., S; on l., ☧; on r., B ouble-struck)	
75	68·4	Æ .7	[Royal Collection]	At end of inscr., H; on l., ☧; on r., A (beneath, CONO BA)	
76	68·3	Æ .75	[C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., H; on l., ☧; on r., E	
77	68·8	Æ .75	(Cross above Heraclonas detached) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., H; on l., ☧; on r., Θ	
78	69.	Æ .75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., H; on l., ☧; on r., B	
79	68.	Æ .8	(Cross above Heraclonas detached) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., I; on l., ☧; on r., Θ[1] (A for second A)	
80	68·2	Æ .75	[Purchased, 1904]	Like No. 79, but on r., B (beneath, CON OBA[2])	

[1] A specimen with E in field r. in a private collection, August, 1905.

[2] The solidi, Nos. 50–80, present many varieties on the *rev.* It is probable that most (if not all) of these varieties were represented at *each* of the different officinae.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Semissis[1]		
			dNhERACLI ЧSPPA VS Bust of Heraclius r., beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORIAAVÇЧ Cross potent on globus.	
81	33·3	Æ ·7	(dNhRACLI ЧSPA VI)	[Pl. XXIII. 13.]	
82	34·	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Є [Pl. XXIII. 14.]	
83	34·4	Æ ·75	[Royal Collection]	At end of inscr., Є?	
84	32·5	Æ ·75	[Colonel de Bosset] (A for A; ends AVI)	(A) At end of inscr., I	
			Inscr. Bust of Heraclius r., beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass. (Thin fabric; rude work.)	VICTORIAAVÇЧ Globus surmounted by cross potent.	
85	33·8	Æ ·65	ƆNhERACII NST²P PAV	At end of inscr., Є [Purchased, 1864]	

Although, for convenience of reference, the solidi in this *Catalogue* are arranged under officinae (all coins of officina A being placed together, followed by those of officinae B, Γ, &c.), another instructive arrangement might be made by grouping each set of varieties together without regard to the officinae. Thus, the specimens in the British Museum might be classed as follows:—

1. Monogram (ꝑ) and A at officinae A, Γ, Δ, Є, S, Z, H
2. „ „ Є „ „ B, Z, H [I in private coll.]
3. „ „ Θ „ „ S, H, I
4. „ „ I „ „ A, B, Γ, S
5. „ „ B „ „ A, B, Δ, Є, Z, H, I
6. „ „ K at officina Є
7. Monogram only at officinae Є, S, Z

(The exact chronological order in which these varieties appeared can hardly be determined.)

[1] There are no data for determining precisely when the issue of the semissis and tremissis took place. Nos. 85–90 and No. 95 are, obviously, in each denomination the latest issued.

[2] These legends share some of the barbarity of the *obv.* type. From No. 85 it would seem that the legend intended was Dn. Heracli(us) [et?] [Co]nst[antinus] or Dn. Heraclius Constantinus. On other coins we can read Dn. Heraclius T. PP. Au. Svoronos (*Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1904, pp. 149, 152) assigns these pieces to Heraclius Constantine. This may possibly be correct, but on the semissis and tremissis (which are always highly conventional) an Emperor who is on other denominations bearded is often represented as beardless. The absence of the beard does not necessarily, therefore, exclude Heraclius I, and it seems to me a little doubtful whether Heraclius Constantine would be represented *alone*. I have described the bust as Heraclius (I). A good many specimens occurred in the finds at Athens (*Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1904, p. 152 f.).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
86	33·8 (*pierced*)	AV ·7	ƆNhЄRACII ЧSƧP PAV	At end of inscr., S [Burgoyne, 1877][1]	
87	33·7	AV ·7	ƆNhЄRACI\ ЧSƧP PAV	At end of inscr., S	
88	32·2	AV ·7	ƆNhЄRACI\ ЧIƧP PAV	At end of inscr., S [Pl. XXIII. 15.]	
89	33·2	AV ·75	Inscr., as No. 88? blurred.	At end of inscr., S	
90	33·6	AV ·75	ƆNhЄRACII VIЄP PAV	At end of inscr., S [Purchased, 1904]	
			(Restruck)		
			Tremissis		
			dNhЄRACLI ЧSPPA VS Bust of Heraclius r., beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORIAAVSЧ Cross potent on base; beneath, CONOB	
91	22·9	AV ·7	(Ends AV) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	[Pl. XXIII. 16.]	
92	21·6	AV ·6	(AVC) (bearded)	(VICTORI AAVSЧЄ) [Purchased, 1904]	
93	23·4	AV ·65	[Royal Collection]	At end of inscr., S (type small)	
94	22·8	AV ·65	(Є omitted; A for A; ends AVI) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., S (type small) [Pl. XXIII. 17.]	
			DNhЄRACI\ ЧIƧPP AV Bust of Heraclius r., beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass (thin fabric; rude work).	VICTORIAAVSЧ Cross potent; beneath, CONOB	
95	22·2	AV ·7	[Pl. XXIII. 18.]	At end of inscr., S[2]	

[1] Coins of Cyprus, Antioch, Phoenicia, and Egypt were included in the same purchase.

[2] Cp. *Revue belge*, 1855, p. 408.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Silver		
			Issued A. D. 615 *and later*[1]		
			DDNNHERACLIUSE THERACONS Heraclius (on l.) with short beard, and Heraclius Constantine (a somewhat shorter figure on r.), beardless, seated facing on double throne; between their heads, cross. Each wears long robes and crown with cross, and holds in r., globus cr.	DEUSADIUTAROMANIS Cross pattée on globus resting on three steps. (Base of cross sometimes more or less forked; as in **Pl. XXIII. 20.**)	
96	100·3	AR ·95	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 984]	On r., ♄	
97	105·3	AR ·95	(DNHERACILUSETHERA)	On l., ♄; on r., I [de Salis gift]	
98	67·5 (*worn*)	AR ·9	(DNHERACIL &c.) [Purchased, 1904]	On l., ♄; on r., I	
99	104·	AR 1·	(After CONS, PPA)	On l., I	
100	96·	AR ·9	(DN) [de Salis gift]	(Ends ROTMANIS); on r., K	
101	99·9	AR 1·05	(CONTS)	On r., K [H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 983]	
102	86·	AR ·9	(DN) [M. J. Borrell, 1852]	On r., K [**Pl. XXIII. 19.**]	
103	98·8	AR ·9	(CONSTP)	On r., K [de Salis gift]	
104	101·6	AR ·95	(CONST)	On r., K [Purchased, 1904]	

[1] Nos. 96–107. The *νόμισμα ἑξάγραμμον ἀργυροῦν* = double miliaresion, first coined, according to the *Chronicon Alexandrinum* (vol. i, p. 706, ed. Bonn), in A.D. 615. See further on this denomination, Mommsen, *Monn. rom.*, iii, pp. 80, 84; Babelon, *Traité*, i, p. 573; Finlay, *Hist.*, i, p. 449.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
105	103·2	Æ ·85	(ꝺN)(CO for CONS)	On r., K [Purchased, 1904]	
106	102·	Æ ·95	(ꝺN) (End of inscr. obscure)	On r., ✱ [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXIII. 20, *rev.*]	
107	100·6	Æ ·85	(CONSꞇ)	[Purchased, 1904][1]	
			Circ. A. D. 629/30 *and later*		
			Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Heraclonas (on l.) standing facing, the last two figures being of equal height. Each wears long robes and crown with cross, and holds in r., globus cr. Heraclius alone is bearded and has moustache.	ꝺEЧSAꝺIЧꞇAROM ANIS Cross pattée on globus resting on three steps.	
108	100·6	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904][2]	[Pl. XXIII. 21.]	
			M (Heraclius only)		
			ꝺNhERACLI PERPA VC Bust of Heraclius with short beard facing; wears helmet with cross, paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., CON	
109	145·	Æ 1·1	(Helmet has plume instead of cross) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., I; beneath, Γ	I = 610/11

[1] Two coins of the same types as Nos. 96–107 are described, *infra*, under Ravenna, to which mint I have assigned them on account of their spread fabric; also because the *obv.* heads resemble those on some of the solidi of Ravenna; and because T and V occur (as on the Ravenna coins) instead of Ꞇ and Ч found at Constantinople. Also the *rev.* has a wreath-like border.

[2] Sabatier possessed six examples of this coin purchased at Tiflis (*Mém. soc. arch. St. Pét.*, 1851, p. 308, No. 40). For another type (*rev.*, cross on globus between two palm-branches), see Sab., i, p. 285, No. 108, and *Mém. soc. arch. St. Pét.*, 1851, p. 308, No. 41.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
110	143·6	Æ 1·2	[Pl. XXIV. 1.]	On r., II ; beneath, Γ	2= 611/12
111	151·	Æ 1·05	(Restruck)	On r., II ; beneath, Δ	2= 611/12
112	226·	Æ 1·55	(ꝺNhRAC LIVSPP AV) [Purchased, 1854]	On r., II ; beneath, A I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on a large M coin of Tiberius II Constantine : on *rev.*, traces of helmet and CONS TANT)		
113	182·6	Æ 1·3	(ꝺNhRA. ....AV) [de Salis gift]	On r., II ; beneath, Γ I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin, probably of Tiberius Constantine : on *obv.*, traces of ANNO &c.)		
114	158·2	Æ 1·15	(Inscr. partly obscure)	On r., II ; beneath, Δ I [Purchased, 1904]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck)[1]		
115	162·5	Æ 1·25	(ꝺNh &c., partly obscure)	On r., II ; beneath, Є I [Purchased, 1904]	3= 612/13
			(Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine)		
			Inscr.[2] Heraclius (on l.), bearded, and Heraclius Constantine (shorter figure on r.), beardless, standing facing; between their heads, cross. Each wears long robes, crown with cross, and holds in r., globus cr.	M on l., A N N O above, ✠ in ex., CON	
116	152·6	Æ 1·2	ddNNhER.... ЄꝺhERA.....	On r., II ; beneath, A I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck)		

[1] A specimen of year III is restruck on a coin of Phocas, *Revue belge*, 1855, p. 406.

[2] The inscription is often obscure or incomplete owing to the restriking of the coins. I have generally only recorded the letters about which there can be no doubt.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
117	156·5	Æ 1·2	ddNNhER.... .... ..CONSTPPA	On r., I[I][1]; beneath, A I [Purchased, 1904]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck)		
118	172·	Æ 1·3	ddNNhERAC [hER AC] CONSTPPA	On r., II; beneath, B [I] [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIV. 2.]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck; on *obv.*, traces of inscr., AVC)		
119	172·2	Æ 1·15	ddNNhERACLI ETh ER.....	On r., II; beneath, B I [de Salis gift]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Justin I or Justinian: on *rev.*, VST; on *obv.*, star.)		
120	164·8	Æ 1·15	ddNNh CONSTP	On r., II; beneath, B I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Heraclius; on *rev.*, RAC PERPAV)		
121	192·6	Æ 1·2	..NNhERACLI [ЧS?] .ThE	On r., II; beneath, B I [M. da Villa, 1856]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Tiberius II Constantine, Constantinople mint: on *rev.*, ANTPPA and traces of bust; on *obv.*, ANNO ЧI CONB)		
122	168·	Æ 1·25	....hERACLI.. ET hERACONSTPPA (Each holds long sceptre surmounted by cross, instead of globus cr.)	On r., II; beneath, Γ I (cross instead of ☧) [de Salis gift]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck)		
123	216·5	Æ 1·2	DDNNhERAC ET [Pl. XXIV. 3.]	On r., II; beneath, Δ I (mint obscure)	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Justin II: on *obv.*, DNIVSTI and upper part of seated figure of Justin II; on *rev.*, ANNO, M &c.)		

[1] The I has almost certainly become obliterated in restriking. The figure of Heraclius Constantine does not seem to have been introduced on coins before year III.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
124	169·4	Æ 1·3	DDNNhЄRACLIЧS ЄThЄ.....	On r., II; beneath, Δ I [Purchased, 1904]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck)		
125	191·4	Æ 1·2	..... ЧЄT hЄ RCONPAV	On r., II; beneath, Є I [de Salis gift]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Tiberius II Constantine, Antioch mint: on *rev.*, ΠITSNOC and traces of helmet; on *obv.*, ANNo and traces of THЄЧP/)		
126	172·5	Æ 1·25	ddNNhЄRA ЧSЄ T &c.	On r., II; beneath, Є I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on XXX coin of Tiberius II Constantine: on *rev.*, PPAVC; on *obv.*, X &c. and line of exergue.)		
127	165·7	Æ 1·2	ddNNhЄRA [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, Γ II	4= 613/14
			(Restruck)		
128	186·5 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·35	..NNhЄRAC ЄThЄR	On r., II; beneath, Γ II [Purchased, 1904]	4= 613/14
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, consular type (cp. Cyzicus, year XX): on *obv.*, MAVRICI TIb+ЄRPP AV and traces of bust and eagle-sceptre; on *rev.*, traces of M, ANNO, X)		
129	160·3	Æ 1·2	ЄThRACONS TPP [de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, Γ II	4= 613/14
			(Restruck)		
130	160·4	Æ 1·1	ЄThЄRACON (Figure of Heraclius not visible).	On r., II; beneath, Γ II [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIV. 4.]	4= 613/14
			(Restruck on Antioch M coin of Maurice Tiberius, year 10: on *rev.*, GNP̄AЧT, consular robes and sceptre; on *obv.*, M, X &c.)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
131	177·5	Æ 1·15	ddNNhERACL (Figure of Heraclius Constantine not visible).	On r., I[I]; beneath, Γ I I [Purchased, 1904]	4= 613/14
			(Restruck on Antioch M coin of Maurice Tiberius, year 10: on *rev.*, ƆNMAUΓI GNP̄AUT and traces of bust; on *obv.*, THEUP/, X &c.)		
132	184·4	Æ 1·2	ddNNhERAC EThE RACONST	On r., II; beneath, Δ II [de Salis gift]	4= 613/14
			(Restruck; on *obv.*, traces of [FOCAS?] PERP)		
133	148·7	Æ 1·15	EThERAC....	On r., II; beneath, E II [de Salis gift]	4= 613/14
			(Restruck on M coin of Phocas, Antioch mint; on *obv.*, NEPEAV and standing figure of Leontia (on l.); on *rev.*, THEUP/ &c.)		
134	187·4	Æ 1·15	CONST	On r., U; beneath, A (above, cross instead of ☧) [Purchased, 1904]	5= 614/15
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, Antioch mint: on *rev.*, ƆN̄MAUΓI &c., and remains of bust in consular dress; on *obv.*, ANNO, THEUP &c.)		
135	160·	Æ 1·25	ddNNhER hERAC	On r., U; beneath, A [de Salis gift]	5= 614/15
			(Restruck on XXXX coin of Phocas: on *obv.*, ƆMFOCA and remains of bust; on *rev.*, X &c.)		
136	168·	Æ 1·15	ddNNhERA EThER ACO	On r., U; beneath, Γ (above, cross instead of ☧) [Purchased, 1904]	5= 614/15
			(Restruck on M coin of Phocas, Antioch, year I: on *rev.*, OCA INEPEA, standing figures of Phocas and Leontia; on *obv.*, THEUP/, I)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
137	141·6	Æ 1·1	ACONSPPA	On r., Ч; beneath, Γ [Purchased, 1904]	5= 614/15
			(Restruck on M coin of Phocas, Antioch mint: on *rev.*, DNFOCA, standing figures of Phocas and Leontia, and between them cross; on *obv.*, ANNO, ҬHЄЧP/)		
138	140·	Æ 1·1	ddNNhERA	On r., Ч; beneath, Δ	5= 614/15
			(Restruck on M coin of Phocas, Antioch mint: on *rev.*, DNFOCA, traces of standing figures of Phocas and Leontia; on *obv.*, ANNO, ҬHЄЧP/)		
139	180·4	Æ 1·2	ddNNh[Є]RA CO [de Salis gift]	On r., Ч; beneath, Є?	5= 614/15
			(Restruck: on *obv.*, PERPAVC &c.; on *rev.*, X; DNIVS &c. Apparently restruck on XXXX coin of Phocas, which is itself struck over a M coin of Justin II.)		
140	156·2	Æ 1·15	ЄҬhERACON SҬ [Purchased, 1904]	On r. [date obscure owing to restriking]; beneath, B (mint obscure).	?
			(Restruck: on *obv.*, GNP̄AЧ and top of helmet; also NFOCAS, helmet; on *rev.*, X X; KYZ. Restruck on XXXX coin of Phocas (Cyzicus mint), which is itself struck over a M coin of Maurice Tiberius of the Antioch mint.)		
141	161·5	Æ 1·2	ddNNhERA ЄhRA CO [Purchased, 1904]	On r. [date obscure owing to restriking]; beneath, Δ	?
			(Restruck: on *obv.*, FOCAS PЄ, traces of head; on *rev.*, ANNO. Restruck on XXXX coin of Focas.)		
142	160·3	Æ 1·15	(Inscr. not visible) [Purchased, 1904]	On r. [date obscure owing to restriking]; beneath, B	?
			(Restruck on M coin of Phocas, Antioch, year I: on *obv.*, DNFOCA NЄPЄAV, Phocas and Leontia standing; on *rev.*, ANNO I, ҬHЄЧP)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
143	147·8	Æ 1·15	Inscr. obscure and blundered (no cross between figures; figures rudely represented). [Presented by the Hon. J. L. Warren, 1859]	On r. [date obscure owing to restriking]; beneath, Δ (above, cross), [mint in ex., obliterated].	?
			(Restruck on M coin of Phocas, Antioch mint: on *rev.*, figures of Phocas and Leontia and part of inscr.; on *obv.*, ϒHЄЧP/ &c.)		
144	169·2	Æ 1·15	....hERACLI? ЄϒΠ ЄRCON	On r. [date obscure owing to restriking]; beneath, B [mint in ex., obliterated].	?
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, Antioch mint: on *obv.*, part of bust; on *rev.*, ϒHЄЧP/ &c.)		
			(Heraclius, in cuirass, and Heraclius Constantine)		
			Heraclius (on l.) and Heraclius Constantine (on r.) standing facing; between their heads, cross; Heraclius has long beard and moustache, and wears crown with cross, cuirass and paludamentum; in r., long sceptre with cross; l. hand at side; his son has close beard (?), and wears crown with cross and long robes; in r., globus cr. In field l., H; in field r., K[1]	M on l., A N N O + above, C[2]; in ex., CON	
145	179·	Æ 1·25	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A X	20= 629/30
			(Restruck on M coin: on *obv.*, ANNO)		

[1] These letters are evidently added to identify the figures, i.e. Heraclius and (Heraclius) Constantine.

[2] C probably for (Heraclius) Constantine, as its place is afterwards taken (No. 164, &c.) by H the monogram of Heraclius.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
146	194·7	Æ 1·15	(Letters in field not visible) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, B / X double-struck [Pl. XXIV. 5.] (Restruck)	20= 629/30
147	143·	Æ 1·2	(Letters in field not visible) [de Salis gift]	On r., [X? / X]; beneath, B (Restruck)	20= 629/30
148	154·6	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X? / X; beneath, B (Restruck on coin of Maurice Tiberius: on *obv.*, NMAVRICI)	20= 629/30
149	125·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X; beneath, Γ (Restruck on M coin of Heraclius, of Alexandria: on *obv.*, ЄRACLIOC, &c.; on *rev.*, ANNO, AΛЄ҂ANΔ; cp. Photiades *Cat.*, Pl. I. 277.)	20= 629/30
150	188·	Æ 1·25		On r., X / X; beneath, Γ (Restruck)	20= 629/30
151	156·5	Æ 1·2	(Letters in field not visible) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X; beneath, Δ (Restruck)	20= 629/30
152	189·6	Æ 1·25		On r., X / X; beneath, Δ (Restruck)	20= 629/30
153	104·6	Æ ·95	(Letters in field not visible)	On r., X / X / I; beneath, A [Presented by the Rev. Arthur Dixon, 1906]	21= 630/1
154	109·5	Æ ·9	(Letters in field not visible) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / I; beneath, B (Probably restruck)	21= 630/1

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
155	102·4	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1849]	On r., X / X / I; beneath, B	21= 630/1
			(Probably restruck)		
156	160·	Æ 1·1	(K not visible) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / I (above, ?); beneath, Γ	21= 630/1
157	134·7	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / I; beneath, Δ	21= 630/1
			(Restruck?)		
158	181·7	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / I; beneath, Є	21= 630/1
			(Restruck)		
159	100·7	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / II; beneath, A	22= 631/2
			(Restruck)		
160	76·	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / II / I; beneath, A	23= 632/3
			(Restruck)		
161	113·4	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / II / I; beneath, B	23= 632/3
162	67·5	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / X / II / II; beneath, A	24= 633/4
			(Restruck on M coin of Constantinople, apparently of Maurice Tiberius: on *obv.*, MAV? on *rev.*, CON &c.)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
163	88·	Æ 1·	Between them, ☩ (no monograms l. and r.).	(Above, I) on r., X X II II beneath, B[1] [Pl. XXIV. 6.]	24= 633/4
164	79·2	Æ .9	(No letters in field r. and l.; K beneath the cross).	On r., X; beneath, A X P (above, ☩) [H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]	25= 634/5
			(Restruck?)		
165	72·	Æ .95	(Letters in field not visible)	On r., X; beneath, Δ X Ч (above ☩ [Purchased, 1904]	25= 634/5
			(Restruck?)		
166	76·2	Æ .95	(Letters in field not visible) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A X S (above, ☩	26= 635/6
167	78·8 (*cut*)	Æ 1·	(Letters in field not visible) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є X Ч (above, ☩, obscure)	26= 635/6
			(Restruck on a coin of Justin I: on *rev.*, DNIVS and diadem, &c.)		
168	94·2	Æ 1·	(Letters in field not visible) [Lynch, 1856] [Pl. XXIV. 7.]	On r., X; beneath, Є X [Ч?] (above, ☩)	26?= 635/6
			(Restruck?)		

[1] A similar coin is assigned by Sabatier (i, p. 284, No. 105, Pl. XXXI. 5), but on no sure grounds, to Heraclius and *Martina*. The monogram (the name of Heraclius?) is curious: cp. the ☩ and ☩ form on the early Arab imitations of Heraclius and Constans II struck at Damascus and Emesa (Brit. Mus. *Cat. Or. Coins, Add.* ix, Pl. I).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
169	64.	Æ .8	(Letters in field not visible) [H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]	On r., X; beneath, A X X (above, +?) (in ex., CONθ)	30= 639/40
			(Restruck?)		
			(Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Martina)		
			Three figures standing facing, namely, Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Martina (on l.). Each wears crown with cross[1] and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr. Heraclius is bearded. The hair of Martina falls in two long tresses. Above Heraclius, two crosses.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., CON	
170	95.7	Æ 1.05	[de Salis gift]	On r., 9; beneath, Δ	6= 615/16
			(Restruck?)		
171	147.6	Æ 1.1	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIV. 8.]	On r., 9; beneath, Є	6= 615/16
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, Antioch mint: on *obv.*, remains of consular robes, &c.; on *rev.*, ANNO, TЄUP/)		
172	133.4	Æ 1.		On r., 91; beneath, A	7= 616/17
173	113.	Æ 1.	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 91; beneath, Γ	7= 616/17
			(Restruck)		
174	137.6	Æ 1.1	[de Salis gift]	On r., 91; beneath, Γ	7= 616/17
			(Restruck)		
175	121.8	Æ 1.05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B	10= 619/20

[1] Martina's crown is usually distinguished by two hoops or arches.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
176	127·	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B (CON obscure)	10= 619/20
177	134·2	Æ 1·1	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X(?); beneath, B	10?= 619/20
			(Restruck, probably on another coin of the same type: on *rev.*, figure standing facing.)		
178	117·2	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., [X]; beneath, A I	11= 620/1
179	83·2	Æ 1·05	(Martina has short hair, like Heraclius Constantine); in field r., cross. (No crosses above Heraclius) (cp. No. 194, *infra*).	On r., X; beneath, N II (ANNO above; in field l., I R) ([C]ON) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIV. 9.]	12= 621/2
180	133·7	Æ 1·	[Sotheby's, 20 Dec., 1852, lot 207*]	On r., X; beneath, Δ II I	13= 622/3
			(Restruck)		
181	93·2	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, B Ч (or Ч?) (ANNO above; on l., R)	15?= 624/5
182	79·4	Æ ·95	(No crosses above Heraclius) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ Ч (ANNO above; on l., R)	15= 624/5
183	80·	Æ 1·	(No crosses above Heraclius) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Γ Ч (ANNO above; on l., R)	16= 625/6
			(Restruck; apparently on XX coin of Phocas; on *rev.*, traces of bust and inscription.)		
184	99·4	Æ ·8	(No crosses above Heraclius) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Δ Ч (ANNO above; on l., R)	16= 625/6

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
185	97·7	Æ 1·	(No crosses above Heraclius) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Δ (ANNO above; on l., R/H)	16= 625/6
186	72·4	Æ 1·	(No crosses above Heraclius) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, B (ANNO above; on l., R/H C)	17= 626/7
			(Restruck)		
187	97·5	Æ ·9	(No crosses above Heraclius) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ (ANNO above; on l., R/H)	17= 626/7
188	96·	Æ ·95	(No crosses above Heraclius) [Pl. XXIV. 10.]	On r., X; beneath, Γ (ANNO above; on l., R/H)	17= 626/7
189	91·8	Æ ·9	(No crosses above Heraclius) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Δ (ANNO above; on l., R/H)	17= 626/7
190	62·	Æ ·9	(No crosses above Heraclius) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Δ (ANNO above; on l., R/H)	17= 626/7
191	112·8	Æ ·95	(No crosses above Heraclius) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A (ANNO above; on l. [R/H])	18= 627/8
192	64·5	Æ ·95	(No crosses above Heraclius) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, A (ANNO above; on l., R/H)	18= 627/8
193	77·8	Æ ·85	(No crosses above Heraclius) [de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Δ (ANNO above; on l., R/H)	18= 627/8

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
194	92·	Æ ·85	(No crosses above Heraclius). (Martina has short hair like Heraclius Constantine.) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., X ЧI III beneath, A [CON?] (ANNO above; on l., ℞). Cp. No. 179, *supra*.	19= 628/9
195	158·5	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	On r. [date obscured through restriking]; beneath, Γ	?
			(Restruck on coin of Maurice Tiberius; on *obv.*, traces of inscr. and consular robes.)		
196	71·3	Æ ·85	(No crosses above Heraclius.) [Purchased, 1904]	On r. [date obscured through restriking]; beneath, B? (ANNO above; on l., ℞) (C[ON])	?
			(Restruck on coin of Focas: on *rev.*, FOCA &c.; on *obv.*, ANNO II II)		
			(Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Heraclonas)		
			Three figures standing facing, namely, Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Heraclonas (on l.). Each wears crown with cross. Heraclius, bearded, is in military dress, and holds in r. long cross, l. hand at side. The two other figures, beardless, wear long robes and hold in r. globus cr.	M on l., A N N O above, ℞ in ex., CON	
197	84·	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXIV. 11.]	On r., X; beneath, B X X (mint obscure)	30= 639/40

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
198	82·8	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, Δ X X	30= 639/40
199	79·	Æ ·9		On r., X; beneath, Є X X (mint obscure)	30= 639/40
200	81·7	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є X X (CONΘ)[1]	30= 639/40
201	71·5	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Є X X (CONΘ)	30= 639/40
			Λ[2]		
			Heraclius (on l.) in military dress and Heraclius Constantine (on r.) in long robes, standing facing; above, cross. Heraclius holds in r. long sceptre with cross; Heraclius Constantine holds in r. globus cr.	Λ on l., A N N O in ex., CON	
202	90·	Æ ·9	In field r., K (field l., obscure) [de Salis gift]	ANNO obscure owing to restriking; on r., date (off flan); beneath, B [Pl. XXIV. 12.]	?
			(Restruck on M coin.)		
203	74·8	Æ 1·	(Field r. and l. obscure) [de Salis gift]	On r., date (X &c.); beneath, A; (in ex.?)	?
			(Restruck)		

[1] Cp. No. 169, *supra*, of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, year 30.

[2] Specimens of this denomination (30 nummia) seem scarce, and are generally in an unsatisfactory state owing to restriking. An example (Sabatier Coll.) in Sab., i, p. 278, No. 69, is dated year XXII = A.D. 631/2.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			K		
			DNhERACLI PERPA VC Bust of Heraclius, with close beard, facing; wears helmet with plume and armour; in r., globus cr.	K on l., A N N O above, cross.	
204	83·7	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, A	2= 611/12
205	79·5	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXV. 1.]	On r., III; beneath, B	3= 612/13
			Heraclius (on l.), bearded, in military dress, and Heraclius Constantine (on r.), bearded? in long robes, standing facing; above, cross. Heraclius holds in r. long sceptre with cross; Heraclius Constantine holds in r. globus cr.	K on l., A N N O above, cross.	
206	105·	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXV. 2.]	On r., XX; beneath, A	20= 629/30
			(Restruck?)		
207	91·8	Æ ·9		On r., XX; beneath, A	20= 629/30
			(Restruck on Constantinople M coin of Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Martina, similar to No. 179, *supra*: on *rev.*, traces of the three standing figures; on *obv.*, ANNO, monogram of Heraclius, M and C[ON].)		
208	50·2	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XX; beneath, Γ	20= 629/30
			(Restruck on Constantinople M coin of Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Martina, similar to No. 191, *supra*; on *rev.*, ANNO; XϘI[I] and [CO]N)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
209	76·4	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XX; beneath, Γ	20= 629/30
			(Restruck)		
210	96·8 *(pierced)*	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	On r., XX beneath, [Γ ?]	20= 629/30
			(Restruck)		
211	94·6	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., XX; beneath, ?	20= 629/30
212	65·	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X[X ?]; beneath, A ?	20 ?= 629/30
			(Restruck on a Constantinople M coin of Heraclius, similar to No. 194: on *rev.*, remains of figure of Heraclius Constantine on r.; on *obv.*, date X and CON visible.) X		
			II. THESSALONICA M		
			dNhERAC LIPSPPA VC Heraclius (on l.), with close beard, and Heraclius Constantine (on r.), a shorter figure, beardless, standing facing. Each wears crown with cross and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr.; above, cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., ΘEC	
213	159·6	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1853]	On r., Η; beneath, B	5= 614/15
214	151·4	Æ 1·2	[de Salis gift]	On r., Η; beneath, B	5= 614/15
			(Restruck on XXXX coin of Phocas, of Cyzicus, year 6: on *rev.*, PERP and remains of bust: on *obv.*, X; 9; YZA; NNO)		
215	176·8	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Η; beneath, B	5= 614/15
			(Restruck on XXXX coin of Phocas, of Thessalonica: on *rev.*, MFOCA PERPAVC; on *obv.*, TES)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
216	166·5	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., [Ч?]; beneath, B	5?
			(This specimen has been washed with silver. It is struck on a XXXX coin of Phocas, of Cyzicus: on *rev.*, ЄRP and remains of bust; on *obv.*, XX; KYZB)		
217	97·2	Æ 1·		On r., ЧII; beneath, B	7= 616/17
218	154·6	Æ 1·2	(dNNNЄRAC ....) [de Salis gift]	On r., Ч I; beneath, B II [Pl. XXV. 3.]	8= 617/18
			(Restruck?)		
			Three figures standing facing, namely Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Martina (on l.).[1] Each wears crown with cross and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr. Above Heraclius, who has close beard, two crosses.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., ΘЄC	
219	97·2	Æ 1·		On r., X; beneath, B II II	14= 623/4
220	136·5	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXV. 4.]	On r., X; beneath, B? Ч	16= 625/6
			(Restruck?)		
221	102·	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., [X]; beneath, B Ч I II	19= 628/9

[1] This figure on l. might possibly be Heraclonas, as it is not distinguishable from the figure of Heraclius Constantine on r. I have called it Martina because at the Constantinople mint, about the same period, we have an undoubted figure of Martina forming one of a similar group of three. At Nicomedia (*infra*) we find an undoubted Martina (No. 248), though on other specimens the figure resembles Heraclius Constantine.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				K	
			DNhERAC LISPPAV Bust of Heraclius, with close beard, facing; wears armour and helmet with plume and globus cr. In r., globus cr.	K on l., A N N O in ex., TES	
222	84·6	Æ ·85	[Pl. XXV. 5.]	On r., II II [Townley Coll.]	4= 613/14
			dNhERAC (LIUS?) PPAVC Heraclius, bearded (on l.), and Heraclius Constantine[1] (on r.) standing facing. Each wears crown with cross and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr. Above, cross.	K on l., A N N O in ex., ϴES	
223	79·6	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	On r., Y	5= 614/15
224	82·9	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1849]	On r., Y	5= 614/15
			Restruck on K coin of year (of Justin II?): on *obv.*, K; A [N N O] X		
225	79·2	Æ ·9	(RAC for RAC) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXV. 6.]	On r., Y (double-struck)	5= 614/15
226	74·6	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., Y II	7= 616/17
227	49·8	Æ ·75	[Gen. Haug, 1865]	On r., YI III	9= 618/19

[1] On No. 225 Heraclius Constantine is bearded: the other specimens are obscure.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
228	44·6	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXV. 7.]	(A) on r., X И И O	10= 619/20
			III. NICOMEDIA		
			M		
			(Heraclius)		
			Inscr. Bust of Heraclius, with close beard, facing; wears armour and helmet with cross; in r., globus cr.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., NIKO	
229	187·	Æ 1·2	DNhERACL (IUS?) PPAVC (Plume and cross on helmet).	On r., I; beneath, A (double-struck) [Purchased, 1853] [Pl. XXV. 8.]	1= 610/11
			(Restruck?)		
230	196·6	Æ 1·05	DNh ..... (IUSPP?) AVC [de Salis gift]	On r., I; beneath, A	1= 610/11
			(Restruck)		
231	202·8	Æ 1·15	..... CL ... PPAV. [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, A	2= 611/12
232	150·4	Æ 1·1	DNhRACLI ... P... [de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, B	2= 611/12
233	188·2	Æ 1·05	(Inscr. obscure) [de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, A I (double-struck)	3= 612/13

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			(Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine)		
			Inscr. Heraclius (on l.) and Heraclius Constantine (on r.), a shorter figure, standing facing. Each wears long robes and crown with cross, and holds in r. globus cr. ; above, cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross ; in ex., NIKO	
234	160·5	Æ 1·2	d(N ?) rest obliterated. [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II ; beneath, A I (NIKO)	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, Antioch mint, year XII : on *rev.*, the inscription and lower part of bust visible ; on *obv.*, X, ƬH . . P/ &c.) II		
235	171·	Æ 1·3	ꟾꟾNNh rest obscure. [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II ; beneath, A I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Maurice Tiberius, Constantinople : on *obv.*, r. hand holding eagle-sceptre ; on *rev.*, . ON)		
236	188·4	Æ 1·35	(Inscr. obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II ; beneath, A I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Justin II, Antioch, year 7 : on *rev.*, VNƬЧ &c. blundered inscr. ; traces of seated figures of Justin II and Sophia ; on *obv.*, NNO Ч, ƬHЄЧP/) [I]I		
237	170·8	Æ 1·45	(Inscr. obliterated)	On r., II ; beneath, B I [Pl. XXV. 9.]	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on XXXX coin of Phocas : on *rev.*, DmFOCAS, traces of crown, &c. ; on *obv.*, . NNO) II		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
238	175·5	Æ 1·25	ddNNhERAC &c. [de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, B I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Tiberius Constantine, Antioch mint, 'year I': on *rev.*, inscr. and part of bust; on *obv.*, A I; ϚH &c. in ex.) N		
239	167·	Æ 1·25	ddNN &c. [de Salis gift]	On r., II; beneath, B I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck)		
240	175·7	Æ 1·35	(Inscr. obscure) [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, A II	4= 613/14
			(Restruck, probably on XXXX coin of Phocas: on *rev.*, X)		
241	158·7	Æ 1·25	ddNNhERAC [Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, A II	4= 613/14
			(Restruck on coin of Phocas?: on *rev.*, traces of *obv.* inscr. and crown.)		
242	156·1	Æ 1·15	..... hERACON	On r., II; beneath, B II	4= 613/14
			(Restruck on XXXX coin of Phocas, Constantinople mint, year 5: on *rev.*, PERP; on *obv.*, Ч; [C]ONA)		
243	189·1	Æ 1·2	(Inscr. obscure)	On r., Ч; beneath, B	6= 615/16
			Restruck on M coin of Justin II, year II: on *obv.*, inscr. and remains of seated figures of Justin II and Sophia; on *rev.*, cross, ANNO X I		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			(Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine, and Martina)		
			Three figures standing facing, namely, Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Martina (on l.).[1] Each wears crown with cross and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., NIKO	
244	118·5 (*pierced*)	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., 9; beneath, B (NIKO)	6= 615/16
245	91·8	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	On r., 91; beneath, B (NIKO)	7= 616/17
246	168·2	Æ 1·1	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXV. 10.]	On r., 91; beneath, B	7= 616/17
247	105·5	Æ 1·		On r., X / 9; beneath, A (ANNO above; on l., R)	16= 625/6
			(Restruck?)		
248	71·3	Æ ·9	(Martina's hair long) [Presented by Mr. Rohde Hawkins, 1848]	On r., X; beneath, A 91 (9 blundered) (ANNO above; on l., R, both obscure)	17= 626/7
249	86·	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X / 91; beneath, B (ANNO above; on l., R)	17= 626/7

[1] Martina is represented like Heraclius Constantine except on No. 248 where she has long hair: cp. the corresponding coins (*supra*) struck at Constantinople during this period.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			IV. CYZICUS M (Heraclius)		
			DNhRACLI PERPA VC Bust of Heraclius, with close beard, facing; wears armour and helmet with plume; in r., globus cr.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., KYZ	
250	169·6	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., I; beneath, A	1= 610/11
251	181·2	Æ 1·3	[de Salis gift]	On r., I; beneath, B	1= 610/11
			(Restruck)		
252	167·4	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, A	2= 611/12
253	177·6	Æ 1·2		On r., II; beneath, A	2= 611/12
254	182·5	Æ 1·35	[Pl. XXV. 11.]	On r., II; beneath, A	2= 611/12
255	134·6	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., II; beneath, B	2= 611/12
256	194·	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., III; beneath, A	3= 612/13
257	195·5	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., III; beneath, A	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on coin of Phocas: on *rev.*, part of inscr. and part of standing figures of Phocas and Leontia.)		
258	181·2	Æ 1·15		On r., III; beneath, A	3= 612/13
259	189·4	Æ 1·25	(Inscr. blurred through restriking.) [de Salis gift]	On r., III; beneath, A	3= 612/13
			(Restruck on M coin of Phocas, Nicomedia mint: on *rev.*, DNFOCA INPER and figures of Phocas and Leontia; on *obv.*, ANNO, NIKO)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
260	154·9	Æ 1·3	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., III ; beneath, B	3= 612/13
			(Restruck, perhaps on XXXX coin of Phocas : on *obv.*, X)		
261	187·4	Æ 1·2	[de Salis gift]	On r., II ; beneath, B I	3= 612/13
			(Restruck)		
262	162·2	Æ 1·35	[de Salis gift]	On r., II ; beneath, A II	4= 613/14
			(Restruck on coin of Phocas : on *obv.*, ƆMFOC)		
			(Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine)		
			ddNNhERACLIUS EThRACONSTPP AV Heraclius (on l.), with close beard, and Heraclius Constantine (on r.), a shorter beardless figure, standing facing. Each wears long robes and crown with cross.[1] Heraclius holds in r. globus cr., his son holds in r. long sceptre with cross. Above, cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross ; in ex., KYZ	
263	146·2	Æ 1·05	[Pl. XXVI. 1.]	On r., III ; beneath, A	3= 612/13
			(Restruck ?)		
264	150·7	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., III ; beneath, A	3= 612/13
265	179·	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., III ; beneath, B	3= 612/13

[1] The cross in the case of Heraclius Constantine is detached from the crown.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			(Three figures)		
			Three figures standing facing, namely, Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Martina[1] (on l.). Each wears crown with cross and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr.	M above, cross and ANNO; on l., ; beneath, KYZ	
266	108·3	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVI. 2.]	On r., X; beneath, A	18= 627/8
			V. ISAURA[2]		
			M		
			DONNERACLENRA Busts of Heraclius, bearded (on l.), and Heraclius Constantine (on r.) facing. Each wears crown with cross and armour(?). Between them, cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., ISAYR	
267	183·2	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1862][3] [Pl. XXVI. 3.]	On r., ; beneath, A	8= 617/18
			(Restruck: on *obv.*, traces of inscr. DNhR?)		
268	156·	Æ 1·1	(Details obscure) [Presented by the Hon. J. L. Warren, 1859]	On r. [date obscured by restriking]; beneath, A	?
			(Restruck: on *rev.*, remains of M X and date IIII)		

[1] Represented (with short hair) like Heraclius Constantine; possibly it is Heraclonas.
[2] The city of Isaura Palaia, now *Zengibar Kalesi*.
[3] There is a similar specimen in the French collection (*Rev. num.*, 1853, p. 214). The busts are very rudely represented.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			VI. CYPRUS[1] M		
			Three figures standing facing, namely, Heraclius (in centre), Heraclius Constantine (on r.), and Martina (on l.). Each wears crown with cross[2] and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr. Heraclius has close beard. The hair of Martina falls in two long tresses.	M on l., A N N O above, ☧ in ex., KVΠP	
269	115·5	Æ ·9	[Presented by the Hon. J. Leicester Warren; cp. *Num. Chron.*, 1861, p. 44]	On r., X; beneath, Γ Ч II (KVΠP/)	17[3]= 626/7
270	96·4	Æ 1·	[Souratty, 1867]	On r., X; beneath, Γ ЧI II	18= 627/8
271	81·4	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X; beneath, Γ ЧI II	18= 627/8
272	80·	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXVI. 4.]	On r., X; beneath, Γ Ч III	18= 627/8
273	56·3	Æ 1·05	(Details somewhat obscure) [Pl. XXVI. 5.]	On r., X; beneath, Γ Ч? (other details obscure) [de Salis gift]	15?= 624/5
			Restruck, clipped, and countermarked on *rev.* Ⱦ (the countermark of Constans II): from the Cyprus find [Warren in *N. C.*, 1861, p. 54, No. 12; Pl. II. 2 = Sab., Pl. XXXV. 22; not correctly engraved].[4]		

[1] The mint-place was doubtless Constantia (the successor of Salamis), the chief city of the island. In A.D. 647, under Constans II, Cyprus was ravaged by the Saracen commander Muaviah, and Constantia was destroyed (Oberhummer, art. 'Constantia' in Pauly-Wissowa).

[2] Martina's crown is distinguished by two hoops or arches.

[3] For a coin of year 15 (?) see No. 273, *infra*.

[4] Warren (loc. cit., p. 54) assigns this and the two following coins to the reign

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
273*a*	75·8	Æ 1.	(Details obscure)	(Details obscure, but KVΠP visible) [de Salis gift]	?
			Restruck, clipped, and countermarked [Ɛ ?]: from the Cyprus find [Warren, *u. s.*, p. 54].		
274	74·2	Æ 1.	(Some details obscure)	(Date, mint, and monogram obscure) [de Salis gift]	?
			Restruck, clipped, and countermarked on *rev.* Ɛ: from the Cyprus find [Warren, *u. s.*, p. 54].		
			VII. ANTIOCH[1] M		
			Inscr. Busts of Heraclius, bearded (on l.), and Heraclius Constantine (on r.) facing. Heraclius wears crown with globus cr. and armour?; his son wears crown with cross and armour? Above, cross.	M on l., A N N O above, ✱ in ex., SЄЧSЧ	
274*a*	192·2	Æ 1·25	CЧИINh.. ....ЧC.. (Restruck)	On r., Ч1; beneath, A [Pl. XXVI. 6.]	7= 616/17

of Constantine IV Pogonatus with his two brothers, Heraclius and Tiberius. Year 15 of Constantine IV's reign reckoned from A.D. 654, when he was made Augustus by his father, Constans II=A.D. 668/9. But it seems to me improbable that the Cyprus mint should burst forth into activity for a single year only—A.D. 668—especially at a time when this island had come, in part at least, under the Saracenic domination. Probably Nos. 273–274 are coins of Heraclius (with Martina and Heraclius Constantine) struck in year 15 of the reign of Heraclius, but afterwards countermarked and used as his own currency by Constans II.

[1] The *obv.* figures are rudely represented like those on the Isaura coins described *supra*. The legends of both *obv.* and *rev.* are blundered. Sabatier's view (i, pp. 43, 278, No. 67, Pl. XXX, No. 2) that SЄЧSЧ (or SЄPSЧS as he represents it) is an indication of *Ephesus* is far from probable. It is much simpler to suppose that it is a blundered reproduction of ƬHЄЧPI, and that the coins were struck at the mint of Antioch.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
275	170·2	Æ 1·15	(. ИhYTIT ꟼIhbЄ?)	On r., ꟼI; beneath, Δ; ИИ for NN (letters in ex., obscure)	7= 616/17

VIII. ALEXANDRIA[1]

M

[*Obv.* with busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine in consular dress: *rev.* with date XIII (=A. D. 622/3: Photiades *Cat.*, No. 277) and date XIIII (= A. D. 623/4: Photiades, No. 278; Blanchet, *Rev. num.*, 1893, p. 46).]

IB (12 nummia)

(Heraclius)

			Bust of Heraclius [with close beard?] facing; wears crown with cross and armour; on l., star; on r., crescent.	I Globus cr. B in ex., AΛЄ[Ƹ?]	
276	225·	Æ ·9	(Crown has cross within crescent)	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVI. 7.]	
277	174·6	Æ ·75		[Pl. XXVI. 8.]	
278	132·8	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXVI. 9.]	(Ꞓ Globus cr. I) ([Ƹ?]ƎΛA)	
279	104·7	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXVI. 10.]	
280	99·6	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]		
281	82·6	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]		
282	58·5	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]		

[1] On the coins of this mint see Introduction, *supra*, § 2, 'Heraclius.'

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Heraclius standing facing. He wears crown with cross and long robes; in r., long cross potent; in l., globus with cross potent.[1]	IB Globus with cross potent; in ex., ΑΛЄ[Ƶ ?]	
283	146·4	Æ ·75		[Pl. XXVI. 11.]	
284	145·4	Æ ·75			
285	55·4	Æ ·7	(Rude style); in field r., star.	(In ex., O˥ΔH ?) [Pl. XXVI. 12.]	
286	51·6	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVI. 13.]	(ꓭ [I] Globus with cross potent) (in ex., ΔƆ)	
			(Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine)		
			Bust of Heraclius, bearded (on l.), and smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine, beardless (on r.), facing; between the two busts, cross potent on steps. Each wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass.	IB Cross potent on steps; in ex., ΑΛЄƵ[2]	
287	121·8	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXVI. 14.]	
288	73·8	Æ ·6	[Cross (potent?) without steps]	(Cross potent rests on Δ instead of steps)	
			Inscr. Busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine facing, as on No. 287 (no cross between them).	IB Cross potent on steps; in ex., ΑΛЄƵ	
289	79·8	Æ ·65	ddNNh [hЄ RAC ?]	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXVI. 15.]	

[1] Nos. 285, 286 are blundered and of thinner fabric than Nos. 283, 284. They may, possibly, be somewhat later than the reign of Heraclius; cp. the blundered IB coins described *infra*.

[2] The last letter rarely clear. The date of the first issue of Nos. 287, 288 and of Nos. 289–96 may be *circ.* A.D. 613 (cp. the gold with two busts at Constantinople) or perhaps *circ.* A.D. 616/17, like the dated Æ of Ravenna of year 7 (=616/17).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
290	91·	Æ ·7	(ddNNh ... CL∽?) (Busts larger than on No. 289)	[Purchased, 1904]	
291	76·9	Æ ·65	ddNNh [hERAC?]		
292	80·3	Æ ·65	(Traces of inscr. blundered)	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]	
293	87·6	Æ ·6	(hERAC? blundered)	[de Salis gift]	
294	69·7	Æ ·7	ddNNh &c.		
295	65·	Æ ·7	... Nh? hERAC?	(B)[Purchased, 1904]	
296	62·7	Æ ·65	(No inscr.) [de Salis gift]	(B; Λ for A)	
			(Three figures)		
			Three figures standing facing, namely, Heraclius (in centre), Martina[1] (on l.), and Heraclius Constantine (on r.). Each wears long robes and crown with cross and holds globus cr.	IB Cross potent, beneath which M; in ex., AΛϵZ	
297	141·	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	(Cross potent resting on Δ; monogram omitted)[2]	
298	144·	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]		
299	141·7	Æ ·75			
300	133·8	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXVI. 16.]	
301	102·	Æ ·75	(Figure on l. short, with cross detached = Heraclius Constantine or Heraclonas?)		

[1] Possibly Heraclonas.

[2] Δ is probably (as Mr. R. S. Poole long ago suggested in *N. C.*, xvi, p. 121) the basis or steps of the cross misunderstood; cp. No. 288, *supra*. I am inclined to think that M arose in the same way, the bar above being really the base or step of the cross. Poole supposed that M, no less than IB, was a mark of value (op. cit., p. 120), but probably Sabatier (cited by Poole, p. 121) is right in thinking that Δ and M have nothing to do with the value of the coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			(Time of Heraclius? or perhaps later than Feb. A. D. 641)		
			Bust of Heraclius, facing; wears crown with globus cr. and armour; holds in r. globus cr. surmounted by palm.[1]	I M Ƀ	
302	150·1	Æ .8	(R. hand obscure) [de Salis gift]	Instead of M, M?; M in ex., [A]ΛЄ[Ƶ?]	
303	110·	Æ .8	(Barbarous style); on r., star.	(M for M) in ex., ◇[BV?][2] [Pl. XXVI. 17.]	
304	106·6	Æ .65	In field r., star	(M?) in ex., [A]BAT[3] [Pl. XXVI. 18.]	
305	108·5	Æ .65	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., ΛBAZ	
			S (6 nummia)		
			S[4]	Palm-tree with fruit.	
306	82·	Æ .7	[de Salis gift]		

[1] For the type, cp. Sab., ii, p. 19, No. 35, Pl. 36, 22.

[2] ◇BV? is probably a blundered rendering of ABA (see No. 305), ◇ being put for A as in the ΠAN and Π◇N coins described, *infra*, pp. 228, 229. On a IB coin published by Kubitschek (*Num. Zeitschrift*, vol. xxix, 1897, p. 193, MAϹP occurs, equivalent, in Kubitschek's view (p. 195), to *Magd.*, and perhaps indicating the town of Magdolon.

[3] Nos. 302-5. Sabatier (i, p. 44; ii, p. 19, No. 35) assigns a coin more or less resembling Nos. 302 and 303 to the time of Constantine IV Pogonatus, but the thick fabric points to an earlier period. Moreover, the IB denomination is characteristic of Alexandria, and we cannot suppose that this mint would issue Imperial coins many years after the conquest by Amru. It is just possible, however, that some of these pieces which show signs of barbarism were issued for a short time immediately after the Saracenic conquest (in the early part of the reign of Constans II). Sabatier (i, p. 44) explained ABAZ or ABAΞ as the equivalent of Auasis or Oasis, an Egyptian city. This is highly improbable, and I regard it as (=ABA?) a blundered rendering of AΛЄΞ. The same explanation applies to ◇BV?[=ABA?]. The *rev.* type I M Ƀ is probably derived from the three-figure coins (Nos. 297-301, *supra*, with I M Ƀ, q.v.). On ABAΞ see further Kubitschek in *Num. Zeitschrift*, xxix, 1897, p. 195.

[4] Nos. 306-8. Pinder and Friedlaender (*Münzen Justinians*, p. 32) are doubtless right in attributing these coins to Alexandria. They assign them to the reign of Justinian I, of whom there are S coins of another type. But it seems to me that the thick fabric is more suited to the time of Heraclius, of whom, also, we have S coins of another type. (In the intervening reigns the S denomination does not seem to have been employed at

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
307	82·	Æ ·75			
308	73·6	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXVII. 1.]	
			S	Inscr.[1] Cross potent on (W) steps.	
309	50·4	Æ ·7		.mh.. R....,	
310	40·	Æ ·65	[de Salis gift]	ddNNh? R.C\S [Pl. XXVII. 2.]	
311	37·	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift] (thick fabric)	.dΛherll.. ..	
312	32·7	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	dmheRLLCheTLIC [Pl. XXVII. 3.]	
313	29·2	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	d....TLROTCL (inscr. blundered)	
314	26·	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift]	dmheRLLThePLLC (?) [Pl. XXVII. 4.]	
			Bust of Heraclius (on l.) and bust of Heraclius Constantine, a shorter figure (on r.), facing; between them long cross.	Cross on steps between A and W[2]	
315	95·3	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]	In ex., ΠAИ; thick fabric.	
316	40·4	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVII. 5.]	(O for A) in ex., ΠAИ	

Alexandria.) In either case there is a certain difficulty. If we attribute the coins to Justinian, we have another series of S pieces weighing only about 50 grains; if they are attributed to Heraclius, we have also a second series of S coins weighing 50 grains or less.

[1] A well-preserved specimen published by Sabatier in *Revue belge*, 1859, p. 311, reads dnheRAeTheRCLIV.

[2] No. 315 has the thick Alexandrian fabric and an *obv.* type similar to No. 288, which is undoubtedly of Alexandria. The other pieces here described are, however, of thin fabric. ΠAN or ΠON gives the name of no known Imperial mint, and may, perhaps, be a degraded form of ΛΛЄΞ (cp. the blundered coins *supra*, Nos. 303, 304; also Sab., i, p. 281). Kubitschek (*Num. Zeitschrift*, xxix, 1897, p. 195) thinks that possibly we have here the name of Panopolis (or Panephysis) which may have been a mint during the siege of Alexandria by the Arabs.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
317	42·8	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]	(◇ for A) in ex., ΠOИ	
318	25·	Æ ·6	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., ΠOH	
319	23·9	Æ ·55	[Presented by M. Sabatier]	(◇ for A) in ex., ΠON	
320	21·5	Æ ·5	Busts small. [de Salis gift]	(◇ for A) in ex., Π◇N	
321	22·5	Æ ·55	Busts small. [F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	(Ш ◇ for A Ш) in ex., N◇Π	
322	18·	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVII. 6.]	(◇ for A) in ex., Π◇H	
			IX. CARTHAGE		
			Solidus		
			Circ. A. D. 610–613		
			D NERA CAIOPPA Bust of Heraclius, beardless, facing; wears armour and crown ornamented with globus cr.; in r. holds globus cr.	VICTORIAAVCCA Cross potent on two steps; in ex., CONOB (thick fabric).	
323	69·2	Ⱥ ·6	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXVII. 7.]	
			Circ. A. D. 613 *and later*		
			DNERACLIOETERA CONSPPA Bust of Heraclius, bearded (on l.), and smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine (on r.) facing. Each wears cuirass and paludamentum and crown with cross. Above heads, cross.	VICTORI AAVCC Cross potent on two steps; in ex., CONOB (thick fabric).[1]	
324	67·4	Ⱥ ·6	(DNERACAIOETER ACAIOCONSTPPA)	(VICTORIAACCVC) At end of inscr., A [Pl. XXVII. 8.]	

[1] This thick fabric and small module are imitated in the very interesting early Mohammedan gold coins struck in Africa with abbreviated Latin inscriptions, e.g.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
325	68·7	Æ ·55	(COS for CONS)	At end of inscr., A [Purchased, 1904]	
326	67·7	Æ ·5	(DNЄRACLIOCONS TAPPAB)[1]	(VICTORIAACC) at end of inscr., B; in field r., Γ [Purchased, 1856]	
327	68·3	Æ ·55	(Ends CONPP)	At end of inscr., Γ [Blacas, 1867]	
328	68·6	Æ ·55	(Inscr. blurred) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXVII. 9.]	At end of inscr., Δ	
329	67·4	Æ ·45	(DNЄRCAOCONPP Є) [Purchased, 1863]	(VICTORIAACCV) at end of inscr., Є; in field r., Θ	
330	67·9	Æ ·55	(Ends CONSTPP..)	At end of inscr., H[2]	
331	69·8	Æ ·45	(DNЄRAC[L] .... P PA) [F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	(VICTORIAACЧC) at end of inscr., Θ	
332	68·9	Æ ·5	(DNЄRACLIOЄRCP PIA[3])	(VICTO RIACC) at end of inscr., I [Purchased, 1904]	
333	67·3	Æ ·45	(DNЄRACLIOCONS TPPIΓ)	(VICTORIAACC) at end of inscr., IΓ [Blacas, 1867]	
334	67·8	Æ ·45	(DNЄRACLIOCON TPP.)	(VICTORIAACC) at end of inscr., IΔ	
335	68·3	Æ ·45	(DNЄRAC LIOCON TPPIΔ) [Purchased, 1904]	(VICT[R?]AAVCC) at end of inscr., IΔ [Pl. XXVII. 10.]	

INNDNIMSRCHSLDFERTINAFRC='In nomine Domini misericordis hic solidus feritus in Africa': see Lavoix, *Cat., Monn. Musulmanes* (1887), p. 30 f., p. xxxviii f.; S. Lane-Poole, *Brit. Mus. Cat. Or. Coins*, Additions i, p. 21 f.; Nützel, *Kat. der Or. Münzen*, Berlin, i, p. 18 f. Coins of the fabric of No. 324 and following pieces are often found in Tunis; cp., e.g., a find at Carthage (now in Musée du Bardo); Gauckler, *Bulletin archéologique du com. des trav. hist.* for 1900 (Paris, 1901), p. cxlvii f. This find included coins of Heraclius, Constans II, and Constantine IV.

[1] B, no doubt, is an additional indication of the *officina* which is given in the usual way on the *rev.* Cp. 329 with Є on both *obv.* and *rev.* Both these coins have an additional letter in the field of the *rev.*

[2] A specimen with officina Z (7) in private possession (1904).

[3] For PPAI ?, I being the officina number (10); which appears also on the *rev.*

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
336	68·2	*Æ* ·5	(DNЄRACLIO ....)[1] [Purchased, 1846]	(VICTRIAAVCC) at end of inscr., IЄ	
			Circ. A. D. 629?		
			DMNHERACΛICO NSVΛIIB Busts of Heraclius, bearded (on r.), and Heraclius Constantine, beardless (on l.), facing. Between their heads, cross. They wear consular robes; their heads are bare.	VICTORIA CONSV ΛIIB Cross potent on three steps; in ex., COИOB	
337	68·7	*Æ* ·85	[de Salis gift][2] [Pl. XXVII. 11.]	(CONSΛBIB) (flat fabric)	
338	67·2	*Æ* ·7	[Blacas, 1867] [Pl. XXVII. 12.]	(Thick fabric)[3]	
			DNЄRACLIOCON SVLIBA Busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine facing. Both bearded and wearing consular robes. Their heads are bare. Between heads, cross.	VICTORIA CONSΛ BIA Cross potent on four steps; in ex., COИOB	
339	68·	*Æ* ·85	[Huber, 1861][4] [Pl. XXVII. 13.]	(Flat fabric; *obv.* crudely engraved)	

[1] Cp. *Mém. soc. arch. St. Pét.*, 1851, p. 303, No. 19.

[2] Formerly in the collection of Mr. Zaepffel, to whom it was sent from Africa; engraved *Rev. num.*, 1857, Pl. VII. 2, pp. 248, 250, No. 2. A specimen of the same type in *R. N.*, 1860, p. 129, has on *obv.* CONSVΛIIA (i.e. *Consuli* and numerals IA=11), and on *rev.* CONSΛBIA = Consulibus; and 11. (*Victoria consul(is)* or *consul(um)* would, however, be more naturally expected.) Compare the specimens that occurred in the Chatby (Alexandria in Egypt) find described by Dutilh in *Revue belge*, 1905, p. 158.

[3] Cp. Montagu *Cat.* (Paris, 1896), No. 1118 and plate, *obv.* DNHERACΛI CONSVΛIIΓ, *rev.* VICTORIA CONSVΛIIΓ. Thick fabric, the bust on l. apparently *beardless*, as on our No. 338. Barthélemy (*R. N.*, 1857, p. 251) wrongly read the *obv.* of our No. 337 as DMNNERAC &c., and interpreted the legend as *Dominis nostris Eracli(is) consuliib(us)*. At that time the legends ending in IA and IΓ were unknown. The legend is clearly equivalent to *Domino nostro Heraclio consuli*, and IB and IΓ must be numerals (12, 13). The *rev.* legend of No. 337 CONSΛBIB, unless blundered, must be equivalent to *consulibus* IB (12). Cp. No. 339 with CONSΛBIA. The *obv.* of No. 339=*Domino nostro [H]eraclio consuli* and BA?

[4] Purchased in November, 1861, from C. G. Huber, Consul-General for Austria in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			DNERACLIOCON SVLIBA Busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine facing. (As No. 339.)	VICTORI AAVCCT Cross potent on four steps; in ex., CO NOB	
340	69·6	Æ ·8	[Montagu sale, 1896, lot 1119]	(Flat fabric; *obv.* crudely engraved)[1] [Pl. XXVII. 14.]	
			Silver		
			Circ. A. D. 610/11?		
			[ER]ACΛIO CON [SV]ΛI Bust of Heraclius, beardless, facing; wears consular robes; cross on bare head.	V TORA within circle C of dots; whole in wreath.[2]	
341	10.	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXVII. 15.]	

Egypt. A few Roman coins and several coins of Alexandria were included in the same purchase. A similar specimen in Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1117.

[1] Nos. 337-40. The coins of Heraclius with consular types have been discussed by A. de Barthélemy in an interesting but not entirely satisfactory article in the *Rev. num.*, 1857, p. 247 f.; cp. *R. N.*, 1860, p. 129. Barthélemy did not recognize the Carthaginian origin of the gold coins, which, however, is hardly to be doubted in the case of our Nos. 337 and 338. Nos. 339 and 340, on the ground of their types and inscriptions, may be conveniently assigned to Carthage, though their flat fabric and crude style (on the *obv.*) differentiate them from Nos. 337 and 338. The style of the *obv.* of Nos. 339, 340 rather resembles that of the coins assigned in subsequent reigns to the mint of Rome. IA, IB, IΓ in the legends of the gold coins are almost certainly the numerals 11, 12, and 13, though BA on the *obv.* of Nos. 339 and 340 is hard to explain. (On the *rev.* of 339 we have IA=11.) If '11', '12', and '13' are regnal years they correspond to A. D. 620/1, 621/2, 622/3. Possibly, however, they are only the numbers of *officinae*, as '10', '13', '14', and '15' doubtless are on the gold described, p. 230 f. In spite of the appearance of *two* bearded busts on Nos. 339 and 340, I do not feel sure that these coins are necessarily later than the coins 337 and 338, which show one of the busts *beardless*. Nos. 339 and 340 are in fact highly conventional, and evidently done by an unskilful artist, and on the *rev.* of one of these coins, i.e. 339, we find IA (=11), which might seem to show that they were issued *earlier* than Nos. 337 and 338, which are inscribed IB (=12).

Unless we accept 11, 12, and 13 as regnal dates (A. D. 620-3), it will probably be best to suppose that the coins were issued *circ.* A. D. 629, when Heraclius Constantine was instituted consul (Bury, ii, p. 247 n.; cp. Barthélemy, l. c., p. 256 f.). Barthélemy regards our Nos. 339 and 340 as representing Heraclius and his son Heraclonas who was consul in A. D. 640. I prefer the simpler view that the busts are those of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine.

[2] Cp. Sab., i, p. 264, Nos. 1 and 2; Barthélemy in *Rev. num.*, 1857, p. 250, No. 3, and p. 261. One specimen was procured from Tunis (*Rev. belge*, 1855, p. 407). The descriptions of similar coins with a *bearded* head seem to be erroneous. The *rev.* legend is arranged so as to form a cross, and Barthélemy has suggested that the upright limb of the cross forms I, so that the legend is VICTORIA C[*onsulis*?].

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Circ. A. D. 613?		
			[ЄRAC] ΛIIS Busts, beardless, of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, facing. Each wears armour and helmet with triple ornament and globus. Above, cross.[1]	AϹV ϚTI Cross potent on three steps. Border of dots.	
342	9·6	Æ ·5	[Purchased, 1868]	[Pl. XXVII. 16.]	
			Circ. A. D. 613?		
			DNЄRAC ΛIOPPAV Bust of Heraclius, beardless, facing; wears cuirass and paludamentum and crown with globus cr.	Bust of Heraclius Constantine, beardless (on l.), and bust of Martina, facing; above, short cross. Heraclius Constantine wears armour and crown with cross. Martina has drapery, long hair and crown with cross; above, cross. Border of dots.	
343	10·5	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1849]	[Pl. XXVII. 17.]	
344	9·1	Æ ·45	[Acquired, Jan., 1853]	[Pl. XXVII. 18.]	
345	11·6	Æ ·5	[L. Fraser, 1847]		
346	10·4	Æ ·5	(DNЄRC ΛIOCCPP•)	[Acquired, Jan., 1853]	
			DNЄR ... IVSPPA Bust of Heraclius facing, as on No. 343.	Busts of Heraclius Constantine and Martina facing, as on No. 343; between them, long cross; in ex., ACTI (= *Augusti*).	
347	12·7 (*worn*)	Æ ·55	[Blacas, 1867][2]		

[1] de Saulcy (*Essai*, p. 81, Pl. VIII. 10) and Sabatier (i, p. 289, Nos. 1 and 2) attribute this type to the brief reign of Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas (after the death of Heraclius), but it is perhaps best to suppose it to be a coin of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine. That Heraclius can be represented without a beard is shown by the following coins and by other coins of the Carthage mint.

[2] With the *obv.* cp. Sab., Pl. XXIX. 16. The Æ coin attributed by Sabatier (ii, p. 42, Pl. 39. 6; Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 634) to Theodosius III is, almost certainly, a misread specimen of a coin like our No. 347.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			M		
			[*Obv.* ЄNTƟT ONIKA Heraclius standing, facing, holding long cross and globus cr.		
			Rev. M with cross above and at each side: in ex., CRTϚ Æ, Size 1. See Sab., Pl. XXVIII. 26; de Saulcy, Pl. VI. 5; p. 60, and cp. the K coins of Carthage described *infra.*]		
			XXXX		
			DNЄRACΛIO C[ON SVΛ I?] Bust of Heraclius (bearded?) facing; on bare head, cross; wears consular robes and holds in r. sceptre surmounted by eagle.	XX·XX in ex., KRTϚ	
348	251·5	Æ 1.	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVII. 19, *obv.*]	Above, ANNO (obscure); on l., star; on r., [Є?][1]	
			K		
			Circ. A. D. 629?[2]		
			ЄNTƟT ONIKA Heraclius, beardless, standing facing, holding in r. long cross; in l., globus cr.; wears long robes and crown with cross.	K above, and on each side, cross; in ex., CRTϚ	
349	96·5	Æ ·85	[Aschkenasi, of Tunis, 1854]	[Pl. XXVII. 20.]	

[1] Poorly preserved; cp. the specimen in Sab., i, p. 264, No. 3, Pl. XXVIII. 3. ANNO does not appear in Sabatier; possibly the word belongs to the flan of another coin on which our specimen is restruck.

[2] The legend and *obv.* type may suggest that these coins were struck in 629, when the Holy Rood was recovered by Heraclius from the Persians.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
350	129·4	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]		
351	99·3	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]		
			(Restruck, apparently on a XX coin of Heraclius, of Carthage, with *obv.* bust of Heraclius as consul, similar to No. 359, *infra*: on *obv.*, exergual line and KRTϚ; on *rev.*, traces of inscr.)		
352	88·3	Æ ·75	(On l., ONIKA; on r., ...NƎ)	[Purchased, 1904]	
353	69·3	Æ 1·	(On l., ON...; on r., TƧT..)	[de Salis gift]	
			(Restruck) XX		
			Inscr. Bust of Heraclius, bearded, facing; wears cuirass and paludamentum and helmet with cross; holds in r. globus cr.	X·X above, cross; on l., star; on r., Є; in ex., KRTϚ	
354	61·	Æ ·65	DNЄ RACLIOPP	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXVII. 21.]	
355	82·8	Æ ·65	DNЄ RACLIOPP	[Blacas, 1867]	
356	72·2	Æ ·7	DNЄRA CLIOPPAV		
357	86·6	Æ ·7	..ЄRACL IOPPAV		
358	64·5	Æ ·7	DNЄRA CLIOPPA	[Presented by Mr. H. S. Keating, 1878]	
			ЄRACΛIO CONSV ΛI Bust of Heraclius (bearded?) facing; on bare head, cross; wears consular robes and holds in r. sceptre surmounted by eagle.	X·X above, cross; on l., star; on r., Є; in ex., KRTϚ	
359	129·6	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXVII. 22.]	
360	137·2	Æ ·9			

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				X	
			DNERAC LIOPPAV Bust of Heraclius, beardless, facing; wears paludamentum and cuirass and helmet with cross.	N X M above, cross; beneath, star.	
361	37·5	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXVII. 23.]	
362	48·7	Æ ·6	(AC for AV)	[Purchased, 1904]	
363	44·	Æ ·6	(inscr. partly obscure)		
364	47·8	Æ ·5	(DNER[Λ] CLIOP PΛ)	(No pellets) [Pl. XXVII. 24.]	
365	17·8	Æ ·5	(IVIN) (Three pellets instead of cross on helmet).	(No pellets) [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVII. 25.]	
			(Barbarous imitation?)		
			ERACΛIO CONSV ΛI Bust of Heraclius, beardless, facing; on bare head, cross; wears consular robes and holds sceptre surmounted by crescent.	N X M above, cross; beneath, star.	
366	59.	Æ ·75		[Pl. XXVII. 26.]	
367	70.	Æ ·7	[Aschkenasi, of Tunis, 1854]		
368	46·6	Æ ·65	[Blacas, 1867]		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			V *Circ.* A. D. 610/11		
			[ЄRACΛIO C]ON SVΛI Bust of Heraclius, beardless, facing; [cross on] bare head; wears consular robes.[1]	V above, cross; on l., star; on r., star; four pellets.	
369	29·6	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXVII. 27.]	
			X. SICILY (Syracuse? and Catina[2]) **M** Series I (*issued before* A. D. 630) This series consists of M coins of Anastasius I, Justin I, and Justinian I, countermarked (overstruck by dies) on *obv.* and *rev.* by Heraclius as follows:—		
			Bust of Heraclius, bearded, facing, wearing cuirass and paludamentum and crown with cross; on r., $\frac{R}{M}$; the whole forming an oval or circular countermark which is usually stamped behind, or on, the head of the Emperor (Anastasius, Justin, &c.).	$\overline{SCL}^{S}$ (=*Sicil'* or *Secil'*), within an oval or circular countermark usually stamped below the M of the coin.	
370	257·2	Æ 1·3	(Head large) [Pl. XXVIII. 1.]	(On Anastasius) [Purchased, 1904]	

[1] Partly off flan; cp. the specimen in *Rev. num.*, 1839, p. 251.

[2] A. Sambon in an article on 'L'atelier monétaire de Syracuse', published in *Le Musée*, 1906, pp. 267–73, says:—'Torremuzza, De Salis, Sabatier [also Holm.] ... attribuent à Catane des monnaies ayant les lettres CAT. Il ne pouvait pas exister d'atelier monétaire à Catane. San Quintino était dans le vrai en attribuant ces monnaies à Carthage, et en les comparant à celles qui ont KAT, KRT, CTÇ. (*Le monete de Giustiniano*, ii, p. 6).' I am unable to conjecture on what grounds M. Sambon asserts that Catina cannot have been a mint. It is certain that the Emperor's head on the I coins of Catina (Nos. 402 ff. *infra*) is identical with his head as it appears in the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
371	205·2 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·2	(Head large)	(On Anastasius)	
372	258·2	Æ 1·4	[Presented by the Hon. J. L. Warren, 1859]	(On Anastasius)	
			(Covered with a green, glassy patina)		
373	254·	Æ 1·45	[Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870]	(On Anastasius) [Pl. XXVIII. 2.]	
374	230·5	Æ 1·3		(On Anastasius; of Constantinople)	
375	218·2	Æ 1·15	(Head large) [Purchased, 1904]	(On Justin I)	
376	198·8	Æ 1·15	(Head large) [de Salis gift]	(On Justin I)	
377	200·5	Æ 1·25	(Head large)	(On Justin I) [Pl. XXVIII. 3.]	
378	255·	Æ 1·2	(Head large) [Purchased, 1904]	(On Justinian I, profile bust)	
379	312·4	Æ 1·65	(Head large) [Purchased, 1905]	(On Justinian I, full-face type, year 12, of Constantinople)	
380	316·6	Æ 1·4	(Head large) [Campana sale, 1846, lot 1044]	(On Justinian I, full-face type, year 20, of Cyzicus) [Pl. XXVIII. 4.]	
381	289·	Æ 1·3		(On Justinian I, full-face type, year 17)	
382	238·7	Æ 1·25		(On Justinian I, profile bust)	
383	243·5	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	(On Justinian I, profile bust) [Pl. XXVIII. 5.]	

countermarks of his M coins (No. 357 ff.), which were admittedly struck in Sicily (Syracuse?). Moreover CAT can hardly mean 'Carthage', the usual indication of which on the coins of Heraclius is the unmistakable KRTϚ or CRTϚ. (The statement that there are Carthaginian coins reading KAT seems to me to be doubtful; I, at any rate, have seen no such pieces.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			SERIES II (*issued after* A. D. 630)		
			This series consists of M coins of Heraclius with *obv.* Heraclius in military dress and Heraclius Constantine standing facing (like No. 146, Pl. XXIV. 5). These are countermarked as follows :—		
			Bust of Heraclius, bearded, and bust of Heraclius Constantine, beardless, facing; each is draped and wears crown with cross; above, cross. (Countermark, impressed upon the *reverse* side of the coin, usually on the upper part of the M).	$\overline{\text{SCL}}^{\text{S}}$ (Countermark, impressed on the lower part of the *obverse* side of the coin).	
384	150·2	Æ 1·15	(Year 21, Constantinople = A. D. 630/1)	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXVIII. 6.]	
385	151·4	Æ 1·25	(Year 21, Constantinople)	[Rev. G. J. Chester, 1870]	
386	163·4	Æ 1·25	(Year 21, Constantinople)	[Purchased, 1904]	
387	143·	Æ 1·1	(Year 21, Constantinople)	[Blacas, 1867]	
388	136·	Æ 1·1	(Year 21, Constantinople)		
389	111·4	Æ 1·05	(Year 21, Constantinople)	[Purchased, 1904]	
390	208·7	Æ 1·3	([Year 21 ?] Constantinople)	[de Salis gift]	
391	133·4	Æ 1·25	(Year 21, Constantinople)	[Purchased, 1904]	
392	172·	Æ 1·35	(Constantinople, restruck on a coin of Nicomedia)	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVIII. 7.]	
393	151·6	Æ 1·45	(Constantinople)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
394	161.	Æ 1·25	(Constantinople)	[Purchased, 1904]	
395	134·7	Æ 1·25	(Constantinople, restruck on M coin [of Justinian ?])	[de Salis gift]	
396	124·8	Æ 1·2	(Restruck on Antioch coin of Phocas)		
397	161.	Æ 1·2	(Restruck)	[Presented by Mr. Richard Hewitt, 1903]	
			SERIES III (*issued after* A. D. 630)		
			M coins of Heraclius, as in Series II (No. 384), but countermarked as follows :—		
			Bust of Heraclius with moustache and long beard, and bust of Heraclius Constantine with close beard, facing. Each draped and wearing crown with cross. Above, cross. (Countermark impressed upon the obverse of the coin, upper part.)	☧ S C S (Countermark impressed upon the reverse side of the coin).	
398	135·3	Æ 1·2	[Purchased, 1904]	(Year 21) [Pl. XXVIII. 8, *rev.*]	
399	86.	Æ 1.	(Coin clipped)	(Constantinople)	
400	89.	Æ ·9	(Coin clipped)	(Constantinople) [Purchased, 1904]	
401	97·4	Æ ·85	(Coin clipped) [Pl. XXVIII. 9.]	(Constantinople) [Purchased, 1904]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I		
			Inscr. Bust of Heraclius, bearded, facing; wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass; r. hand (not represented) holds globus cr.	I on l., A N N O in ex., CAT (thick fabric)	
402	60·7	Æ ·55	DHERAC LIPPAVS	On r., ϛIIII[1] [de Salis gift]	9= 618/19
403	58·2	Æ ·55	DNHERA. .IPPAVS	On r., X [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXVIII. 10.]	10= 619/20
404	63·7	Æ ·55	DNHERA. .IPPAVS	On r., X [Purchased, 1904]	10= 619/20
405	54·4	Æ ·5	[DN]HERACLI	On r., X I [Purchased, 1904]	11= 620/1
406	48·2	Æ ·55	..... IЦIPPA (= CLIPPA)	On r., XI [Purchased, 1904]	11= 620/1
407	35·4	Æ ·5	Inscr. obscure.	On r., XII [Purchased, 1904]	12= 621/2
408	53·6	Æ ·5	..... LIPPΛVC	On r., X (Λ for A) III	13= 622/3
			Bust of Heraclius, bearded (on l.), and shorter bust of Heraclius Constantine, beardless (on r.), facing. Each wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass: Above, cross. Border of dots.	I on l., A N N O in ex., CAT border.	
409	56·	Æ ·55	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., X (Λ for first A) IIII	14= 623/4

[1] According to Thomsen *Cat.*, p. 29, No. 459, there is a specimen of year 5.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
410	66·7	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	On r., X[1] (Λ for A)	16= 625/6
411	61·	Æ ·6	[Northwick sale, 1860]	On r., X (Λ for A) [Pl. XXVIII. 11.]	19= 628/9
			[Small Æ with *obv.* Head of Heraclius, *rev.* V between two stars: in ex. CAT. See *Rev. belge*, 1855, p. 406; Sab., i, p. 272, No. 39 (*obv.*?); *Coll. Windisch-Grätz*, Nos. 192, 193.]		
			XI. ROME		
			DDNNERACLIOR VN Bust of Heraclius (on l.), beardless, and shorter bust of Heraclius Constantine (on r.), beardless. Each is draped and wears crown. Above, cross. Border of dots.[2]	XX above, cross; in ex., ROM Border of dots.	
412	56·8	Æ ·65	(No cross; between heads, pellet) [de Salis gift]	(Cross obscure) [Pl. XXIX. 1.]	
413	59·9	Æ ·75	(No cross)[1]		
414	43·9	Æ ·65	(DN for DDNN)		
415	38·	Æ ·65	(DN for DDNN)	[Purchased, 1904]	
416	34·3	Æ ·6	(DN for DDNN)		

[1] A specimen with XIII (18) in an English private collection (1905).

[2] Cp. de Saulcy, *Rev. num.*, 1842, p. 409. The youthful, almost childlike, appearance of these busts is probably due to the conventional treatment of an unskilful engraver.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Inscr. (fragmentary). Bust of Heraclius (on l.), with long beard, and shorter bust of Heraclius Constantine (on r.) (with close beard?). Each wears crown. Border of dots.[1]	XX above, cross; in ex., ROM Border of dots.	
417	53·8	Æ ·65	....O..N [Pl. XXIX. 2.]	[de Salis gift]	
418	28·3	Æ ·6	.....N [Pl. XXIX. 3.]	[Purchased, 1904]	
419	21·4	Æ ·6	Inscr. obscure.	[de Salis gift]	
			K		
			Inscr. Three busts facing; in centre, Heraclius; on r., Heraclius Constantine; on l., Heraclonas, both shorter than Heraclius. Each bust draped and wearing crown with cross. Border of dots.	K on l., A N N O in ex., RoM Border of dots.[2]	
420	89·	Æ ·7	DN.ERACL..	Above, X; on r., III [de Salis gift]	13= 622/3
421	66·6	Æ ·8	.....RACLAC	Above, X; on r., III [Pl. XXIX. 4.]	13= 622/3
422	48·4	Æ ·7	DN(N?)ERACLI.	Above, X; on r., III	13= 622/3
423	99·4	Æ ·8	Inscr.?	Above, X; on r., IIII[3] [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXIX. 5.]	14= 623/4

[1] Cp. the busts on K coin of Ravenna (*infra*) of year vii=A.D. 616/17.

[2] Sabatier attributed these coins to Heraclonas, David Tiberius, and Constantine III, A.D. 641, owing to a misunderstanding of the date which has been set right by Thomsen *Cat.*, p. 35, Nos. 541–3: cp. *Rev. belge*, 1855, p. 410.

[3] An apparent *fifth* stroke is really part of the border of dots.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XII. RAVENNA		
			Solidus		
			Circ. A. D. 610–613		
			DNHERAC LIVSPP AVC Bust of Heraclius, with close beard, facing; wears helmet with plume and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	VICTORI AAVCCC Cross potent on four steps; beneath, CONOB	
424	67·7	Æ ·85	[Pembroke sale, 1848, lot 1461]	At end of inscr., H [Pl. XXIX. 6.]	
			Circ. A. D. 613/14—*circ.* A. D. 630 *or later*		
			DDNNHERACLIVS ETHERACONSTPP AVCC Bust of Heraclius, with close beard, and bust of Heraclius Constantine, beardless, facing. Above, cross. Each wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORI AAVCC Cross potent on four steps; beneath, CONOB	
425	66·7	Æ ·85	(\\NNERACLIVSE TERACOSTPPAVC)	(Three steps), at end of inscr., Δ and pellet. [Cracherode bequest, 1799]	
426	67·3	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	(AVCCC for AVCC) at end of inscr., H	
427	65·2	Æ ·8	(Ends CO-SPP) [Bank of England gift, 1877]	(VICTORI AAVCCC) at end of inscr., H	
428	67·5	Æ ·8	()NNhERACLIVSE ThERACONPA/)	At end of inscr., H [C. A. Murray, 1849] [Pl. XXIX. 7.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
429	69·5	*AV* ·75	(ΛVC for ΛVCC) [Purchased, 1862]	(Three steps) (AVCCC for AVCC) at end of inscr., P	
430	69·	*AV* ·8	(N for NN) (ΛVC for ΛVCC) [de Salis gift]	(Λ for A) at end of inscr., T; in field r., star. [Pl. XXIX. 8.]	
			Issued circ. A. D. 630 *or later*		
			DDNNERACLIVSET ERACONSTPP Bust of Heraclius, with long beard and moustache, and bust of Heraclius Constantine with close beard, facing. Above, cross. Each wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORI ΛΛVCC Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
431	69·5	*AV* ·85	(CONSTT for CON ST) [Pl. XXIX. 9.]	At end of inscr., P	
432	68·	*AV* ·8	(Ends CONSPP)	At end of inscr., R? [Pl. XXIX. 10.]	
433	67·5	*AV* ·8	(DDNNHERACLIVS ETHERACONTPPA VC)	(Four steps) (AAVCCC for ΛΛ VCC) at end of inscr., H [Purchased, 1863]	
			Tremissis		
			DNHERACL IPERPA VC Bust of Heraclius r., beardless; wears armour and diadem; cross on head.	VICTORIHERACLI AVC Cross potent; beneath, CONOB	
434	22·8	*AV* ·6	[Blacas, 1867]	[Pl. XXIX. 11.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			DNHERACLI VSPP AVC Bust of Heraclius r., beardless; wears armour and diadem.	VICTORIAAVCVS TORVN Cross potent; beneath, CONOB	
435	22·8	Ⱥ ·6	(Cross on head) [Pl. XXIX. 12.]	(RVM for RVN) [Purchased, 1904]	
436	22·4	Ⱥ ·65	[Pl. XXIX. 13.]		
437	22·5	Ⱥ ·6	(DNHERAC LIPERP AVC) (Cross on head)	[de Salis gift]	
438	22·4	Ⱥ ·6	(DNHERAC LIVSPP AVC)	[de Salis gift]	
439	22·8	Ⱥ ·55	DNNERAC LIV SPPAV		
			Silver		
			Issued circ. A.D. 615 *or later*		
			DDNNhERACLIVSE ThERACON Heraclius, bearded, and Heraclius Constantine, beardless, seated, facing, on double throne. Each wears long robes and crown with cross, and holds in r. globus cr. Above, cross. Border of dots.	DEVSADIVTAROMA NIS Cross potent on globus which rests on three steps. Wreath-like border.	
440	99·6	Æ 1·		[Pl. XXIX. 14.]	
441	97·7	Æ 1·	(Double-struck)	(Double-struck) (Λ for A) [Pl. XXIX. 15.]	
			Inscr. Bust of Heraclius r., beardless; wears armour and diadem. Border of dots.	Cross potent. Wreath-like border.	
442	6·8	Æ ·45	DNHERA CLIPPA VS	[Rollin sale, London, 1853, lot 587] [Pl. XXIX. 16.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
443	5·9	Æ ·45	DNERAC LIVSPP AV	[Rollin sale, London, 1853, lot 588]	
444	6·2	Æ ·4	DNERACL IVSPPA VI	[Pl. XXIX. 17.]	
445	6·1	Æ ·4	DNERACL IVSPPA V•	[Purchased, 1867]	
			Inscr. Bust of Heraclius r., beardless; wears armour and diadem. Border of dots.	Cross *fourchée* between two stars. Wreath-like border.	
446	7·	Æ ·45	DNERAC LIVSPP AV	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIX. 18.]	
447	6·6	Æ ·45	DNERACLI VSPPA VC [Purchased, 1867]	(Cross potent) [Pl. XXIX. 19.]	
			DNERA PPAVC Bust of Heraclius r., beardless; wears armour and diadem. Border of dots.	HR (monogram of Heraclius) within wreath.	
448	4·2	Æ ·45	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXIX. 20.]	
449	4·3	Æ ·45	[Purchased, 1863]		
			DNIRACL IVSPPA Bust of Heraclius r., beardless; wears armour and diadem. Border of dots.	HP (monogram of Heraclius); above, small cross. Wreath-like border.	
450	6·	Æ ·4	[Purchased, 1867]	[Pl. XXIX. 21.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				M	
			DNЄRAC+ЄTЄRAC ON′ Bust of Heraclius (on l.), bearded? and shorter bust of Heraclius Constantine (on r.) facing. Above, cross. Each is draped and has cross on head.	M on l., Λ N N O above, cross; in ex., RΛV	
451	111·	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIX. 22.]	On r., V II beneath, Λ (= A)	7= 616/17
			Inscr. Heraclius, with long beard and moustache (on l.), and Heraclius Constantine, with close beard (?), (on r.) standing facing. Each wears crown with cross. Above, cross. Heraclius wears military dress and holds in r. long cross. He tramples on a prostrate figure (a Persian soldier?). Heraclius Constantine wears long robes and holds in r. globus cr.	M on l., Λ N N O above, cross; in ex., RΛV	
452	129.1	Æ .9	DDNNHERACLIVSЄ THER? Between the two figures, cross on three steps.	On r., X; beneath, Δ X I [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXIX. 23.]	21= 630/1
453	103.7	Æ .9	DDNN? Partly obscure.	On r., X; beneath, Δ X I [de Salis gift]	21= 630/1

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
454	106·4	Æ ·9	DDN.., RACLIVS... ... [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXX. 1, *obv.*]	On r., X X II beneath, A (A N N O) (RAV)	22= 631/2
			Inscr. Three busts facing. In centre, Heraclius with close beard; on l., Martina, with long hair; on r., Heraclius Constantine, beardless. Each bust is draped. Martina wears high crown with cross; Heraclius and his son each wear crown with cross.	M on l., A N N O above, cross; in ex., RA	
455	114·2	Æ 1·	..NNhRAC? (Double-struck, and partly obscure) (the three crosses detached from the crowns).	On r., V; beneath, A II [Purchased, 1864] [Pl. XXX. 2.]	7= 616/17
456	117·4	Æ ·85	(Inscr. partly obscure) (crosses detached)	On r., V; beneath, A II I [de Salis gift]	8= 617/18
457	116·2	Æ ·9	DDNNhER ..... [hE]RA CONSPP	On r., X V I beneath, A (RAV) [Pl. XXX. 3.]	16= 625/6[1]

[1] In Photiades *Cat.*, No. 295, a specimen of year 13 is described.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Three figures standing facing, each wearing long robes and holding in r. globus cr. Heraclius (in centre) has moustache and long beard, and wears crown with cross. Heraclius Constantine (on r.), a shorter figure, is beardless, and wears crown with cross. Heraclonas (on l.), a diminutive figure, beardless, wears crown (with cross detached).	M on l., A N N O ꝑ above, ħ; in ex., RAV	
458	122.9	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXX. 4.]	On r., X; beneath, A X II	22= 631/2[1]
459	101·	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	On r., X; beneath, A X II II	24= 633/4
460	82·6 *(pierced)*	Æ 1·1	(Cross of Heraclonas not detached)	On r., X X V II [I ?] beneath, A (?)	28 ?= 637/8[2]

XXXX

For Æ of this denomination, with *obv.* Busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, see Thomsen *Cat.*, No. 503, Pl. 1.

[1] According to de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 72, Pl. VIII. 6, there is also a specimen of year 20.

[2] de Saulcy (p. 73) describes a specimen of year 30.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			K		
			DDNNHERACLIVSE TNERACON? (partly obscure). Bust of Heraclius, with close beard (on l.), and shorter bust of Heraclius Constantine [beardless] (on r.]. Both facing; draped and wearing crowns with cross. Above, cross.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, RA	
461	60·3	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., V II [Pl. XXX. 5.]	7= 616/17
			DDNNHERACLIVET HERCONTPP Heraclius, with long beard and moustache (on l.), and Heraclius Constantine (on r.), standing facing. Each wears crown with cross. Above, cross. Heraclius wears military dress and holds in r. long sceptre with cross. He tramples on a prostrate figure (a Persian soldier?). Heraclius Constantine wears long robes and holds in r. globus cr. Between the two figures, cross on steps.	K on l., A N N O above, cross. (Cp. Nos. 452–4, *supra*.)	
462	67·8	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	On r., XXI; beneath, Δ [Pl. XXX. 6.]	21= 630/1
463	50·7	Æ ·65	(Inscr. obscure or off flan) (cross on steps omitted).	On r., XXI; beneath, Δ [Royal Collection]	21= 630/1

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Inscr. Three busts facing. In centre, Heraclius, with close beard; on l., Martina, with long hair; on r., Heraclius Constantine, beardless. Each bust is draped. Martina wears high crown with cross; Heraclius and his son each wear crown with cross.	K on l., A N N O above, cross; beneath, RA	
464	58·4	Æ ·7	(Inscr. fragmentary and blundered)[1] (the three crosses detached from the crowns).	On r., V II [de Salis gift]	7= 616/17
465	61·6	Æ ·65	(Inscr. fragmentary and blundered) (the three crosses detached).	On r., V II I [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXX. 7.]	8= 617/18
			XX *Circ.* A.D. 616/17		
			DDNNHERACLIVSE TNE..... Bust of Heraclius, with close beard (on l.), and shorter bust of Heraclius Constantine, beardless (on r.). Both facing; draped, and wearing crowns with cross. Above, cross.	X*X: in ex., RAV	
466	74·8	Æ ·7	Between busts, pellet.	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXX. 8.]	

[1] Cp. *Mém. soc. d'arch. num. St. Pét.*, 1851, p. 307, No. 39.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				☧	
			DNERA CLIPPA Bust of Heraclius, with close beard, facing; draped; wears crown with cross; in r. globus cr. Border of dots.	☧ border of dots.	
467	26·6	Æ ·5	[Purchased, 1864]	[Pl. XXX. 9.]	
468	25·3	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift]		
			Inscr. Bust of Heraclius r., with close beard; wears diadem, paludamentum and cuirass. Border of dots.	☧ above, cross. Border of dots.	
469	33·2	Æ ·65	DNNhERAC.... PPAVC (Flan of irregular shape).	On r., 41 II [H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1076][1] [Pl. XXX. 10.]	8= 617/18
470	18·4	Æ ·55	.NNhERA..... PP AVC (Flan of irregular shape).	On r., [date obscure] [de Salis gift]	?
				☧?	
			.....A CLIVSPPA Bust of Heraclius r. (beardless?), wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass. Border.	R☧A Wreath-like border. [Pl. XXX. 11.]	
471	22·	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift]		

[1] The attribution of Nos. 469 and 470 to Ravenna is somewhat doubtful.

COINS WITH THE NAME OF HERACLIUS NOT ISSUED AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

The imitations (chiefly Lombardic?) are mainly the *semissis* (*rev.* globus cruciger) and *tremissis* (*rev.* cross potent) with the obverses very rude and the legends blundered.

There are also (Brit. Mus.) some *solidi* (possibly Arab imitations) with *obv.* Heraclius and two sons standing facing. The *obv.* is very roughly engraved and does not appear to be of any Imperial mint. One of these has, on the *rev.*, the cross potent represented as T : cp. the early Arab imitations of the thick gold coins of Carthage where the cross is treated in the same way (*Brit. Mus. Cat. Oriental Coins*, Additions I–IV, Pl. III). In Brit. Mus. is also a solidus (acquired in 1906) which is a barbarous imitation of our No. 10, &c., *supra* (*obv.* busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine. Legend blundered; *rev.*, cross potent on three steps. Legend, VICTA ΔOVNI; beneath, NONOC). The provenance is unknown.

On the *Merovingian* imitations see the works of de Belfort and Prou.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CONSTANS II (Constantinus III)

SEPT. 641—SEPT. (?) 668

CONSTANTINUS IV POGONATUS, son of Constans II; Augustus from A.D. 654.

HERACLIUS and **TIBERIUS**, sons of Constans II; Caesars from A.D. 659.

Mints = I. Constantinople; [Alexandria?]; II. Carthage; III. Sicily; IV. Rome; V. Ravenna.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			I. CONSTANTINOPLE **Solidus**[1] A.D. 641—*circ.* 646? (Bust of Constans, beardless)		
			ƆNCONSTAN ƬI NUSPPAVI Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	VICTORIA AVCU Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
1	68·5	*A* ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., B	
2	68·2	*A* ·75	(AV)	At end of inscr., Δ	

[1] The gold and silver cannot be dated with perfect exactness. The principal clues are the first appearance of Constantine IV and of Heraclius and Tiberius in company with their father, probably in A.D. 654 and 659 respectively. The dates assigned to the *A* with the *single* bust of Constans are more conjectural. The beardless head doubtless begins in A.D. 641, when the Emperor was only eleven. In a few years (about 646?) his face displays a close beard and whiskers. Then follows the long beard type, the first appearance of which may be assigned to A.D. 651/2, as in that year Constans is represented with a long beard on the dated Æ of Constantinople. At this time he was only about twenty-one years old, and the portrait is obviously entirely conventional and closely modelled upon that of Heraclius. The Athens (Asklepieion) finds (see Svoronos, *Journ. int.*, 1904, p. 143), which may have been buried *circ.* 662, the date of the visit of Constans to Athens, include the solidi of the Emperor in conjunction with his three sons (two types).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
3	62·8	Æ ·8	[Lord Elgin]	At end of inscr., Є	
4	68·8	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., H [Pl. XXX. 12.]	
5	68·9	Æ ·75	(AV) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Θ	
6	68·4	Æ ·8	[Bought in 1904; from Ponton d'Amécourt sale, No. 908]	At end of inscr., B (beneath, CONOBC)	
7	68·7	Æ ·85	(AV) (Double-struck) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Γ[1] (beneath, CONOBC)	
8	66·6	Æ ·8	(AV) (graffito KA &c.) [C. A. Murray, 1849]	At end of inscr., Σ (beneath, CONOBC)	
9	69·3	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXX. 13.]	At end of inscr., Є (beneath, CONOBK)	
10	68·7	Æ ·8	(ꝺN for ꝺN) [de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., Θ[2] (beneath, CONOBK)	
			Circ. A.D. 646–651 (Bust of Constans with short beard)		
			ꝺNCONSTAN ꞇI NUSPPAVI Bust of Constans II, with short beard and whiskers,[3] facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	VICTORIA AVCU Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
11	69·2	Æ ·8		At end of inscr., B; in field r., Є	
12	67·5	Æ ·8	(Ends AVU) (Double-struck) [Purchased, 1904]	(Double-struck) at end of inscr., Δ; in field r., Є [Pl. XXX. 14.]	

[1] With Є, Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1136.
[2] This might also be a misshapen B; cp. Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1137.
[3] On Nos. 11–15 inclusive, and on No. 18, the hair on the face is only slightly indicated by dots. These pieces are probably the earliest of this type.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
13	68·5	*AV* ·75	(ꝺNCONSTIN TI NЧSPPAVЧ) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., H; in field r., Є	
14	69·	*AV* ·75	(AV) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., A; in field r., S	
15	68·8	*AV* ·8	(Ends TINЧSPPAV) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Γ; in field r., S	
16	67·2	*AV* ·8	(Ends TINЧSPPAVS) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Є; in field r., S (beneath, CONOB+)	
17	68·	*AV* ·75	(Ends TINЧSPPAV)	At end of inscr., S; in field r., S	
18	69·	*AV* ·85	(ꝺNCONSTIN TI NЧSPPAVI) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr. Σ; in field r., S	
19	67·6	*AV* ·75	(AV) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., A; in field r., Z [Pl. XXX. 15.]	
20	68·8	*AV* ·75	(TINЧS &c.) [Wigan gift, 1864]	At end of inscr., Δ; in field r., Z	
21	68·	*AV* ·75	(AV) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Σ; in field r., Z	
22	69·4	*AV* ·9	(Ends TINЧSPPAV.) [Blacas, 1867][1]	At end of inscr., Θ; in field r., Z (beneath, CONOB+)	
23	67·2	*AV* ·75	(Ends TINЧSPPAV.) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., H; in field r., H	
24	67·2	*AV* ·75	(Ends TINЧSPPAV.) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., I (beneath, CONOBI)	
25	68·8	*AV* ·8	(Ends TINЧSPPAV) [Rev. T. Drake, 1875]	At end of inscr., S	
26	68·8	*AV* ·8	(Ч) [F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	At end of inscr., Σ (CONOB+)	

[1] Published, *Num. Chron.* ed., 1868, p. 53, No. 459, but the *rev.* legend was misread.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Circ. A.D. 651/2–659		
			(Bust of Constans with long beard)		
			ƆNCONSTAN TI NΨSPPAV Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	VICTORIA AVÇU Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
27	69·2	AV ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., A	
28	66·	AV ·8	(V blundered)	At end of inscr., A; in field r., star. [F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]	
29	67·2	AV ·8		At end of inscr., B	
30	68·2 (*pierced*)	AV ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Γ	
31	69·2	AV ·8	[Lieut.-Col. Ross, 1846]	At end of inscr., Δ	
32	68·	AV ·8		At end of inscr. Δ (beneath, CONOB+)	
33	68·8	AV ·8	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXX. 16.]	At end of inscr., Σ	
34	68·6	AV ·75	[Presented by Mr. P. Henderson, 1877]	At end of inscr., H	
35	66·4	AV ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., H	
36	68·	AV ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., I	
37	68·6	AV ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Θ (beneath, CONOBI)	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			A.D. 654–659		
			(Busts of Constans II and Constantine IV)		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, and smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless[1]; each facing, wearing paludamentum and cuirass and crown with globus cr.; between them, small cross.	VICTORIA AVϚЧ Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB	
38	68·	Æ ·8	ꝺNCONSTANTIN VSCCONSTI	At end of inscr., A [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
39	67·2	Æ ·75	ꝺNCONSTAN TIN ЧSCCONSTAN.	At end of inscr., A	
40	68·	Æ ·8	ꝺNCONSTANTIN ЧSCCONSTANT	At end of inscr., B [C. A. Murray, 1849][2] [Pl. XXX. 17.]	
41	65·7 (*pierced*)	Æ ·8	ꝺNCO....NT..ꟻS CCONSTANT	(IA) At end of inscr., B [Bank of England gift, 1877]	
42	68·3	Æ ·75	ꝺNCO.....TINЧS CCONSTAN	At end of inscr., Γ [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
43	68·2	Æ ·8	ꝺNCO[S?]NTANT INЧSCCONSTA	At end of inscr., Δ [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
44	67·2	Æ ·75	ꝺN.....TINꟻSC COTTI	At end of inscr., Δ (CONOB+)[3] [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
45	69·4	Æ ·75	ꝺNCONSTATINꟻS CCONSTI	At end of inscr., Є [Purchased, 1904]	
46	67·	Æ ·75	ꝺNCONSTATINЧS CCONSTAN	At end of inscr. S	

[1] Apparently always beardless; the bearded head described *Journ. int.*, 1904, p. 155, No. 87, is really Heraclius Constantine, as the inscription proves.

[2] CONOB+, *Journ. int.*, 1904, p. 154, No. 71.

[3] With CONOBI, *Journ. int.*, 1904, p. 154, No. 76.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
47	67·3 (*pierced*)	AV ·75	ƆNCON....TINΨS CCONSTAI	At end of inscr., Σ [Royal Collection]	
48	68·8	AV ·8	ƆNCONSTANTIN ΨSCCONSTANTI	At end of inscr., Σ [Purchased, 1904]	
49	68·2	AV ·8	ƆNCONSTAN TI NΨSCCONSTANT.	At end of inscr., H [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
50	67·8	AV ·8	ƆNCONSTANT NΨSCCONSTAN TIN [Pl. XXX. 18, *obv.*]	At end of inscr. Θ [Purchased, 1904]	
51	67·5	AV ·75	[ƆNCONS?]TA TI NΨSCCONSTA	(IA) At end of inscr., I [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
52	68·5	AV ·8	ƆNCONSTAN &c. (partly obscure)	(IA) At end of inscr., I [C. A. Murray, 1849]	
			A. D. 659–668 (Two busts and two figures)		
			Inscr.[1] Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, and smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless; each facing and wearing paludamentum and cuirass; between them, small cross. Constans wears helmet with globus cr.; Constantine wears crown with globus cr.	VICTORIA A VϚΨ Cross potent on three steps; on l., Heraclius; on r., shorter figure of Tiberius; each is beardless, stands facing, wears long robes and crown with cross and holds in r. globus cr.; beneath, CONOB	
53	67·	AV ·85	ƆNCONS TIN- (=S)	At end of inscr., A (AVϚΨ) [Purchased, 1904]	

[1] A great number of variations in the legend occur: see Svoronos in *Journ. int.*, 1904, p. 156 (Athens finds). The date of the earliest issue of coins of this class is not earlier than A. D. 659, when Heraclius and Tiberius became Caesars: possibly it may be later than 659, because somewhat similar Æ coins (Pl. XXXII. 13; *obv.* Constans II and Constantine IV standing facing, *rev.* Heraclius and Tiberius standing on l. and r. of M, above, cross) appear to be dated year '25', i. e. A. D. 665/6.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
54	69·	AV ·8	ƆNCONSƬ ANЧS CC	At end of inscr., Γ (AVϚЧ) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXX. 19.]	
55	67·5	AV ·85	.. AN (double-struck)	At end of inscr., Δ (double-struck) [Purchased, 1904]	
56	65·5	AV ·8	ꓶN- ƬI	At end of inscr., S	
57	68·9	AV ·8	.. AN	At end of inscr., Σ [de Salis gift]	
58	69·	AV ·8	ƆNCONS ƬN•	At end of inscr., H (AVϚЧ) [Royal Collection]	
59	67·4	AV ·75	ƆNC AN [Pl. XXX. 20.]	At end of inscr., B∽ [Purchased, 1904]	
60	67·5	AV ·75	ƆNCONST AN	At end of inscr., Γ∽ [Purchased, 1904]	
61	68·1	AV ·8	[ƆNCONS?]Ƭ•	At end of inscr., Є (CONOBΘ) [Royal Collection]	
62	69·	AV ·8	ƆNCO• Ƭ•	At end of inscr., Θ (CONOBΘ) [Purchased, 1904]	
63	66·1	AV ·8	ƆN... Ƭ-	At end of inscr., Θ (CONOBT) [Purchased, 1863]	
			Inscr. Busts of Constans II and Constantine IV, as on No. 53.	VICTORI A A VSЧ Globus surmounted by long cross;[1] on l., Heraclius; on r., Tiberius, as on No. 53; beneath, CO NOB	
64	68·5	AV ·75	ƆNCON(S?)A ƬIN ЧSAI	At end of inscr., Θ+ [Pl. XXX. 21.]	

[1] For other specimens of this type see Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1144; Ponton D'Amécourt, No. 915; *Journ. int.*, 1904, pp. 157, 158.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Circ. A. D. 659–668		
			(Bust and three figures)		
			VICTORIA AVCЧ Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, facing; wears paludamentum and cuirass, and helmet with plume; in r., globus cr.	Three figures standing facing. In centre, Constantine IV; on r., shorter figure of Heraclius; on l., diminutive figure of Tiberius. Each is beardless, wears long robes and crown with cross and holds in r. globus cr. Beneath, CONOB	
65	69.	*AV* .75	(IA) At end of inscr., B[1]	[Rollin sale, London, 1853, lot 246]	
66	67.	*AV* .75	At end of inscr., Γ (globus cr. in front of helmet)	[Pl. XXXI. 1.]	
67	68.	*AV* .8	(IA) At end of inscr., Δ[2]	[Purchased, 1904]	
68	69.	*AV* .8	At end of inscr., Σ	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXI. 2.]	
			Semissis[3]		
			ƆNCONSTAN ƬI NЧSPPAV Bust of Constans II r., beardless; wears diadem, paludamentum and cuirass (rude work).	VICTORIAAVCЧ Globus surmounted by cross potent.	
69	33·8	*AV* .7		At end of inscr., S [de Salis gift]	

[1] B slightly obscure but certain. Sabatier (ii, p. 4, No. 15) describes a specimen with officina Ϛ as being in the British Museum. This is not the case; possibly he refers to our No. 65, and the B may have been mis-read Ϛ (cf. *Rev. num.*, n. s. iv, p. 306 c.; Pl. IX. c).

[2] With Є, dans le commerce (1905).

[3] On the attribution to Constans II, rather than to Constantine IV, see Svoronos, *Journ. int.*, 1904, p. 149 f. Various specimens occurred in the Athens finds, ib., p. 159 f. Compare also the coins of the Carthage mint, *infra*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
70	33·7	AV ·7	[Pl. XXXI. 3.]	At end of inscr., S [Royal Collection]	
71	34·2	AV ·7	[Pl. XXXI. 4.]	At end of inscr., S [Rev. G. J. Chester, 1874]	
72	32·8	AV ·7	(ƆNCONSTA TIN ꟼSPPAV)	At end of inscr., S [Purchased, 1904]	
73	33·5	AV ·65	(ꟼ for Ч)	At end of inscr., S [Bank of England gift, 1877]	
			Tremissis		
			ƆNCONSTAN TI NЧSPPAV Bust of Constans II r., beardless; wears diadem, paludamentum and cuirass (rude work).	VICTORIAAVÇЧ Cross potent; beneath, CONOB	
74	20·	AV ·65	[Pl. XXXI. 5.]	At end of inscr., S [de Salis gift]	
75	21·4	AV ·65	[Pl. XXXI. 6.]	At end of inscr., S [de Salis gift]	
76	21·	AV ·65	(ƆNCONSTN TIN ꟼSPPA[V])	At end of inscr., S [de Salis gift]	
77	18·5	AV ·6	(ꟼ for Ч)	At end of inscr., S [de Salis gift]	
			Silver[1]		
			A.D. 641–646?		
			ƆNCONSTAN TI NЧSPPAVI Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	Cross potent on globe placed on three steps; on l. and r., palm-branch.	
78	62·2 (*pierced*)	AR ·75	[Purchased, 1863]	[Pl. XXXI. 7.]	

[1] There are some slight indications that some of these pieces may be of the Carthage and Ravenna mints, but in the absence of decisive evidence they are all catalogued here under 'Constantinople'.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			ꝺNCONSTAN ꞇI NЧSPPAVI Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing, as on No. 78.	ꝺЄЧSAꝺIЧꞇAROM ANIS Cross potent on globe placed on three steps.	
79	101·5	Æ ·9		[Pl. XXXI. 8.]	
			Circ. A.D. 646?–651?		
			ꝺNCONSTAN ꞇI NЧSPPAVI Bust of Constans II, with close beard, facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	ꝺЄЧSAꝺIЧꞇAROM ANIS Cross potent on globe placed on three steps.	
80	104·8	Æ 1·05	(AV) [Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXXI. 9.]	
81	96·7	Æ 1·15	[Purchased, 1904]	(Double-struck or re-struck)	
82	98·	Æ ·95	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 985]		
83	81·2	Æ ·85	(И for N; Ꝑ for Ч; AV for AVI) (beard somewhat longer than on Nos. 80–82).	(И for N) [Purchased, 1867] [Pl. XXXI. 10.]	
84	79·6	Æ ·8	(..CONꝐAN ꞇINꝐ OΛΛV?) (beard somewhat longer than on Nos. 80–82).	(И for N) [Purchased, 1904]	
			A.D. 654–659		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II (on l.), with moustache and long beard, and shorter bust of Constantine IV (on r.), beardless. Between them, cross. Each facing, and wearing crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass.	ꝺЄЧSAꝺIЧꞇAROM ANIS Cross potent on globe placed on three steps.	
85	103·8	Æ ·95	ꝺNCONSTANTIN ЧSCONSTNAT *sic.*	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXI. 11.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
86	102·5	Æ ·85	.NCON.....ЧSCC ONSTAN	[Borrell sale, 1852, lot 987]	
87	82·7	Æ ·8	ƆNCONSTA ƮIN ЧSCCONSTANƮ	(Form of A varies) In field r., B [de Salis gift]	
88	62·2 (*worn*)	Æ ·85	..CON...NƮINЧS CC.....	In field r., C [de Salis gift]	
			Circ. A.D. 659?		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II (on l.), with moustache and long beard, and shorter bust of Constantine IV (on r.), beardless. Between them, cross. Each facing and wearing paludamentum and cuirass. Constans II wears helmet with globus cr.; his son wears crown with globus cr.	Cross potent on globe placed on three steps; on l. and r., palm-branch.	
89	67·4	Æ ·85	ƆNC..... C	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXI. 12.]	
			A.D. 659–668		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, with moustache and long beard, and shorter bust of Constantine IV, beardless, each facing; all as No. 89.	ƆЄЧSAƆIЧƮAROM ANIS Cross potent on three steps; on l., Heraclius; on r., shorter figure of Tiberius; each is beardless, stands facing, wears long robes and crown with cross and holds in r. globus cr.	
90	97·2	Æ ·85	ƆNNCC- AƮI.C C.-?	Beneath, Θ [Purchased, 1867] [Pl. XXXI. 13.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
91	105·5	Æ ·8	..... AЧ	[Campana sale, 1846, lot 1188]	
92	103·	Æ ·9	..... AN	([ꝺЄ]ЧS[AꝺO?]ꟾꟆRO MANIS) [de Salis gift]	
			M A. D. 643/4 (Bust, beardless)		
			ꟾNPER CONSꝵ (*Imperator Constantinus*). Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	M on l., A N A in ex., NЄOЧ; above, cross.[1]	
93	75·2	Æ ·8	(INPЄ)	On r., II / I; beneath, A	3= 643/4
			(Restruck?)		
94	87·	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	On r., II / I; beneath, A	3= 643/4
			(Restruck on a coin of Constans II, with *obv.* beardless figure standing, *rev.* M (the next type here described): on *obv.*, traces of A N N Є A O and M).		
95	86·2	Æ 1·05	[Lynch, 1856]	On r., II / I; beneath, Γ	3= 643/4
			(Restruck)		

[1] If Sab., i, p. 298, No. 15; Pl. 32, 18 is to be trusted there are coins with a similar *obv.*, but inscribed on the *rev.* ANNO III CON. Cf. the coins, *infra*, of Constans II of Sicily, inscribed SCˢ. The word ANANEO (which rather seems to have been suggested by the familiar ANNO that had so long appeared on the M coins) is followed by Ч or ᔕ, or S or SS, these signs being either (as Warren has suggested, *N. C.*, 1861, p. 51 n), equivalent to Σ, or ΣIΣ, or marking an abbreviation (so S or S, in INΔˢ = *ἰνδικτιῶνος*, cp. *Byz. Zeit.*, 1905, p. 12). We have thus the word *ἀνανέωσις* = 'renewal', 'restoration'. Warren (loc. cit., p. 48) compares it with such imperial coin-legends as *Fel. temp. reparatio* and *Restitutor orbis*. The word has also the meaning of renovation in a religious sense as *ἀνανέωσις κατὰ θεόν* (Athan. ii. 245 A). This legend was first introduced by Constans II and not by Heraclius as sometimes stated (e. g. by de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 61).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date.
96	89·5	Æ 1·		On r., II ; beneath, Γ I	3= 643/4
			(Restruck on a portion of a large M coin (of Justinian I?); on *obv.*, the central part of the M and, beneath it, Δ are visible).[1]		
97	84·2	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	On r., I ; beneath, Γ II	3= 643/4
			(Restruck)		
98	84·	Æ 1·05	[Purchased, 1904]	On r., II ; beneath, Δ I	3= 643/4
			(Restruck?)		
99	79·8	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., [II] ; beneath, Є I [Pl. XXXI. 14.]	3= 643/4
100	68·	Æ ·95	[Cyprus find[2]]	On r., II ; beneath, ? I countermark [3]	3= 643/4

[1] The flans of the bronze coins in this reign are extraordinarily irregular. In some cases large coins of the sixth century seem to have been cut up very carelessly, with scissors, into two or three pieces and each piece to have been employed as a flan on which to strike the types of Constans II.

[2] This coin and other coins of Constans II marked as 'Cyprus find' were presented to the British Museum by Count de Salis. They formed part of a hoard of 512 Byzantine bronze coins of Constans II and his sons, discovered in Cyprus in 1858, and purchased at the time by the Hon. J. L. Warren (afterwards Lord De Tabley), who gave an interesting account of the hoard in the *Num. Chron.*, 1861, p. 42 ff. All these pieces bear a circular countermark containing the monogram [monogram] or [monogram] i.e. the name 'Constantinus'. This monogram is found on the coins of Constans II (e.g., Pl. XXXIV. 13), and also on those of Constantine IV (e.g. Pl. XXXVII. 21). It is further found *as a countermark* on a coin of Constantine IV, Pl. XXXVII. 2. It therefore seems likely that it was Constantine IV, rather than Constans II who countermarked the coins of the Cyprus hoard. Since, however, this is not quite certain, and as it is practically certain that the coins were *originally* issued by Constans II, I have described them under Constans II. Mr. Warren was inclined to think that the pieces in this hoard were struck in Cyprus itself, but it seems to me much more likely that they were the product of the Constantinople mint: some are inscribed CON, and others KWNCTAN, which latter I take to be the mint 'Constantinople' and not (as has been suggested) the mint 'Constantia' in Cyprus, or the name of 'Constans II'. Three coins in the hoard were inscribed with the name of the Cyprus mint, year 15?. Warren supposed that these were struck in A.D. 668/9 (Constantine IV). I have suggested, *supra*, p. 223, that they were issued under Heraclius and countermarked by Constans II (or Constantine IV?).

[I have seen a coin (brought to Brit. Mus., April, 1906) similar to the Cyprus hoard pieces, but not countermarked, which was stated to have been obtained from Bethlehem.]

[3] In Brit. Mus. are two coins of the type of No. 93, &c., but of neat fabric and with the legends on *obv.* blundered:—WTOU COhȣ; *rev.* legend blundered: in ex., CON. I am inclined to think that these are early Arab coinages of Syria.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Circ. A. D. 641–651		
			(Standing figure, beardless)		
			ЄNTƟT O NI KA[1] Constans II, beardless, standing facing, holding in r. long cross, in l. globus cr.; wears crown with cross and long robes.	M on l., A; on r., N N Є A O above, cross.	
101	51·8	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., AIS[2]	
102	147·4	Æ ·9	(ЄNTƟTO N I KA)	In ex., BIS [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXI. 15.]	
103	85·	Æ ·85		In ex., BIS	

[1] The *obv.* type and legend were first introduced by Heraclius, at Carthage, but there is nothing distinctively African about this series, which may be conveniently assigned to Constantinople. The earliest coins of this class must have been issued not later (and probably earlier) than the third year of Constans II, because a specimen of the full-face type (*supra*, No. 94), dated year '3' is restruck on one of these coins. The series must have come to an end in the eleventh year (= A.D. 651/2) when somewhat similar coins (with the Emperor *bearded*) were issued.

[2] The S belongs to ANANЄO: see note 1, p. 266, *supra*. The numerals in the exergue of this series are curious. AI, BI, ΓI might be the dates 11, 12, 13, but AII, BII, ΓII, seem impossible dates. We may say, therefore, with confidence that I does not represent *ten*, but simply the numeral *one*. If we add the numerals in each series together, we have the following results:—

AI = 2
BI = 3
ΓI = 4
ΓII = 5
ЧII = 8
SIII = 9
ЧΔI = 11? (i.e. 6+4+1)

. . . .
AII = 3
BII = 4

ΔIIII = 8 and ЧΓ (5+3) = 8.
ЄIIII = 9

If these are really dates they are doubtless regnal years, stopping short in year eleven when (as already stated) a new type was undoubtedly introduced.

An alternative theory would be to suppose that the first numeral in the exergue indicates the *officina*, while the following numerals indicate the date (thus, BII = Year II of officina B). We should thus have:—

Year I of officinae A, B, Γ
„ II „ „ A, B, Γ, Ч (6)
„ III „ „ Ч (5), Ч
„ IV „ „ Δ, Є

The main objections to this latter theory are (1) that (on the supposition that the Brit. Mus. collection is fairly representative) it provides coinages for *four* years only, (2) that it does not account for the exergue ЧΔI.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
104	66·6	Æ ·85	(ЄNTƟTO N I KA)	In ex., BIS [de Salis gift]	
105	49·	Æ ·9	(ЄNTJ. ONIKA)	In ex., AII[S ?] [Purchased, 1904]	
106	55·2	Æ ·8	(ЄNTƟTo NI K A)	In ex., ΓIS [Purchased, 1904]	
107	82·5	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	In ex., ΓIS	
108	90·2	Æ ·9	(ЄNTƟTO &c.)	In ex., BII[K?] [Purchased, 1904]	
109	68·5	Æ ·85	(Ends ONIKA) [de Salis gift]	In ex., ΓIK	
110	48·2	Æ ·85	[Marsden gift, 1834] Restruck on a coin of the full-face type, like No. 93, *supra*; on *rev.*, remains of bust, globus cr. and legend Ih... ..hSζ; on *obv.*, A N A	In ex., ϥ[H ?]ϥ	
111	67·2	Æ ·85	[ЄNTƟTO] N IK A [Purchased, 1904]	In ex., [S ?]IISS	
112	71·	Æ ·9	[ЄNTƟTO] N I KA	In ex., ..ISS	
113	74·5	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., ΔIIIIϥ	
114	61·	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., ϥΓ [Pl. XXXI. 16.]	
115	57·4	Æ ·8	(Inscr. obscure) countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	(Inscr. obscure) in ex., [ϥ?]T	
116	65·8	Æ 1·	(ЄNTOΛTO NI KA) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXI. 17.]	(A N X Є A [O]) in ex., SIII[S ?]	
117	70·	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	In ex., ЄIIIIϥ	
118	79·2	Æ ·9		In ex., ЄIIIIϥ	
119	59·	Æ ·8	(Inscr. partly obscure)	In ex., [Є?]IIIIS (Inscr. blundered)	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
120	65.5	Æ .95	[Cyprus find]	In ex., [ЄIIII ?]Ч countermark [Ⅎ]	
121	75.	Æ .9	(Ends ONIKA) [Purchased, 1904]	In ex., ϟΔI	
122	87.	Æ .85	(Inscr. as 121) [Purchased, 1904]	In ex., ϟΔI	
123	61.6	Æ .85	[Cyprus find]	In ex. ?; countermark [Ⅎ]	
124	82.6	Æ .95		(Exergue confused)	
			(Restruck on M Constantinople coin of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, like Pl. XXIV. 7, with *obv.* two figures standing facing. On *rev.*, traces of standing figure, (on r.), of Heraclius Constantine; on *obv.*, remains of M above which the monogram of Heraclius).		
125	54.	Æ .75	(Inscr. not visible) [Cyprus find]	(Ex. confused) countermark, Ⅎ[1]	
			(Restruck ?)		
			A. D. 651/2–655/6		
			(Standing figure, bearded; wearing long robes)		
			ЄNTȣT O NIKA Constans II, with long beard, standing facing, holding in r. long cross, in l. globus cr.; wears crown with cross and long robes.	M on l., A; on r., N N Є A O above, cross (often not visible or doubtful).	
126	87.7	Æ .9	(Ends ON IKA) [Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, A in ex., IAЧ	11 = 651/2
			(Restruck)		

[1] There are also in the British Museum several other coins of the same types as the above, but with the legends blundered either on *obv.* or *rev.* or on both sides. Possibly they are Syrian imitations. *E.g.* (1) *rev.* legend blundered and with K(?)III in ex.; (2) *rev.* with CNK in ex.; (3) *rev.* O O; Z Z; O Э; AOAO; (4) *rev.* with ЄΠΑϘ in ex.; (5) *rev.* N : in ex. TΛ; N; O : (6) *rev.* Э Φ in ex. IΓ? Ꝁ A; O O (7) *obv.* Ɔ O; Ꝁ; Δ; *rev.* O T; И Λ; И? Є; X in ex. AII?

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
127	72·5	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, A in ex., IAЧ countermark, Ɛ	11= 651/2
128	61·8	Æ ·9	(Ends ОИIК.) [Cyprus find]	Beneath, A in ex., IAЧ countermark, Ɛ	11= 651/2
129	54·6	Æ ·75	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, B in ex., IA[Ч]	11= 651/2
130	84·5	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., IAP countermark, Ɛ	11= 651/2
131	62·1	Æ ·75	(Inscr. ends ОИI К [A]) [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Г [in ex., IA ? Ч] countermark, Ɛ [Pl. XXXI. 18.]	11 ?= 651/2
132	84·5	Æ ·8	(И for N) [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ in ex., IAЧ countermark, Ɛ	11= 651/2
133	60·2	Æ ·9	(И for N) [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ in ex., IAЧ countermark, Ɛ	11= 651/2
134	58·4	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Є in ex., IAЧ countermark, Ɛ	11= 651/2
135	60·1	Æ ·7	(ONI &c.) [Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Є [in ex., IAЧ ?]	11 ?= 651/2
136	70·2	Æ ·8	(Ends Ꙗ A) [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ in ex., XIIЧ countermark, Ɛ	12= 652/3
137	49·	Æ ·8	[Pl. XXXI. 19.]	Beneath, A in ex., XIIIЧ (above, star).	13= 653/4
138	63·2	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, A in ex., XIII[Ч] (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	13= 653/4

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
139	48·7	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., [X]III^{Ч} (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	13= 653/4
140	40·8	Æ ·85	(И for N) [Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., XIII^{Ч} (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	13= 653/4
141	49·2	Æ ·65	(Inscr. obscure) [Purchased, 1904] (Restruck)	Beneath, B in ex., [X]III[^{Ч}] (above, star).	13= 653/4
142	57·5	Æ ·9	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ in ex., XIII^{Ч} [above, star]; countermark, Ɛ	13= 653/4
143	75·7	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ in ex., XI[II]^{Ч} (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	13= 653/4
			(Restruck)		
144	44·6	Æ ·85	(Ends ONI..) [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Є in ex., XIII^{Ч} (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	13= 653/4
145	47·4	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Є in ex., X[III][^{Ч}] (above, star).	13= 653/4
			(Restruck)		
146	74·5	Æ ·95	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, ? in ex., XIII[^{Ч}] (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	13= 653/4
147	57·3	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., XIIII^{Ч} [above, star]; countermark, Ɛ	14= 654/5
148	45·7	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ in ex., XIIII^{Ч} (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	14= 654/5

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
149	43·4	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, Δ in ex., XIIIIЧ (above, star).	14= 654/5
150	51·8	Æ ·75	(Ends ONI KA) [de Salis gift]	Beneath, Δ in ex., XЧ [above, star].	15= 655/6
151	39·5	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., XЧ (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
152	45·3	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., XЧ (above, star); countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
153	45·5	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find] (Restruck)	Beneath, Δ in ex., XЧ [above, star]; countermark, [Ɛ]	15= 655/6
154	37·7	Æ ·7	[Presented by Mr. Rohde Hawkins, 1848]	Beneath, Є in ex., XЧ (above, star).	15= 655/6
			A. D. 655/6.		
			(Standing figure, bearded; wearing cuirass)		
			ЄNTƟT ONIKA Constans II, with long beard, standing facing, holding in r., long cross; in l., globus cr.; wears crown with cross and *cuirass*.	M on l., A N N O above, K in ex., CON	
155	43·2	Æ ·8		On r., XЧ beneath, Δ?	15= 655/6
156	52·	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	[On r., XЧ?] beneath, Λ [in ex., CON] countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
			(Restruck)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
157	42·4	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find]	On r., XЧ beneath, A (A X / N Ч / N N) OCO countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
			(Restruck, probably on a coin of Constans II similar to Nos. 101 ff.; on *obv.*, remains of M).		
158	50·6	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find]	On r., XЧ beneath, A ? [in ex., CON ?] countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
159	32·7	Æ ·95	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	On r., XЧ beneath, B	15= 655/6
			(Restruck apparently on M coin of Constans II similar to Nos. 93–100, *supra*; on *rev.*, remains of beardless bust facing in crown with cross).		
160	39·	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXI. 20.]	On r., XЧ beneath, Γ ? countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
161	52·2	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find]	On r., XЧ beneath, Є countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
162	41·2	Æ ·9	(Inscr. = I) X (Emperor in long robes)	(On l., A; on r., N / N / N Є (above, cross); beneath, Э (in ex., CONЧ) [Pl. XXXII. 1.]	
			(Neatly struck, but perhaps not of an Imperial mint, ? an early Arab imitation).		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			A. D. 655/6–656/7		
			(Standing figure, bearded; on *rev.* KWNCTAN)		
			ЄNTƟT ONIKA Constans II, with long beard, standing facing, holding in r., long cross; in l., globus cr.; wears crown with cross and long robes.	M on l., K; on r., C W T N A N above, star.	
163	63·7	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, A in ex., XЧ	15= 655/6
164	57·4	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, A in ex., XЧ countermark, [Ɛ]	15= 655/6
165	64·7	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, A? in ex., X[Ч] countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
			(Restruck)		
166	65·1	Æ 1·	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., [XЧ?] countermark, [Ɛ]	[15?]
			(Restruck; ? on a Carthage K coin of Heraclius (cp. Nos. 349–353, *supra*); on *rev.*, TOINKA (*sic*) visible).		
167	47·8	Æ ·75	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find] (Restruck)	Beneath, Γ in ex., XЧ	15= 655/6
168	60·4	Æ ·8	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find] (Restruck)	Beneath, Δ in ex., XЧ	15= 655/6
169	51·	Æ ·9	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Є in ex., XЧ	15= 655/6
			(Restruck)		
170	48·	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find] (Restruck)	Beneath, Є in ex., XЧ countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
171	38·3	Æ ·85	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	Beneath, A in ex., XϘ	16= 656/7
			(Restruck)		
172	46·7	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., XϘ countermark, Ɛ	16= 656/7
173	44·8	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B in ex., [XϘ?] countermark, Ɛ	16?= 656/7
174	46·6	Æ ·75	(Ends ON IKA) [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXII. 2.]	Beneath, Γ in ex., XϘ	16= 656/7
175	48·8	Æ 1·	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ in ex., XϘ countermark, Ɛ	16= 656/7
176	49·	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]	Beneath, A in ex., X.	15or16
177	65·7	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXII. 3.]	Beneath, Δ in ex., ?	15or16
			(Restruck on portion of a coin (? Maurice Tiberius, of Antioch); on *rev.*, remains of Emperor's consular dress; on *obv.*, X=date).		
178	44·5	Æ ·85	(ЄNTƟTO [NIKA]) [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Γ; in ex., ?; countermark, Ɛ	15or16
			(Restruck; on *obv.*, remains of M A Є)		
179	42·3	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Γ; in ex., ?; countermark, [Ɛ]	15or16
			(Restruck; on *rev.*, remains of M)		

No	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Before circ. A.D. 651/2 ? (Bust, bearded)		
			[IhPER?] [C]OhΓτ–? Bust of Constans II, with short beard, facing; wears paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	M on l., A N A on r., N E O above, cross.	
180	33·2	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find][1] [Pl. XXXII. 4.]	Beneath, ?; in ex., ?; countermark, [illegible]	
			(Restruck)		
			A. D. 655/6–656/7 (Two standing figures on *obv.*)		
			Constans II, with long beard, and Constantine IV (on r.), beardless, standing facing; between them, cross. Each wears crown with cross. Constans wears cuirass and holds in r. long cross; his son wears long robes and holds in r. globus cr.	M on l., A N N O above, K in ex., CON	
181	87·	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B; on r., X Ч countermark, [illegible]	15= 655/6
			(Restruck, on a portion of a larger coin)		
182	52·	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 5.]	Beneath, B; on r., X Ч countermark, [illegible]	15= 655/6
183	54·8	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Γ; on r., X Ч countermark, [illegible]	15= 655/6

[1] This coin is poorly preserved; cf. Warren in *N. C.*, 1861, p. 50, No. 1.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
184	43·4	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Γ; on r., X Ч countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
185	66·4	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ; on r., X Ч countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
186	45·3	Æ ·7	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ; on r., X Ч countermark, Ɛ	15= 655/6
			(Restruck; on *rev.*, X visible)		
187	47·	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, B; on r., X ЧI countermark, Ɛ	16= 656/7
188	46·6	Æ ·9	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, ?; on r., X ЧI countermark, Ɛ	16= 656/7
189	51·7	Æ ·9	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, ?; on r., X ЧI countermark, Ɛ	16= 656/7
190	47·	Æ ·85	(Constantine holds long cross in r.) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXII. 6.]	(Above, ⊣) on r., X (=XΜI ?) II I beneath, M (in ex., K[ON ?])	?
			(Perhaps not struck at an Imperial mint)		
191	42·	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Γ ? on r., X Ч[I] I countermark, Ɛ	17= 657/8
192	48·1	Æ ·85	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ; on r., X ЧI I	17= 657/8
			(Restruck; on *rev.*, X)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
193	47·7	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ on r., X Ч[I] I countermark, Ɛ	17= 657/8
			(Restruck; on *obv.*, X)		
194	60·2	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ? on r., X ЧI I countermark, Ɛ	17= 657/8
195	58·8	Æ ·9	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ; on r., X ЧI I	17= 657/8
196	48·2	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 7.]	Beneath, Δ; on r., X ЧI I countermark, Ɛ	17= 657/8
197	40·6	Æ ·85	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	Beneath, ?; on r., X ЧI I	17= 657/8
			(Restruck; on *obv.*, remains of M)		
198	49·4	Æ ·9	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ; on r., ?	?
			(Restruck, twice?; on *obv.*, heads of two figures facing; on *rev.*, in ex., XЧ)		
			A.D. 659/60–663/4 (*Obv.* standing figure. *Rev.* Three standing figures)		
			Constans II, with long beard, standing facing; wears helmet with plume and cuirass; in r., long cross; l. hand on hip; on r., M, above which, cross.	Constantine IV, Heraclius and Tiberius[1], standing facing, each wearing long robes and crown with cross, and holding in r. globus cr.; in field r., letter (sometimes obscure or off the flan, sometimes wanting).	
199	56·6	Æ ·9	On l., I Θ beneath M, Δ	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]	19= 659/60

[1] The central figure, sometimes slightly taller than the others, is probably Constantine IV.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
200	65·9	Æ ·95	On l., I Θ beneath M, A	On r., A countermark, [Cyprus find]	19= 659/60
201	60·6	Æ ·9	On l., I Θ beneath M, A	On r., A countermark, [Cyprus find]	19= 659/60
202	52·7	Æ ·85	On l., I Θ beneath M, A?	On r., Δ [de Salis gift]	19= 659/60
203	54·7	Æ ·9	On l., I Θ beneath M, B countermark, []	[Cyprus find]	19= 659/60
204	53·8	Æ ·9	On l., I Θ beneath M, ? countermark,	On r., Є? [Cyprus find]	19= 659/60
205	51·	Æ ·8	On l., [I] Θ beneath M, B?	Countermark, [Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 8.]	19= 659/60
206	51·2	Æ 1·	On l., [I] Θ beneath M, Γ countermark,	On r., Γ [Cyprus find]	19= 659/60
207	58·4	Æ 1·	On l., [I] Θ beneath M, Γ countermark, (long staff in r. hand surmounted by globus cr.)	On r., Є [Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 9.]	19= 659/60
208	58·7	Æ ·9	On l., I Θ beneath M, Δ	[de Salis gift]	19= 659/60
209	80·4	Æ 1·05	On l., I Θ beneath M, Є countermark,	[Cyprus find]	19= 659/60

No	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
210	59·2	Æ ·9	On l., I Θ beneath M, Є; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	19= 659/60
211	70·4	Æ ·85	On l., I Θ beneath M, [Є?]; countermark, Ɛ	[Purchased, 1904]	19= 659/60
212	58·3	Æ ·9	On l., I Θ beneath M, ? [Cyprus find]	On r., A; countermark, Ɛ	19= 659/60
			Restruck; probably on a coin of Constans II similar to No. 155, *supra* (*obv.*, Constans standing facing; *rev.*, M); on *rev.*, ЄИΓƆ visible; on *obv.*, traces of A N N O		
213	38·5	Æ ·8	On l., I Θ beneath M, ?; countermark, Ɛ	On r., Є [Cyprus find]	19= 659/60
214	33·	Æ ·8	On l., X X beneath M, Δ	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	20= 660/1
215	31·6	Æ ·8	On l., X X beneath M, ?; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	20= 660/1
216	32·7	Æ ·7	On l., X X beneath M, ?; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	20= 660/1
217	29·	Æ ·75	On l., K A beneath M, A	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	21= 661/2
218	35·8	Æ ·75	On l., K A beneath M, Є	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	21= 661/2

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
219	51·4	Æ ·8	On l., K A beneath M, ? ; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	21= 661/2
220	34·6	Æ ·85	On l., X X Γ beneath M, B	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	23= 663/4
221	34·	Æ ·75	On l., X [X ?] [Γ] beneath M, R (*sic*)	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	23= 663/4
222	26·	Æ ·85	On l., X X Γ beneath M, ? ; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	23= 663/4
223	37·6	Æ ·8	On l., X X Γ beneath M, ? ; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	23= 663/4
224	43·6	Æ ·75	On l., X X Γ beneath M, Δ	Countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	23= 663/4
225	35·7	Æ ·85	On l., X X [Γ ?] beneath M, Є ; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	23= 663/4
226	37·5	Æ ·85	On l., X X Γ beneath M, Є ; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	23= 663/4
227	36·5	Æ ·75	On l., X X Γ beneath M, ? ; countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	23= 663/4

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
228	66·2	Æ 1·05	On l., ?; beneath M, B	Countermark, [Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 10.]	?
229	57·	Æ 1·05	On l., ?; beneath M, ?	Countermark, [Cyprus find] (Restruck)	?
230	60·5	Æ ·8	On l., ?; beneath M, Δ	Countermark, [Cyprus find] (Restruck)	?
231	72·	Æ ·9	On l., ?; no letter beneath M;	Countermark, [Cyprus find]	?
232	28·5	Æ ·7	On l., ?; beneath M, ?	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]	?
			Circ. A.D. 663/4–665/6 ?[1] (*Obv.* Bust. *Rev.* Three busts)		
			Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; wears helmet (often ornamented with cross), paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.; in field r., K	M above, bust of Constantine IV; on l., bust of Heraclius; on r., bust of Tiberius; each wears drapery and crown with cross, and holds in r. globus cr.	
233	61·7	Æ 1·15	Countermark,	Beneath, Δ [Cyprus find] (Restruck)	
234	51·4	Æ ·9	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ; countermark,	
235	53·2	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]	Beneath, B	
236	73·4	Æ ·9	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Γ; countermark,	

[1] This series may possibly be as early as A.D. 659, when Heraclius and Tiberius became Caesars, but probably it succeeded the previous series (No. 199 ff.), which filled the period A.D. 659/60–663/4. (One specimen, No. 252, is restruck on a coin of year IΘ (19) = A.D. 659/60.) The present series may have ended in A.D. 665/6 (= year 25) when a new (dated) type appears, described *infra*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
237	62·7	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	On r., Γ	
238	72·	Æ ·85	[Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 11.]	Beneath, Δ; countermark, Ɛ	
239	67·7	Æ ·9	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ; countermark, [Ɛ]	
240	69·4	Æ ·8	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Є; countermark, [Ɛ]	
241	61·3	Æ ·95	Countermark, Ɛ	Beneath, Є [Cyprus find]	
242	60·5	Æ ·8	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]		
243	79·	Æ 1·	Countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 12.] (Restruck)	
244	69·8	Æ ·95	[Cyprus find]	Countermark, Ɛ	
245	65·6	Æ ·95	Countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find]	
246	72·5	Æ 1·	[Cyprus find]	Countermark, Ɛ	
247	91·7	Æ 1·	[Cyprus find]	Countermark, Ɛ	
248	55·7	Æ 1·	Countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find] (Restruck)	
249	75·2	Æ ·95	Countermark, [Ɛ]	[Cyprus find] Restruck on a coin of Constans II similar to No. 126 ff. *supra*; on *obv.*, remains of standing figure and .N.ϬT ... KA; on *rev.*, A N	
250	78·4	Æ ·9	[Cyprus find]	Beneath, Δ?; countermark, [Ɛ] (Restruck on a coin of Constans II similar to No. 126 ff. *supra*; on *obv.*, remains of standing figure and ... ϬT.)	
251	77·	Æ ·95	Countermark, Ɛ	[Cyprus find] (Restruck)	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
252	55·7	Æ 1·05	[Cyprus find]	Countermark, Ɪ	
		Restruck on coin of Constans II, similar to No. 199, *supra*; on *obv.*, remains of standing figure wearing helmet and I Θ (year 19)			
253	66·2	Æ 1·	[Cyprus find]	In ex., O or Θ?; countermark, Ɪ	
			Circ. A. D. 665/6		
			(*Obv.* Two standing figures. *Rev.* Two standing figures)		
			Constans II (on l.), with long beard, and Constantine IV (on r.), beardless, standing facing. Constans wears crown with cross and cuirass, and holds in r. long cross. His son wears crown with cross and long robes and holds in r. globus cr. Above, between them, small cross.	M above, cross on steps; on l., Heraclius standing facing, wearing crown with cross and long robes; in his r., globus cr.; on r., similar standing figure of Tiberius; in ex., CON[1]	
254	56·8	Æ ·9	In field r., date?	Beneath M, B; countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	?
			(Restruck)		
255	55·8	Æ ·85	In field r., X X [Є?]	Beneath M, Γ; countermark, [Ɛ] [Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 18.]	?
256	60·2	Æ ·85	In field r., X X Є?	Beneath M, Δ; countermark, Ɛ [Cyprus find]	25?= 665/6

[1] Five specimens occurred in the Cyprus find (Warren in *N. C.*, 1861, p. 53, No. 11), of which four are now in the British Museum. The fifth specimen—judging from Warren's drawing (loc. cit., Pl. II. 5=Sab. ii., p. 6, No. 22; Pl. 34, 22) bore the date XXЄ (25) very clearly.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
257	56·4	Æ ·75	In field r., X X Є ? countermark, [Ɉ]	(Details obscure) [Cyprus find]	25 ? = 665/6
			K[1]		
			After *circ.* A.D. 659/60		
			Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; bust draped; wears crown with cross and holds in r. globus cr.	K	
258	32·2	Æ ·75	[Cyprus find] [Pl. XXXII. 14.]	In field r., N ; countermark, Ɉ	
			(Restruck on a coin of Constans II like No. 199, *supra* ; on *obv.*, remains of standing figure ; on *rev.*, remains on r. of one of the three standing figures.)		
259	43·6	Æ ·75	In field r., K	In field, r., N	
260	40·6	Æ ·8	Countermark, Ɉ [Cyprus find ; cp. *N.C.*, 1861, p. 50, No. 2]	On l., A ? ; on r., NΓ ? N Ч N O beneath, Γ ?	
			Circ. A.D. 662/3		
			Constans II (on l.) with long beard, and Constantine IV (on r.), beardless, standing facing. Constans wears crown with cross and cuirass, and holds in r. long cross. Constantine wears crown with cross and long robes; in r., globus cr. Between heads, cross.	K on l., A N N O above, cross.	

[1] The coins of this denomination seem scarce, and the specimens in the Museum are in very poor preservation. No. 258 is struck on a coin issued in A.D. 659/60 or later.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
261	28·3	Æ .75	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]	On r., XX / II; beneath, B [Pl. XXXII. 15.]	22= 662/3
262	37·5	Æ .75		On r., XX / II; beneath, Δ	22= 662/3
263	44·	Æ .7	[de Salis gift]	On r., XX / [II ?]; beneath, Δ?	22 ?
264	24·5	Æ .7	[Cyprus find]	On r., date ? obliterated; beneath, ?; countermark, Ɛ	?
			Constans II (?) and Constantine IV (?) standing facing. Each wears crown with cross, and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr.	K on l., A N N O above, cross.[1]	
265	38·2	Æ .75	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXII. 16.]	On r., ΓΙ; beneath, B	?
266	31·	Æ .7	[de Salis gift]	On r., ?; beneath, A	?

[ALEXANDRIA]

Some of the more barbarous coins described *supra* under Heraclius (p. 227) may possibly have been struck at this mint in the early part of the reign of Constans II, at some time between A. D. 641–646; see Introduction, § 2, Heraclius I, Alexandria.

[1] These coins appear from size and style to be of the reign of Constans II, but the attribution is difficult. Sabatier (ii, p. 3, No. 10; Pl. 34, 10) describes a specimen with the date ΓΙ, but our No. 265 has clearly ΓΙ=7? But in year 7, Constantine IV was not yet associated with Constans as Augustus. Sabatier suggests that the date is reckoned from A. D. 654, when Constantine IV became Augustus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			II. CARTHAGE		
			Solidus		
			(i) Thick fabric		
			Circ. A.D. 641–646?		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass and holds in r. globus cr.	VICTORIA AVCЧ Cross potent on three steps. In ex., CONOB	
267	68·	Æ ·45	DNCONS TANTI NIP	At end of inscr., AA [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXII. 17.]	
268	68·5	Æ ·45	DNCONS TANTI NP [Bank of England gift, 1877]	(VICTORI) At end of inscr., A[Γ?]; in field r., Θ	
269	67·2	Æ ·45	DNCONS TANTIN (Trefoil for cross on helmet). [de Salis gift]	(VICTOR AÇЧAÇ) in field r., I [Pl. XXXII. 18.]	
			Circ. A.D. 646?–651		
			DNCON TANTIN Bust of Constans II, with close beard and whiskers, facing; wears crown with cross, paludamentum and cuirass, and holds in r. globus cr.	VICTO RAÇ Cross potent on three steps. In ex., CO NOB	
270	68·3	Æ ·45	[H. I. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 868]	At end of inscr., Δ[Θ?] [Pl. XXXII. 19.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Circ. A. D. 651/2 *and later*		
			ↃNCON CTANTI (*sic*) Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, facing; wears crown with triple ornament, paludamentum and cuirass, and holds in r. globus cr.	VICTO RIAA : Cross potent on three steps; in ex., CONOB	
271	67·2	*AV* ·45	[Purchased, 1849]	In field r., P [Pl. XXXII. 20.]	
			A. D. 654–659		
			(Two busts)		
			DNCO NTA [N]T Bust of Constans II (on l.), with long beard and moustache, and smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless, facing; above them, pellet. Each draped and wearing crown with globus cr.; Constans holds in r. globus cr.	VICT RAϚ[B?] Cross potent on three steps; in ex., CO NOB[1]	
272	69·2	*AV* ·45	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXII. 21.]	
			A. D. 659–668		
			(Four busts)		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II (on l.), with long beard and moustache, and smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless, facing; above them, cross. Each draped and wearing crown with cross; Constans holds in r. globus cr.	Cross potent on two steps; on l., bust of Heraclius; on r., bust of Tiberius. Both facing, beardless; draped and wearing crown with cross.	
273	66·7	*AV* ·45	DNCO A [de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIII. 1.]	

[1] Cp. *Rev. belge*, 1856, p. 193, Pl. VII. 2, and *Ponton d'Amécourt*, No. 911, each with P in field r. On our No. 272 there is no letter, but a small hole made accidentally.

P P

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
274	66·7	Ⱥ ·45	(Inscr. off flan except A) [Purchased, 1904]	On r. of cross., A	
275	65·8	Ⱥ ·5	... ON? [Blacas, 1867]	(Each holds in r. globus cr.)[1] [Pl. XXXIII. 2].	
			Solidus		
			(ii) Flat fabric[2]		
			Circ. A. D. 641–646?		
			ꝺNCONSTAN ꞇI NUSPPAV Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum, and cuirass; in r., globus cr. Border of dots.	VICTORIA AVGU Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB Border of dots.	
276	66·5	Ⱥ ·75	[Purchased, 1864] [Pl. XXXIII. 3.]	At end of inscr., C; in field r., P	
277	68·7	Ⱥ ·8	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXIII. 4.]	At end of inscr., Θ⁘ in field r., I	
			Circ. A. D. 646–651		
			ꝺNCONSTAN ꞇI NVSPPAV Bust of Constans II, with short beard and whiskers; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr. Linear border.	VICTORIA AVGU Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB Linear border.	
278	65·1	Ⱥ ·8	[Royal Collection] [Pl. XXXIII. 5.]	At end of inscr., Θ•; in field r., I	

[1] Cp. Montagu *Cat.*, No. 1146 with P between the busts.

[2] I have ventured to assign to this mint certain solidi of flat fabric which differ in several respects from the pieces struck at Constantinople. The differences are (i) in the fabric, usually very flat; (ii) the somewhat high relief of the inscription on the *rev.*, and sometimes the substitution of a *linear* border on the *rev.* for the usual dotted border; (iii) the peculiar marks of the officinae at the end of the inscription and in the field (with these compare the marks on the semisses and tremisses described *infra*).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
279	66·2	Æ ·75	(Without ligatures) [Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXIII. 6.]	At end of inscr., ϴS; in field r., C	
			A. D. 651/2–659		
			ꝺNCONSTAN TI NUSPPAV Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr. Linear border.	VICTORIA AVGU Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB Linear border.	
280	68·8	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXIII. 7.]	At end of inscr., ϴI; in field r., C	
			A. D. 654–659		
			(Two busts)		
			ꝺNCONSTANTIN USCONSTANTINU Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, and smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless; each facing, wearing paludamentum and cuirass and crown with globus cr.; between them, small cross. Linear border.	VICTORIA AVGU Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB Linear border.	
281	68·7	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXIII. 8.]	At end of inscr., ϴI+; in field r., A	
282	67·4	Æ ·8	(ꝺNCONSTANTI ON. [CC?] ONTA NTINO)	At end of inscr., ϴI; in field r., C[1] [de Salis gift]	

[1] Cp. Thomsen, No. 580 with Γ in field. Another specimen (Rollin) with pellet after *rev.* legend; another (Rollin) with three pellets after *rev.* legend.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			A. D. 659–668		
			(Two busts)		
			ꝺNCONST CON ST N IЧS Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, and smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless, each facing, and wearing paludamentum and cuirass; between them, small cross. Constans wears helmet with globus cr. and plume; Constantine wears crown with globus cr.; between them, small cross. Linear border.	VICTORIA A VÇЧ Cross potent on three steps; on l., Heraclius; on r., shorter figure of Tiberius; each is beardless, stands facing, wears long robes and crown with cross, and holds in r. globus cr.; beneath, CONOB Linear border.	
283	69·1	Ⱥ ·75	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXIII. 9.]	At end of inscr., KL (= KΓ?)	
284	65·	Ⱥ ·75	(ꝺNCONS CO.. Ч)	At end of inscr., KЧ• [de Salis gift]	
285	67·	Ⱥ ·85	(ꝺNCONSTAN TI NЧSCONSTANIЧ) (Constans wears crown with globus cr., instead of helmet)	(Ends AVÇЧL•) [Blacas, 1867] [Pl. XXXIII. 10.]	
			Semissis[1]		
			ꝺNCONSTAN TI NЧSPPAV Bust of Constans II r., beardless; wears diadem, paludamentum and cuirass. Linear border.	VICTORIA AVÇЧ Globus surmounted by cross potent. Linear border.	
286	32·5	Ⱥ ·6	[Blacas, 1867]	At end of inscr., C•; in field r., Ч	

[1] Cp. the semisses and tremisses described *supra*, under Constantinople. The separation of the two classes was suggested by de Salis, and the grounds for his division may have been as follows. In the case of the Carthage coins (i) the hair and diadem

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
287	34·	Ⱥ ·7	(Ⱥ for AV) [de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXIII. 11.]	At end of inscr., Θ•; in field r., I	
288	35·	Ⱥ ·65		At end of inscr., ΘI; in field r., C	
289	33·	Ⱥ ·6	(Ends NЧPPⱥ) [Purchased, 1869]	At end of inscr., ICK; in field r., Ч [Pl. XXXIII. 12.]	
290	34·3	Ⱥ ·6	(ƆNCONSTⱥ Ƭ.. ..PPⱥ)	At end of inscr., •; in field r., Γ• [de Salis gift]	
			Tremissis		
			ƆNCONSTAN ƬI NЧSPPⱥ Bust of Constans II r., beardless; wears diadem, paludamentum and cuirass. Linear border.	VICTORIA AVÇЧ Cross potent; beneath, CONOB Linear border.	
291	22·2	Ⱥ ·55	[Purchased, 1864] [Pl. XXXIII. 13.]	At end of inscr., C•; in field r., Γ of peculiar form.	
292	23·2	Ⱥ ·55	[Dr. J. A. S. Grant, 1877[1]] [Pl. XXXIII. 14.]	At end of inscr., Θ; in field r., A	
293	22·	Ⱥ ·55	(AV) [de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., Θ; in field r., I	
294	21·4	Ⱥ ·55	(V for Ⱥ) [de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., Θ•; in field r., C	

are represented by *dots*; (ii) the fabric is peculiar; (iii) there are unusual numerals or letters on the *rev.* (cp. the numerals and letters on the solidi of flat fabric described *supra*, No. 276 ff.); (iv) the Carthage coins affect a linear border instead of the usual border of dots. It may be noted that the semisses and tremisses that occurred in the Athens finds (Svoronos in *Journ. int.*, 1904, p. 143 ff.) were of the Constantinople mint.

[1] Purchased with a few Oriental coins, one being of Misr, others of Arabia.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
295	23·2	AV ·6	(A ? for AV) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., Θ•; in field r., Θ	
296	22·6	AV ·65	(Ends TINUSPAV) [Purchased, 1904]	(Inscr. continuous; Λ for A); at end, ΘI; in field r., C	
297	22·7	AV ·6	(AV for AV) [de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., I•; in field r., Ч[1]	
298	21·2	AV ·55	(ƆNCNSTAN CON SЧPPA) [Purchased, 1904]	At end of inscr., •; in field r., C• (CONOB:)	
299	22·6	AV ·55	(ƆNCONSTAN TN S[T ?]ЧPPA) [de Salis gift]	At end of inscr., •; in field r., Γ• (CONOB •.•)	
			Silver		
			A. D. 641–646 ?		
			DNCON TATINV(?) Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass. In r., globus cr. Border of dots.	Cross potent. Border of dots.	
300	8·2	AR ·45	[Purchased, 1862]	In field, two pellets. [Pl. XXXIII. 15.]	
301	6·4	AR ·4	(End of legend broken off from the coin) (crown has globus cr. ?)	[Purchased, 1904][2]	

[1] A similar specimen, shown at the British Museum in September, 1906, was procured in the Lipari Islands.

[2] This type is followed by the silver coin described in Sab. i, p. 296, No. 10 (*obv.* Bust with *short* beard, *rev.* P A X and cross).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			M		
			A. D. 659–668		
			Constans II, with long beard, and Constantine IV, beardless, standing facing. Above their heads, cross. Constans wears crown with cross and cuirass, and holds in r. long cross. His son wears crown with cross and long robes.[1]	Ɛ M KTϚ[2] on l., Heraclius; on r., Tiberius, each standing facing; beardless; in long robes.	
302	105·	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXXIII. 16.]	
303	113·1	Æ ·9			
304	94·6	Æ ·85	[Purchased, 1904]		
305	94·3	Æ ·95	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIII. 17.]	
			Restruck; ? on another coin of Constans II; on *obv.*, traces of facing bust and inscr. (ANTINP?)		
306	79·	Æ ·9	(Restruck)		
307	78·2	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]		
308	59·4	Æ ·8	[Blacas, 1867] (Restruck)		
309	51·5	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift] (Restruck)		

[1] To the l. of Constantine is an object that looks like a shield, but which may, perhaps, be only part of his robes.

[2] That is, the monogram of Constans II, the mark of value and the mint-place (Karthago).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XXXX		
			A. D. 641–646?		
			Inscr. obscure (? DN CONST ANTINVS PP)[1] Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	XX XX Cross potent; in ex., CRTC	
310	130.	Æ .9	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIII. 18.]	
			XX		
			Circ. A. D. 641–646?		
			(Bust, beardless)		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with globus cr., paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	X X Cross potent; in ex., CRTC	
311	78.	Æ .75	CONSTAN TINVS PPA	[Purchased, 1904]	
312	74·8	Æ .75	CONSTAN TINVS PPAV	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXIII. 19.]	
313	83.	Æ .85	DNCONS TANTI IPP	[L. Fraser, 1847]	
314	49·1	Æ .75	DNCONS TANTI IPP	(X X) [L. Fraser, 1847]	
315	61·7	Æ .7	DNCONS TANT [PP?]	(X X) [L. Fraser, 1847]	

[1] Cp. Sab., i, p. 300, No. 28; Pl. 33, 4, and see note, *supra*, p. 123, under Tiberius II Constantine, 'Carthage'.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
316	82·2	Æ ·85	CONSTA NTINVP	[Blacas, 1867]	
			(Restruck)		
317	63·7 (*worn*)	Æ ·75	...STAN TIN....	[Purchased, 1904]	
318	74·5	Æ ·8	DCONST ANTINVS	(Two pellets above cross)	
319	94·2	Æ ·85	CONSTAN TINVS PPA	[L. Fraser, 1847]	
320	101·3	Æ ·95	CONSTAN TINVS PPA	[de Salis gift]	
			(Restruck on another coin of the same series: on *rev.*, part of inscr. and head facing; on *obv.*, remains of cross and X X)		
			Circ. A. D. 646?–659		
			(Bust, bearded)		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, with short beard, facing; wears crown with triple ornament, and consular dress; in raised r., mappa; in l., globus cr.	C T Cross potent; above, star between two pellets; beneath, X X	
321	62·1	Æ ·8	..... TANTN	[Purchased, 1904]	
			(Restruck on a XX coin of Constans II similar to No. 311 f.: on *rev.*, remains of inscr., TINVSP; on *obv.*, remains of CRT and X)		
322	80·4	Æ ·85	CONS TANTN	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXIII. 20.]	
			(Restruck on a XX coin of Constans II similar to No. 311 f.: on *obv.*, remains of inscr. CON, PP and globus cr.; on *rev.*, CRT &c.)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
323	90·4	Æ ·9	DNCO &c.		
			(Restruck on a XX coin of Constans II similar to No. 311 f.: on *rev.*, remains of CRTϚ &c.)		
324	86·7	Æ ·95	DNCONS &c.	[de Salis gift]	
			(Restruck on a XX coin of Constans II similar to No. 311 f.: on *obv.*, traces of inscr. TINVP &c.; on *rev.*, remains of CRTϚ; Ẋ &c.)		
325	58·2	Æ ·75	CONST ANTPP?	Double-struck. [Purchased, 1904]	
326	59·7	Æ ·8	CONST ANTINP		
			(Restruck)		
327	73·7	Æ ·8	CONS &c.		
			(Restruck on a XX coin of Constans II similar to No. 311 f.: on *rev.*, part of inscr. DNCON and crown; on *obv.*, remains of CRTϚ)		
328	36·7	Æ ·75	(Inscr. obscure)	[Aschkenasi, of Tunis, 1854]	
			(Restruck on a XX coin of Constans II similar to No. 311 f.: on *rev.*, part of *obv.* inscr.; on *obv.*, CRTϚ)		
329	114·4	Æ ·9	DNCONS &c.	[de Salis gift]	
			(Double-struck and restruck)		
330	57·5	Æ ·75	..... ANTINP	[L. Fraser, 1847]	
			(Restruck)		
331	70·3	Æ ·8	.. NS TANTINP	[L. Fraser, 1847]	
332	64·	Æ ·6	(DNCO?) STAP	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXIII. 21.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			A. D. 659–668		
			(Four busts)		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, with long beard, and shorter bust of Constantine IV, beardless, facing; each wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass; Constans holds in r. globus cr. Above, between them, cross.	Busts of Heraclius and Tiberius, beardless, facing; each wears crown with cross and has bust draped; above, between them, cross; beneath, XX	
333	61·	Æ .75	.... ƧT.. (no cross above)	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXIV. 1.]	
334	76·8	Æ .8	DNCO TA TN . PP	[Presented by the Rev. L. Harding Squire, 1905]	
335	65·3	Æ .75	...ΛNT ...	(No cross above?) in field r., ⁘	
			(Restruck; ? on a coin of Constans II like No. 321 f.; on *rev.*, remains of XX)		
336	49·4	Æ .65	DNCO N. (no cross above)	[de Salis gift]	
337	63·5	Æ .75	(Inscr. confused, VT &c.) (no cross above)	[L. Fraser, 1847]	
			(Restruck on a coin of Constans II like No. 311 f.; on *rev.*, remains of bust and globus cr.; on *obv.*, remains of cross &c.)		
338	56·2	Æ .8	DNCO &c. (figure of Constantine not visible)		
			(Restruck on a coin of Constans II like No. 321 f.; on *obv.*, remains of cross and X X)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
				X	
				A. D. 641–646?	
			CONT ANTIP Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	V V Cross potent.	
339	37·1	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIV. 2.]	
340	53·5	Æ ·65	[F. Parkes Weber gift, 1906]		
341	27·2	Æ ·55	(....И TINVPPA)	[de Salis gift]	
				A. D. 659–668	
			Bust of Constans II, with long beard, and shorter bust of Constantine IV, beardless, facing; each wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass; Constans holds in r. globus cr. Above, between them, cross.	Busts of Heraclius and Tiberius, facing; each wears crown with cross and has bust draped; above, between them, cross, beneath which, X	
342	33·4	Æ ·55	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]	[Pl. XXXIV. 3.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			III. SICILY[1]		
			M		
			Circ. A. D. 641–646?		
			IhPER COhST Bust of Constans II, beardless, facing; wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	M on l., A N A on r., N[2] E O U in ex., SCs	
343	83·7	Æ ·9	[Pl. XXXIV. 4.]	Before SC, A	
344	78·5	Æ ·85	(N) [Purchased, 1904]	Before SC, E	
345	77·6	Æ 1·	(IhPE RCOhST) [Pl. XXXIV. 5.]	Before SC, † [de Salis gift]	
			(Restruck)		
346	55·6	Æ ·85	(IhPE RCOhST)	Before SC, † [Purchased, 1904]	
347	76·2	Æ 1·	(IhPERI [COhST])	Before SC, ? [de Salis gift]	
			Circ. A. D. 646?–651/2		
			Bust of Constans II, with short beard, facing; wears crown with cross and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	M above, JE	
348	84·2	Æ ·9	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXXIV. 6.]	

[1] The mint-place was, no doubt, either Catina or Syracuse. Specimens of Nos. 343–7 are often found at Syracuse: cp. Spink's *Monthly Numismatic Circular*, 1905, p. 8015.

[2] With types and legend, cp. the Constantinople coins of Constans II, *supra*, Nos. 93–100, and note to No. 93.

No.	Weight.	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
349	72·6	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]		
			(Restruck on Sicilian coin of Constans II, similar to No. 343 f. *supra*: on *obv.*, remains of inscr. and crown; on *rev.*, SC &c.)		
350	80·2	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIV. 7.]	
			(Restruck on Sicilian coin of Constans II, similar to No. 343 f.: on *obv.*, inscr. IhPERI; on *rev.*, M &c.)		
			A. D. 651/2–654		
			Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; wears crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	M above, Ɛ beneath, SCL	
351	84·5	Æ 1·		[Pl. XXXIV. 8.]	
			(Restruck apparently on Sicilian coin of Constans II similar to No. 348 f. *supra*: on *rev.*, remains of bust and globus cr.)		
352	75·7	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]		
			(Restruck, apparently on Sicilian coin of Constans II similar to No. 348 f. *supra*: on *rev.*, remains of inscr.; on *obv.*, remains of monogram above M)		
353	50·2 (*worn*)	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]		
			A. D. 652		
			I I N A Δ Constans II, with long beard, standing facing; wears crown with cross and long robes; in r., globus cr.	M above, cross; in ex., SCL	
354	66·2	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIV. 9.]	Ind. XI = A. D. 652

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
355	85·6	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIV. 10.]	Ind. XI =A.D. 652
			(Restruck)		
356	74·	Æ 1·1	[de Salis gift]		Ind. XI =A.D. 652
			(Restruck)		
357	63·6	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]		Ind. XI =A.D. 652
			(Restruck on Sicilian coin of Constans II similar to No. 351 f. *supra*: on *rev.*, traces of bust and long beard; on *obv.*, monogram above M &c.)		
			A. D. 654–659		
			(Two figures)		
			Constans II, with long beard, and shorter figure of Constantine IV, beardless, standing facing; Constans wears crown with cross and cuirass, and holds in r. long cross; Constantine IV wears crown with cross and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr.	M above, Ɛ in ex., SCL	
358	95·3	Æ ·95	[de Salis gift]		
			(Restruck)		
359	71·6	Æ 1·	[Purchased, 1904]		
			(Restruck on Sicilian coin of Constans II similar to No. 354 f. *supra*: on *rev.*, I N Δ &c.)		
360	64·5	Æ 1·05	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIV. 11.]	
			(Restruck on Sicilian coin of Constans II, similar to No. 354 f. *supra*: on *rev.*, traces of standing figure; on *obv.*, part of M and [SC]L)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
361	75·7	Æ 1·	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIV. 12.]	
			(Restruck on a Sicilian coin of Constans II, similar to No. 343 f. *supra*: on *obv.*, traces of obv. inscr.; on *rev.*, N Є O Ч &c.)		
			A. D. 659-668		
			(Four figures)		
			Constans II, with long beard, and Constantine IV, beardless, standing facing. Constans wears crown with cross and cuirass, and holds in r. long cross. Constantine wears crown with cross and long robes, and holds in r. globus cr.	M on l., Heraclius; on r., Tiberius; each beardless, standing facing, wearing long robes and crown with cross, and holding in r. globus cr.; above, ✠; in ex., SCL	
362	48·5	Æ ·95	(Crown of Constans has globus cr.)	[Purchased, 1904]	
363	65·4	Æ ·9	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXIV. 13.]	
364	60·4	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]		
			(Restruck)		
365	42·6	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]		
366	55·1	Æ ·8	(Crown of Constans has globus cr.)	[Acquired in 1849]	
367	60·6	Æ ·7	[Purchased, 1904]		
368	82·7	Æ ·8		[Pl. XXXIV. 14.]	
369	54·7	Æ ·75	[H. P. Borrell sale, 1852, lot 1080]		
370	24·4	Æ ·95	[Purchased, 1904]		
			(Struck on rectangular flan)		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			K[1] A. D. 662?		
			Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; wears crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass; in l., cross surmounted by palm?	JE (i.e. monogram of Constans and mark of value, K, combined).	
371	88·	Æ ·85	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXIV. 15.]	On l., A N; on r., I	Year 1 =662?
			I		
			Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; wears crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	I on l., A N; on r., N[2] O I	
372	61·5	Æ ·8	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXXIV. 16.]	Year 1 =662?
373	42·	Æ ·65			Year 1 =662?
374	37·	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]		Year 1 =662?
375	33·2	Æ ·65	[Presented by Mr. Felix Slade, 1868]	[Pl. XXXIV. 17.]	Year 1 =662?

[1] de Salis seems to have assigned this coin and the following coins of the I denomination to the mint of Rome, but it appears to me that an attribution to Sicily is decidedly preferable, for the following reasons. (i) The date ANNO I accompanying the bearded head is a difficulty at *Rome*, where we have *beardless* heads on coins dated year 5; on the other hand, if the coins are attributed to a Sicilian mint the date can be fairly well explained (as suggested by a writer in Spink's *Monthly Numismatic Circular*, 1905, p. 8015) as 'year 1' of the residence of Constans in Syracuse, i.e. A.D. 662. (ii) The fabric is not so much Roman as Sicilian, i.e. the coins are flat and somewhat thin, and the *rev.* is *scooped out* so that the type is in a sort of circular incuse (see these peculiarities on the M coins of Sicily described above, except in the case of the SC pieces). (iii) Specimens of No. 372 have been found at Syracuse (Spink's *M. N. C.*, loc. cit.).

[2] Cp. Photiades *Cat.*, No. 323, with ANNO Δ. A similar specimen in an English collection (1905).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			IV. ROME		
			Solidus		
			A. D. 654–659		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, and smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless; each facing, wearing paludamentum and cuirass and crown with globus cr.; between them, small cross. Border of dots.	VICTORIA A ϚЧ Cross potent on three steps; beneath, CONOB Border of dots.[1]	
376	68·3	Æ ·8	ƆNCONTAN TINI CONSTANT. (*sic*) [Pl. XXXV. 1.]	(Λ for A) At end of inscr., Γ; in field r., ⸸ [Purchased, 1863]	
377	67·6	Æ ·8	ƆNCONSTAN TI NЧSONSTANT [Pl. XXXV. 2.]	At end of inscr., H.; in field r., ⸸ [Purchased, 1862]	
			A. D. 659–668		
378	67.	Æ ·85	ƆNCONSTANTI NЧSЄTCONSTA NTPPAЧ Bust of Constans II, with long beard and moustache, and smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless, each facing, and wearing paludamentum and cuirass and crown with globus cr.; between them, small cross. Border of dots. [Purchased, 1862]	VIC[TO]RI[A A] V Ϛ ЧI ⸸ S Cross potent on three steps; on l., Heraclius; on r., Tiberius; each is beardless, stands facing, wears long robes and crown with cross, and holds in r. globus cr.; beneath, CO NOB Border of dots.[2] [Pl. XXXV. 3.]	

[1] These coins have not the characteristics of the Constantinople, Carthage, or Ravenna mints. I believe they may be assigned to Rome; the types and inscriptions are in somewhat high relief, and are very rough to the touch (cp. the remarks in the 'Introduction', *supra*, § 2, 'Justinian II, Central and South Italian Coinages.'

[2] This coin is remarkably neat in detail, as if the work of a gem-engraver.. It seems

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			Silver		
			Circ. A. D. 651/2 *and later*		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; wears crown with cross and cuirass. Border of dots.	R ✝ M beneath, star. Radiate border.	
379	6·2	Æ ·4	.ↃIT T O I?	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXV. 4.]	
380	4·4	Æ ·35	Ↄ TI? (Crown has triple ornament; no cuirass; holds in l., globus cr.)	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXV. 5.]	
			Bust of Constans II, with short beard; wears [crown with cross] and paludamentum and cuirass. Border of dots.	R M Border of dots.[1]	
381	3·7 (*clipped*)	Æ ·3	[Purchased, 1904]	[Pl. XXXV. 6.]	
382	5·2	Æ ·45	[de Salis gift]		
			Ↄ IOИ Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; wears paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr. Border of dots.	C K✝N ✱O✱ Border of dots.	
383	5·9	Æ ·4	[Purchased, 1867]	[Pl. XXXV. 7.]	

to be most conveniently assigned to the mint of Rome : ☩ occurs on one of the tremisses of Constantine IV, assigned, *infra*, to Rome.

[1] Cp. Sab., i, p. 268 f., Nos. 17 and 19; *Rev. num.*, 1857, p. 263.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			XX		
			Circ. A. D. 646–651/2		
			DVCON ... Bust of Constans II, with short beard, facing; wears crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	XX above, cross; in ex., ROM	
384	79·	Æ ·55	(Inscr. obscure) (thick fabric)	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXV. 8.]	
385	45·2	Æ ·65	[Purchased, 1904]		
386	45·8	Æ ·55	(Inscr. off flan)	[de Salis gift]	
			Circ. A. D. 651/2 *and later*		
			CON .... Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; wears crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	XX above, cross; in ex., ROM	
387	36·	Æ ·6	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXV. 9.]	
			A. D. 659–668		
			(Four busts)		
			Bust of Constans II, bearded, and bust of Constantine IV, beardless, facing. Above, between them, cross. Each wears crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass.	Busts of Tiberius and Heraclius, beardless, facing; each wearing crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass; between them, cross and X X in ex., ROM	
388	71·3	Æ ·75	[de Salis gift]		

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
389	43·4	Æ ·8	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXV. 10.]	
390	55·7	Æ ·7	[de Salis gift]		
391	25·8	Æ ·55	[de Salis gift]	[Pl. XXXV. 11.]	
			K		
			A. D. 645/6		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, beardless,[1] facing; wears crown with globus cr. and paludamentum and cuirass; in r., globus cr.	K on l., A N N in ex., ROM	
392	71·7	Æ ·6	DNCONS T &c.	On r., Ч [Purchased, 1904]	5= 645/6
393	64·3	Æ ·6	..COT. ..INOVC?	On r., Ч [Blacas, 1867] [Pl. XXXV. 12.]	5= 645/6
394	40·	Æ ·6	(Inscr. obscure)	On r., Ч [de Salis gift]	5= 645/6
			Χ		
			Circ. A. D. 651/2 *and later*		
			Bust of Constans II, with long beard, facing; draped; wears crown with cross; in r., globus cr.	Χ above, cross; beneath, star.	
395	18·8	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXV. 13.]	On l., I; on r., N[2]	

[1] The accuracy of Sabatier's engraving (Pl. 33, No. 23), with a *bearded* head of year 5 seems open to question.

[2] If IN stood alone, they might be explained as I (ten) N*ummia*: but we find also IM, MI and (according to Photiades *Cat.*, No. 324) NLI.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
396	21·6	Æ ·45	[Purchased, 1863] [Pl. XXXV. 14, *rev.*]	On l., I; on r., M	
397	20·3	Æ ·5	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXV. 15, *rev.*]	On l., M; on r., I	
			V. RAVENNA		
			Tremissis		
			ƧNCONSTAN ƬI NVSPPA[S] Bust of Constans II r., beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass.	VICTORIAAVCVƧT ORV Cross potent; beneath, CONOB	
398	22·8	Æ ·6	[Purchased, 1864]	[Pl. XXXV. 16.]	
			Silver		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II r., beardless, wearing diadem, paludamentum and cuirass. Border of dots (rude work).	C T N O Radiate border.	
399	5·3	Æ ·4	DNCON• STANP	[de Salis gift] [Pl. XXXV. 17.]	
400	5·	Æ ·4	....NTIPP	[Purchased, 1867]	
401	5·5	Æ ·4	VDNCO TANTI[P?]	[Purchased, 1904] [Pl. XXXV. 18.]	

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse	Date
			M *Circ.* A. D. 659–668		
			Inscr. Bust of Constans II, with long beard, and shorter bust of Constantine IV (on r.), beardless, facing; each draped and wearing crown with cross. (Constans holds in r., globus cr.?) Above, between them, cross.	M on l., Heraclius; on r., Tiberius; each beardless, standing facing, wearing crown with cross and long robes; Heraclius holds in r., globus cr. (so also Tiberius?); above, star?; in ex., RAV	
402	90. (*worn*)	Æ 1.	(Inscr. obscure)	[Purchased, 1904][1] [Pl. XXXV. 19.]	

[1] This coin was purchased from MM. Rollin and Feuardent, and is perhaps the identical specimen described by de Saulcy, *Essai*, p. 101. He read the *obv.* inscription DNCONST..... For M and K coins attributed to Constans II, Ravenna, see Sab., i, p. 300, Nos. 29, 30; p. 301, No. 37; p. 302, No. 47.

COINS OF THE PERIOD OF CONSTANS II NOT STRUCK AT THE IMPERIAL MINTS.

Probably Italian imitations, Lombard ?, or of Central and Southern Italy.

Solidus. Youthful bust, facing. Rude work; blundered legend.

Solidus. Long-beard type. Rough work; in field of *rev.*, r., ✝ Θ Π

Solidus. Long-beard bust and shorter bust, both facing: imitations with blundered legends of No. 378.

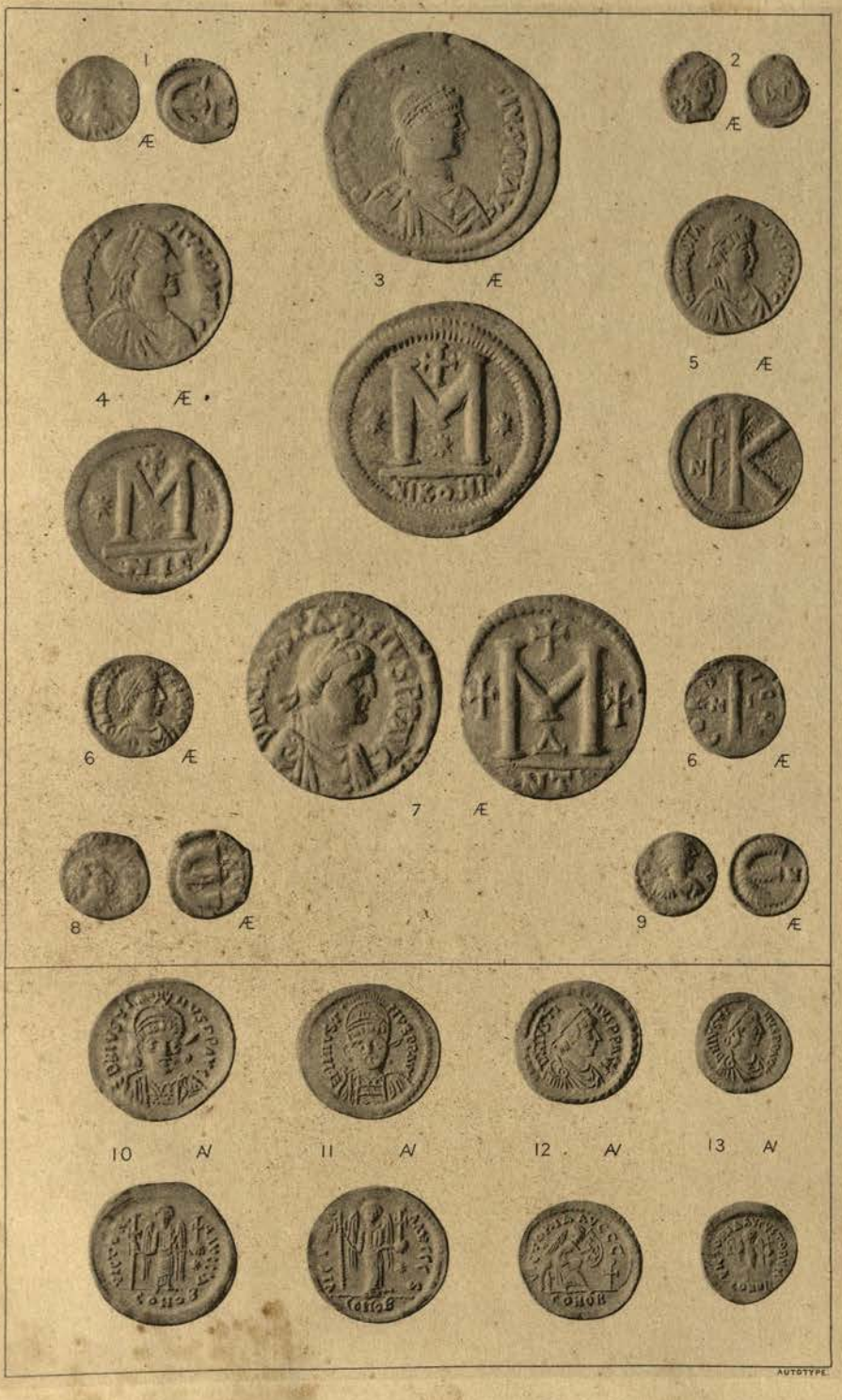
Solidus. Long-beard bust, facing. *Rev.* Three sons of Constans. The Emperor wears crown instead of helmet (pale gold).

END OF VOLUME I

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

AUTOTYPE.

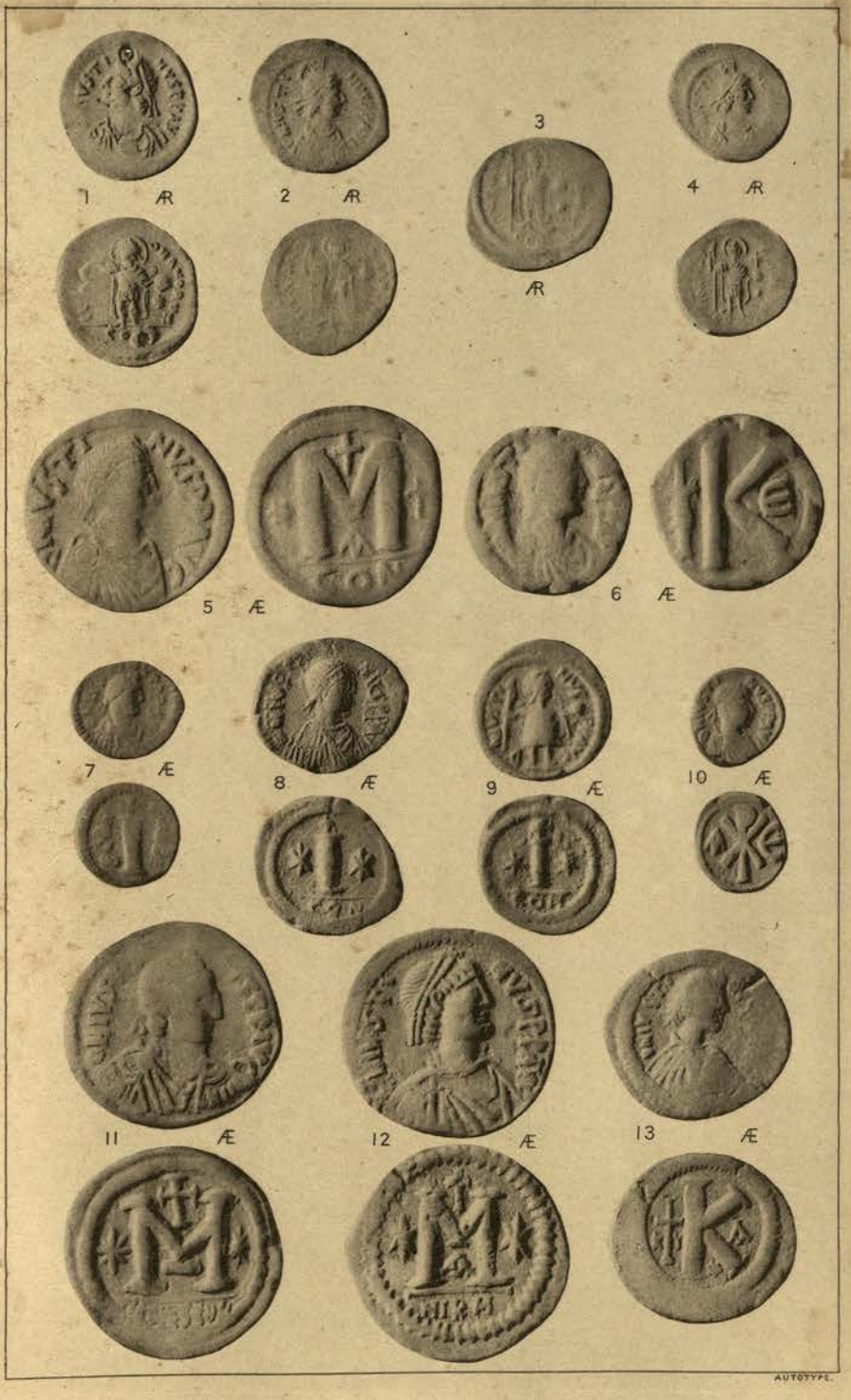
ANASTASIUS I. CONSTANTINOPLE.



AUTOTYPE

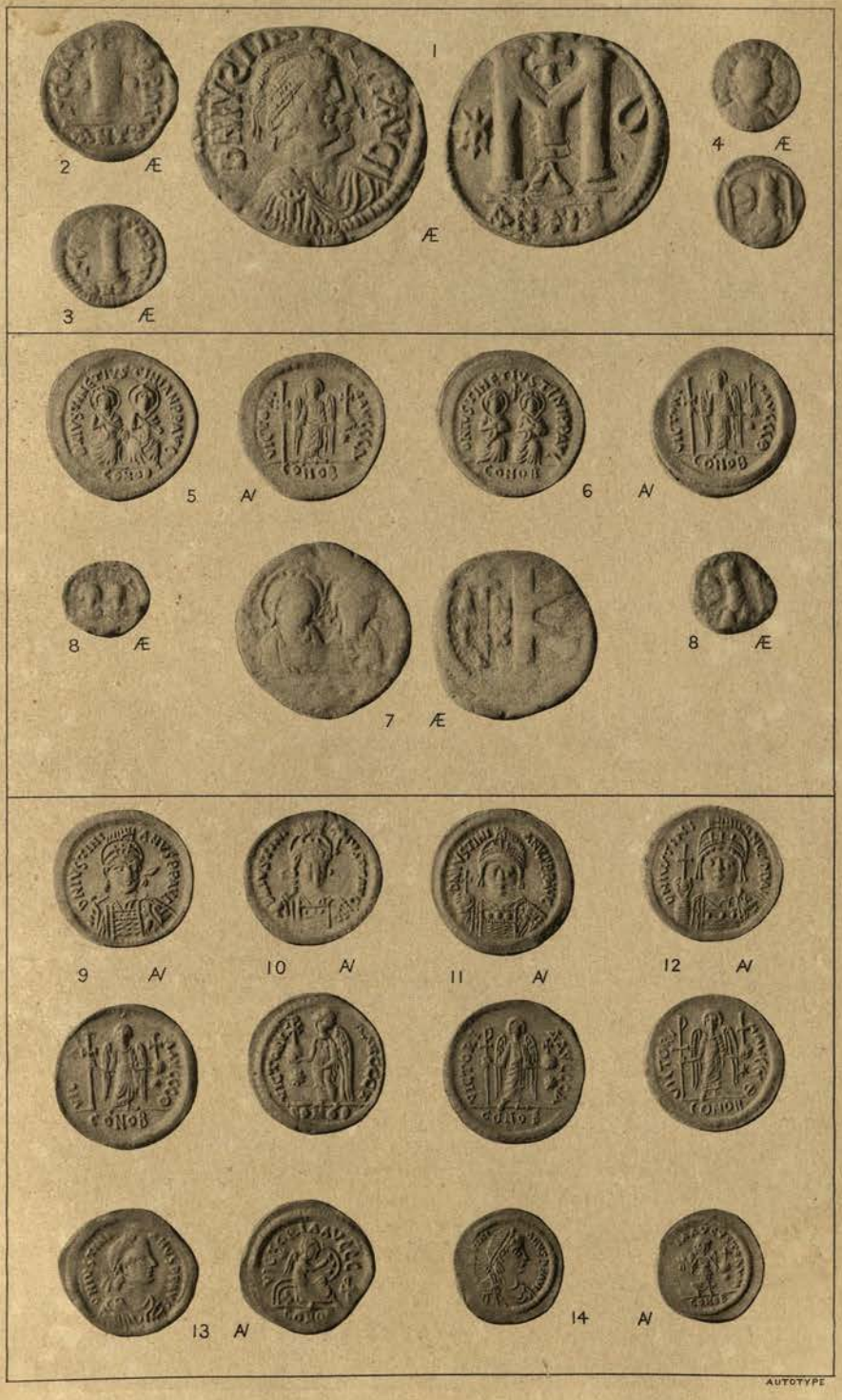
ANASTASIUS I. CONSTANTINOPLE. NICOMEDIA. ANTIOCH.

JUSTINUS I. CONSTANTINOPLE.



AUTOTYPE.

JUSTINUS I. CONSTANTINOPLE. THESSALONICA. NICOMEDIA.

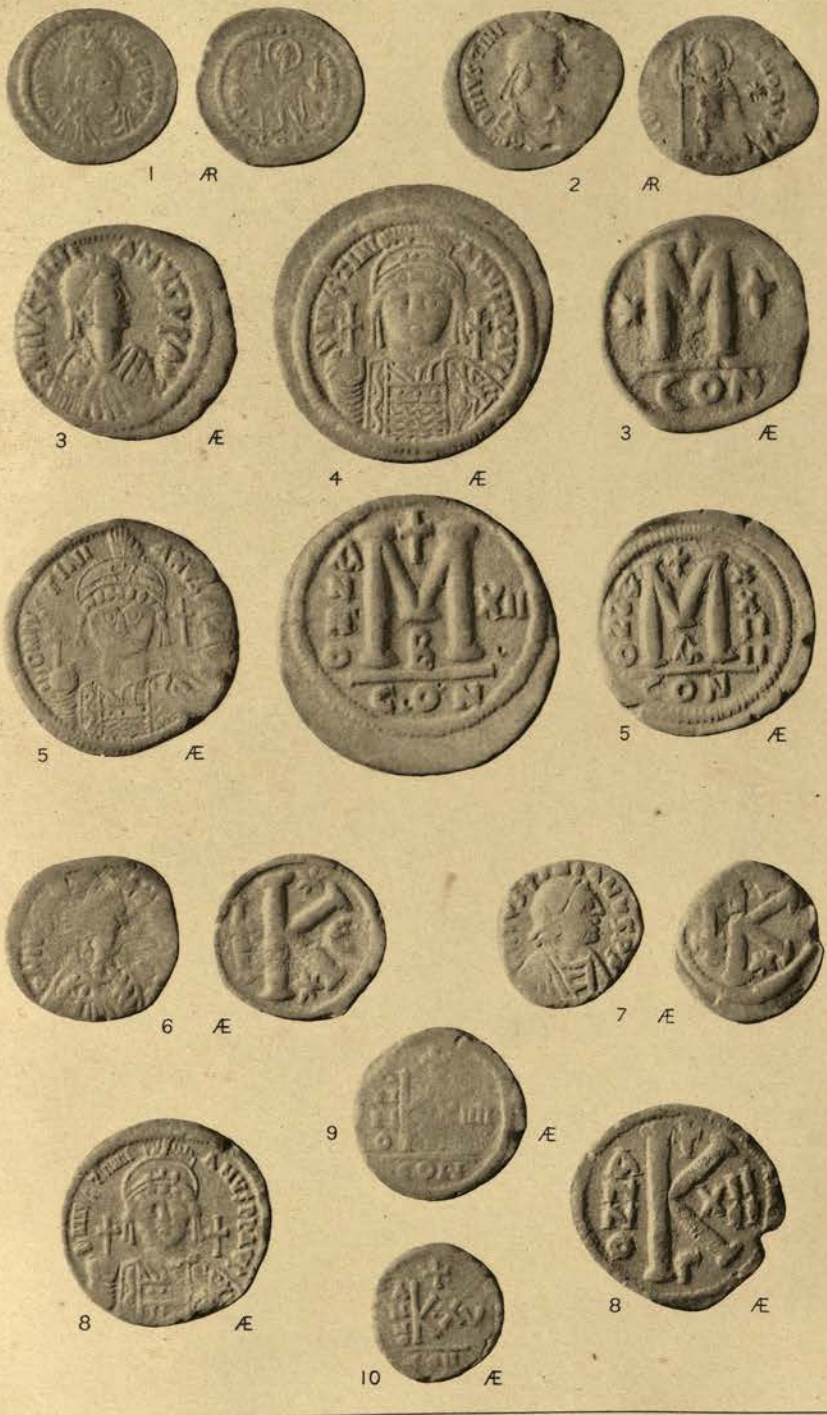


AUTOTYPE

JUSTINUS I. ANTIOCH.

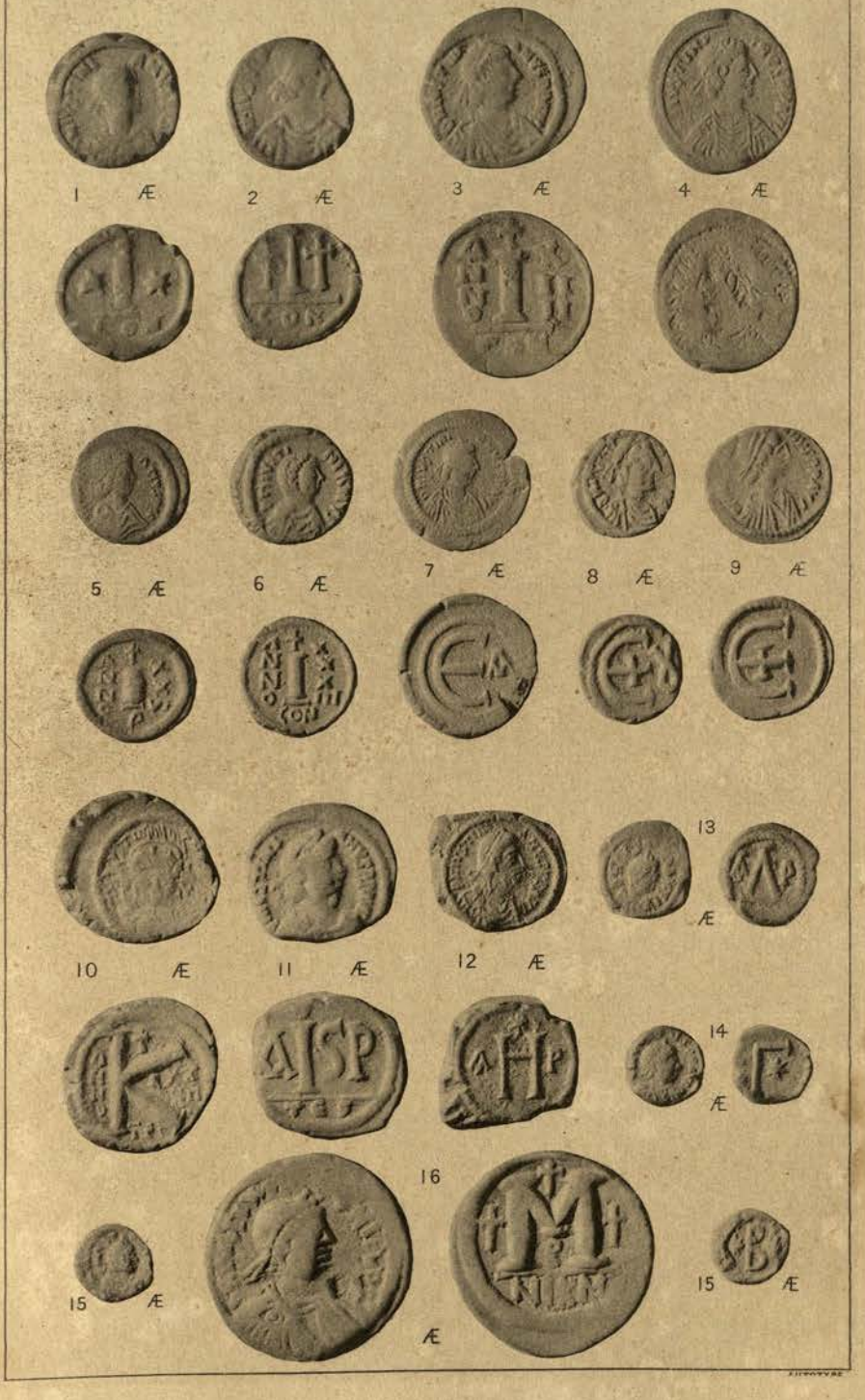
JUSTINUS I. & JUSTINIANUS I. CONSTANTINOPLE. ANTIOCH.

JUSTINIANUS I. CONSTANTINOPLE.



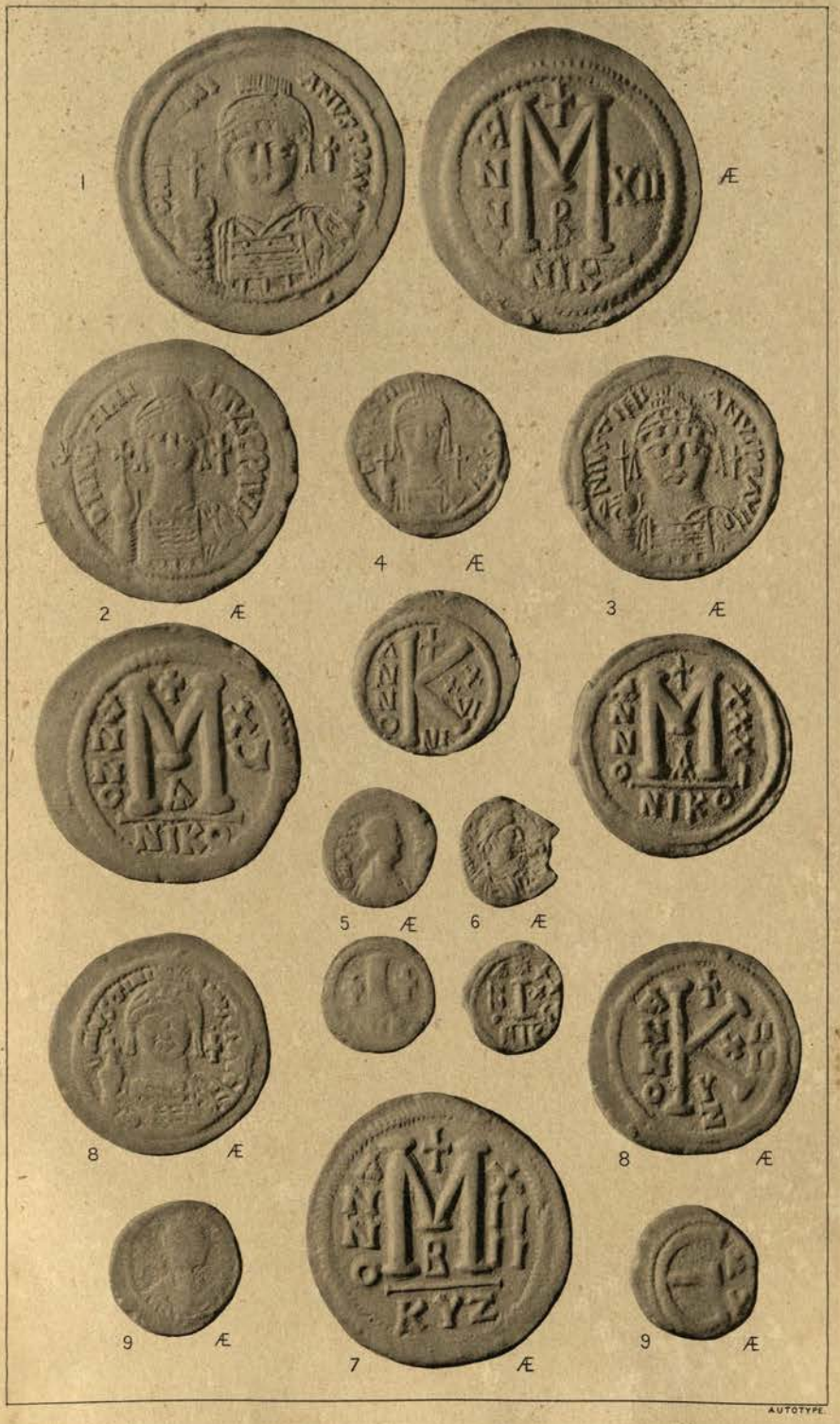
AUTOTYPE

JUSTINIANUS I. CONSTANTINOPLE.



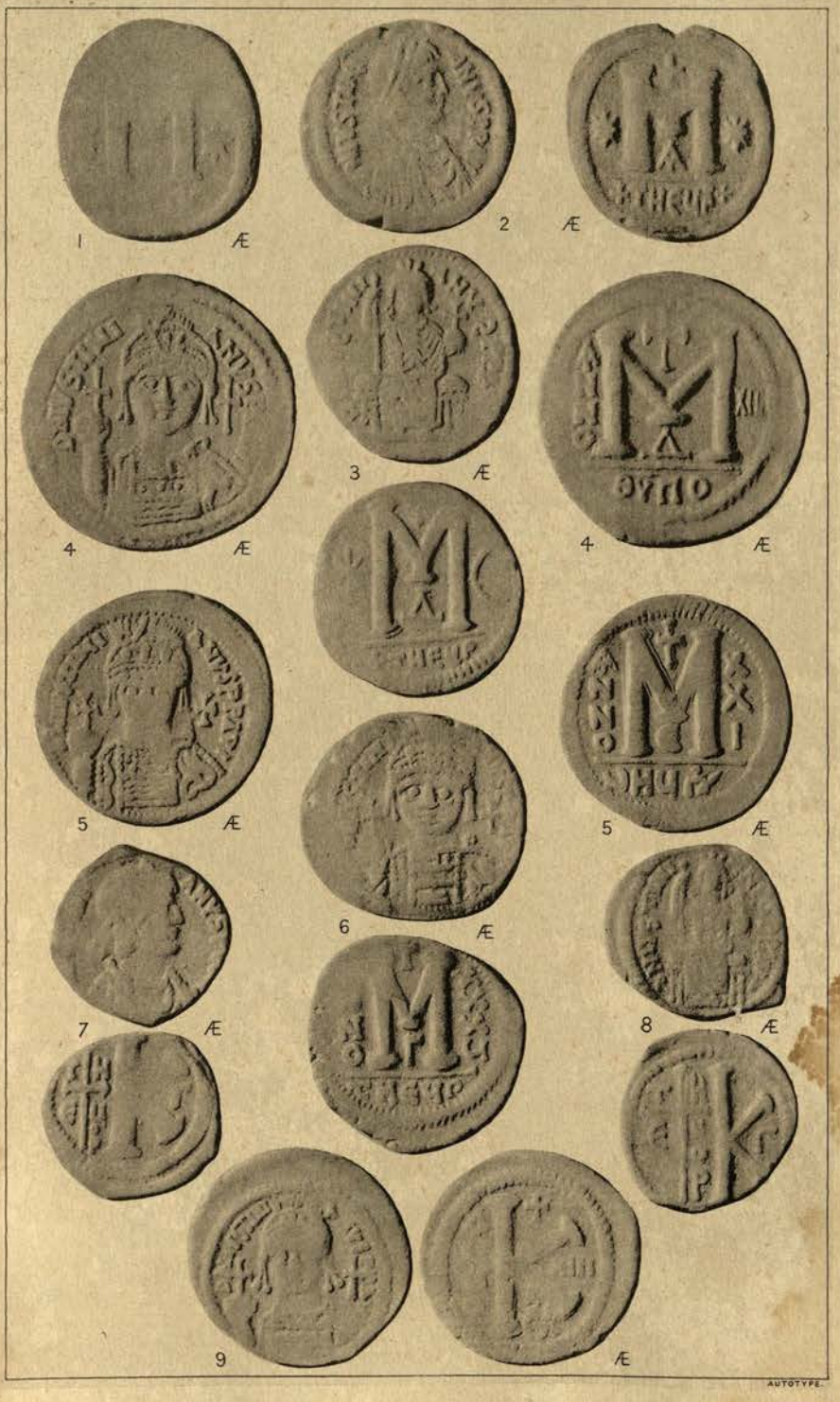
JUSTINIANUS I. CONSTANTINOPLE.

THESSALONICA. NICOMEDIA.



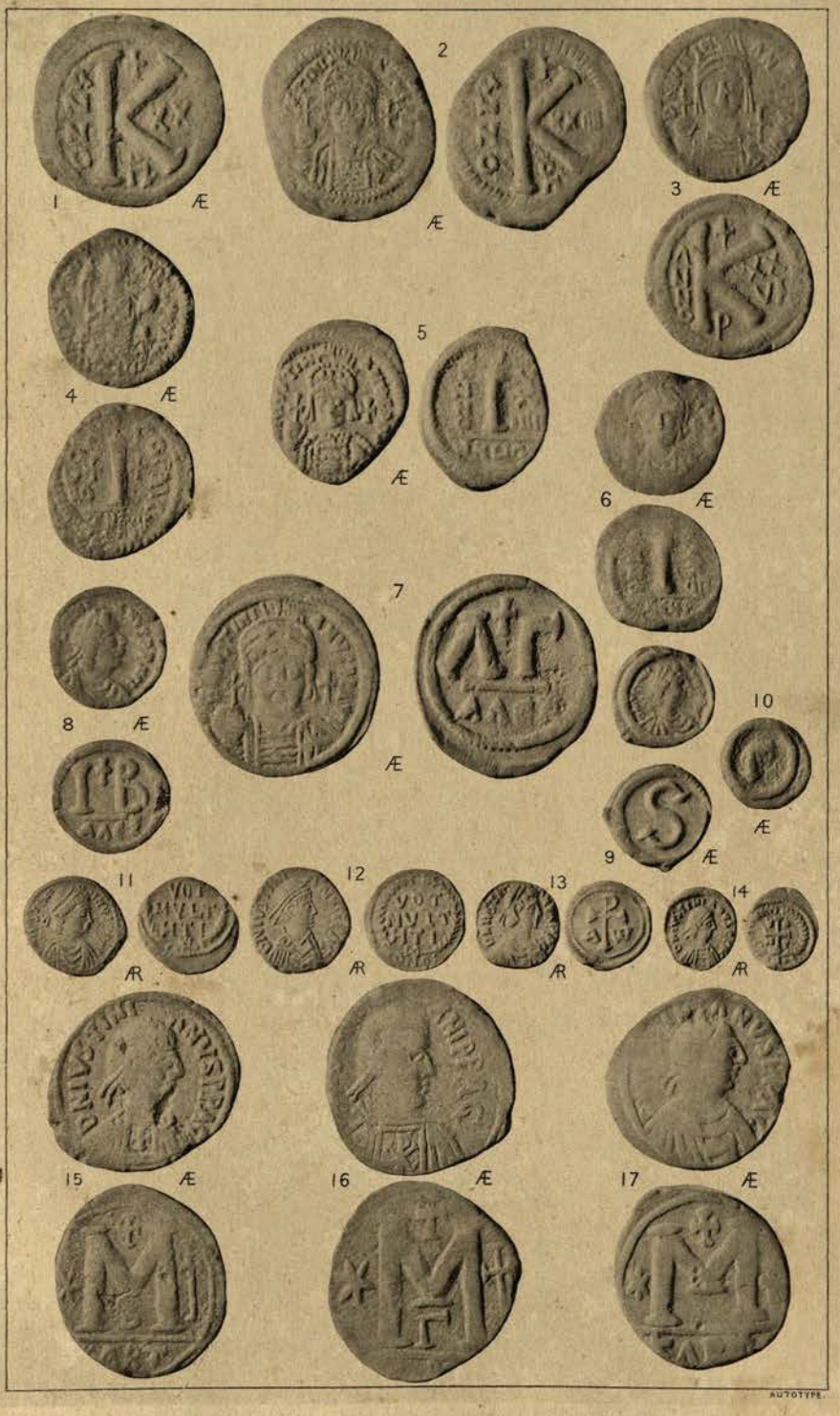
AUTOTYPE.

JUSTINIANUS I. NICOMEDIA. CYZICUS.



AUTOTYPE.

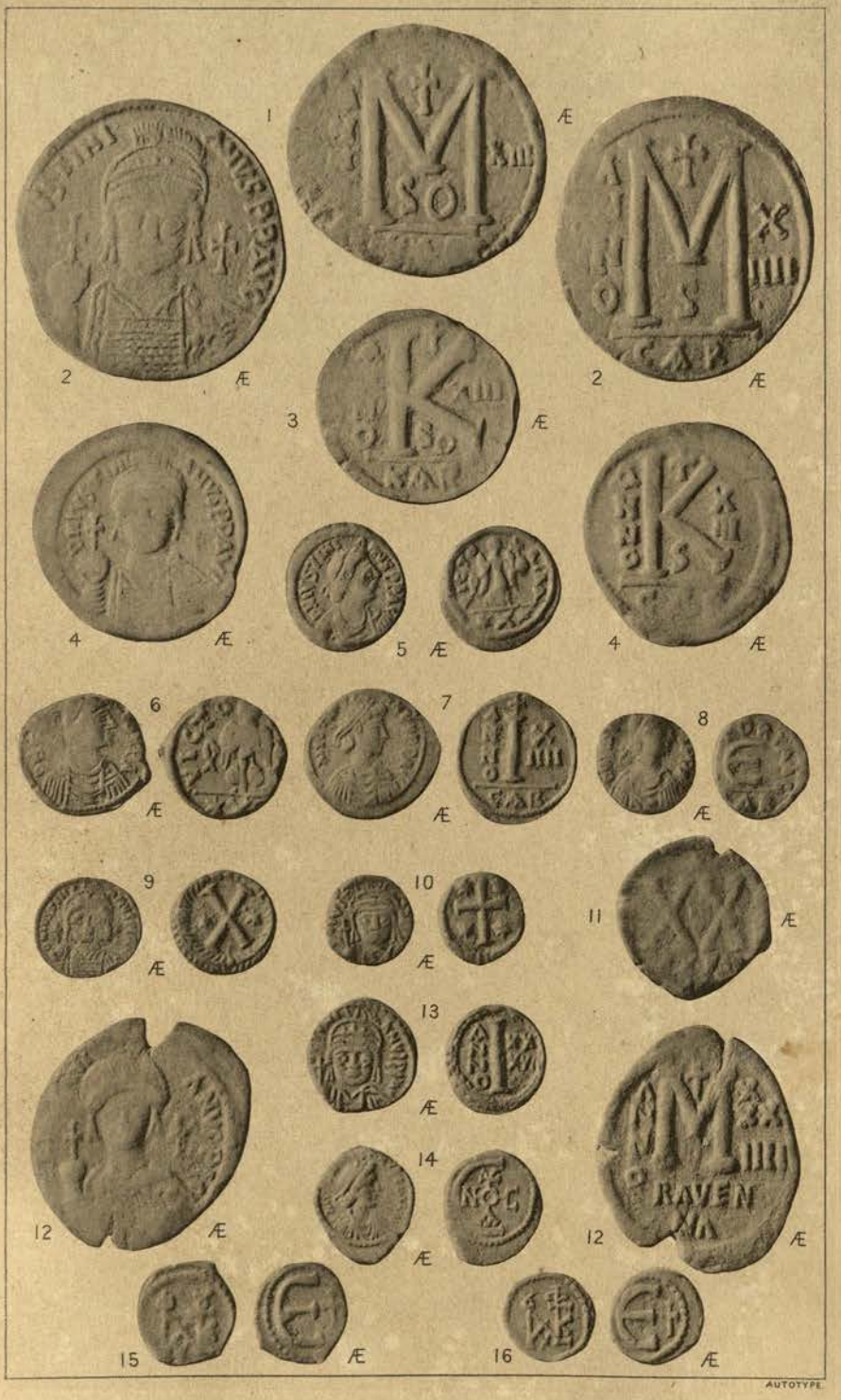
JUSTINIANUS I. ANTIOCH.



AUTOTYPE.

JUSTINIANUS I. ANTIOCH.

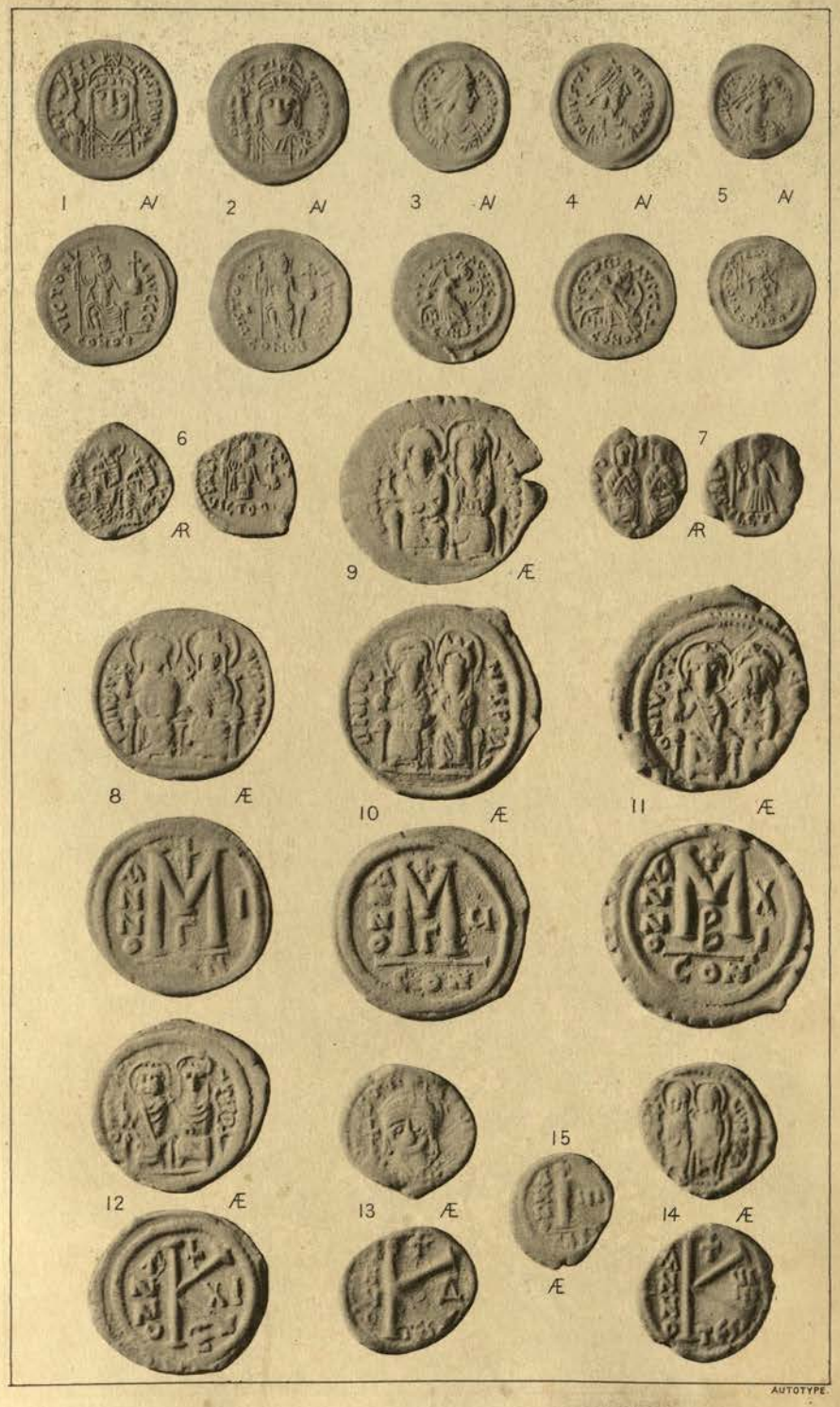
ALEXANDRIA. CARTHAGE.



AUTOTYPE.

JUSTINIANUS I. CARTHAGE. SICILY.

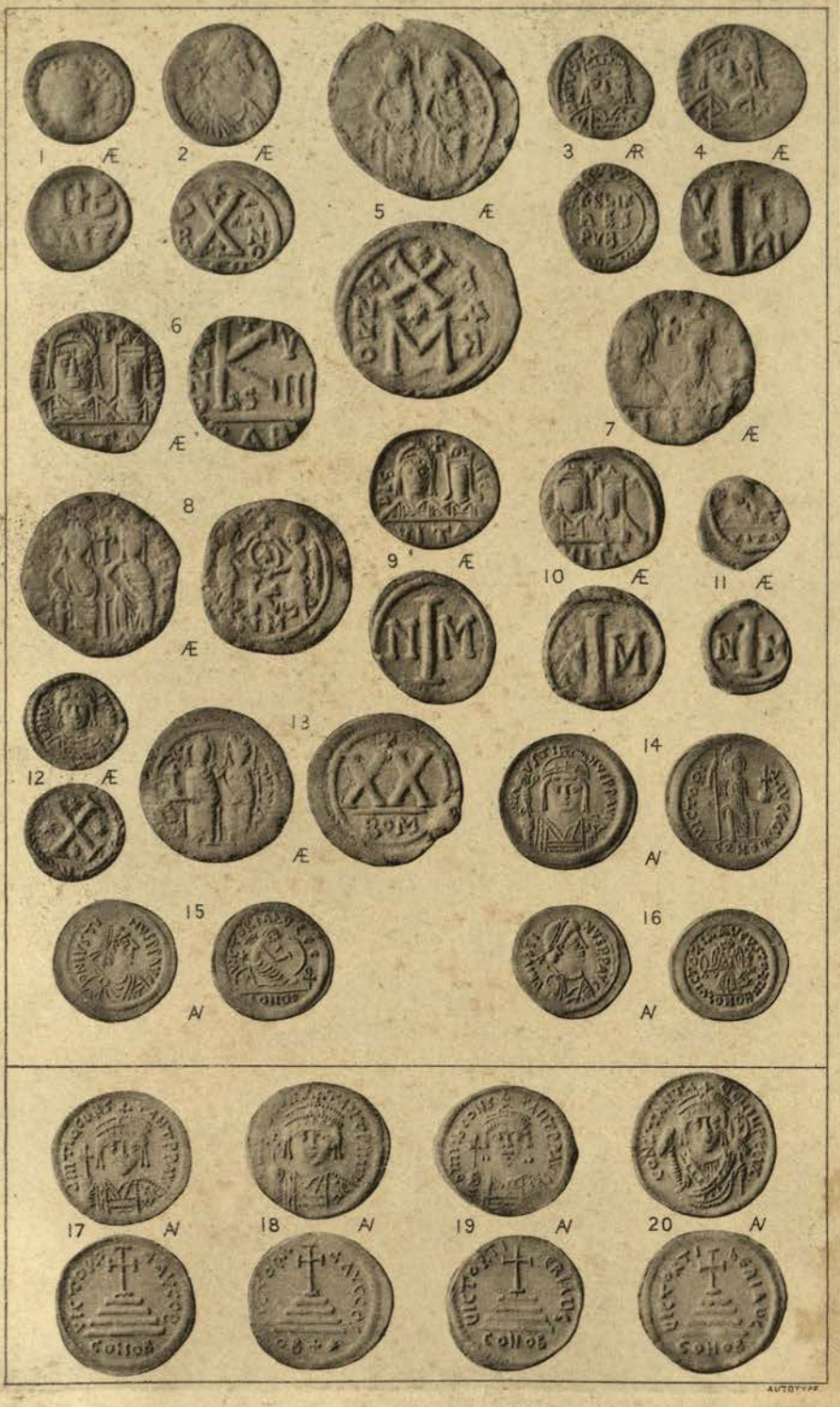
ROME. RAVENNA. UNCERTAIN.



AUTOTYPE.

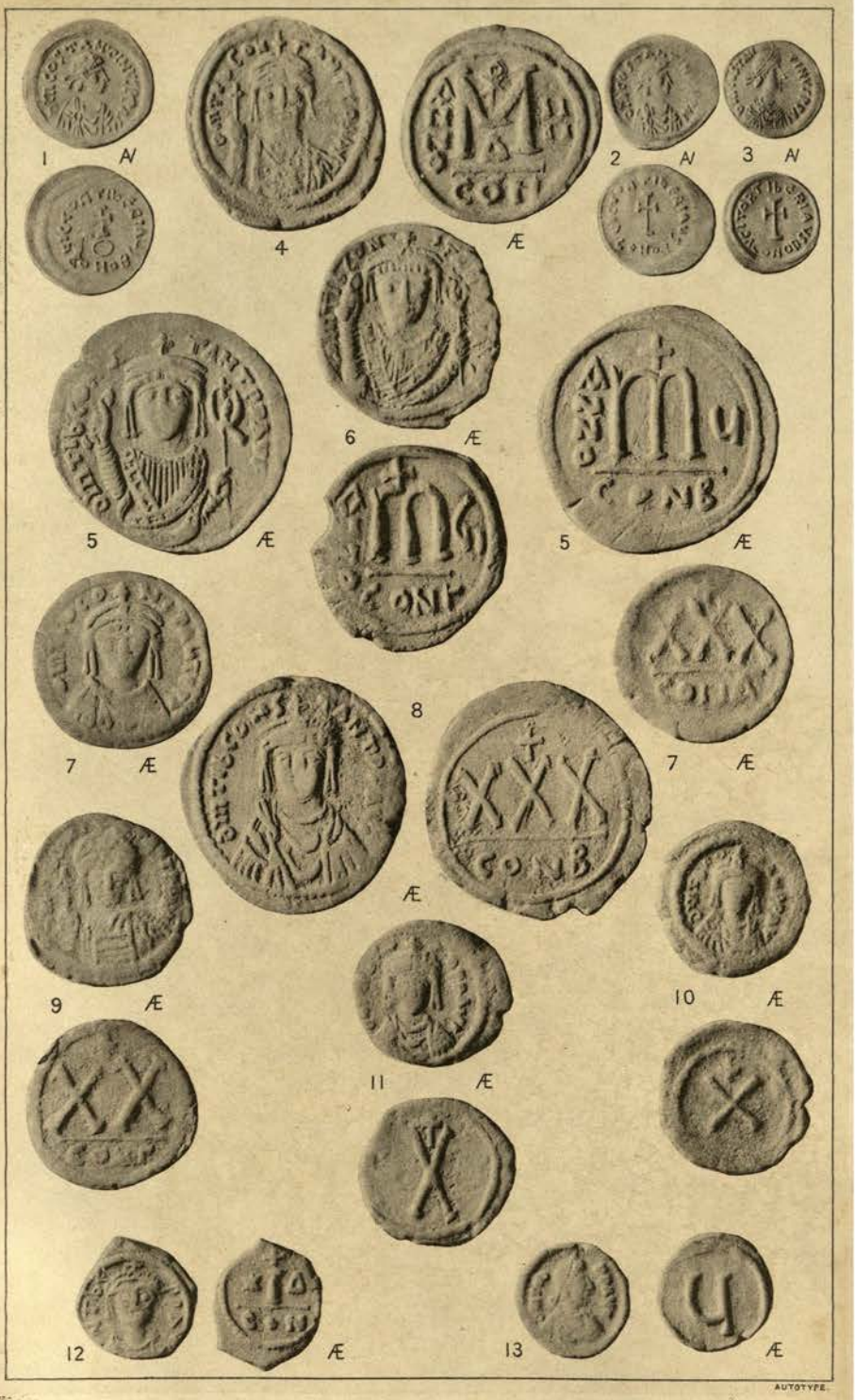
JUSTINUS II. CONSTANTINOPLE. THESSALONICA.

JUSTINUS II. NICOMEDIA. CYZICUS. ANTIOCH.



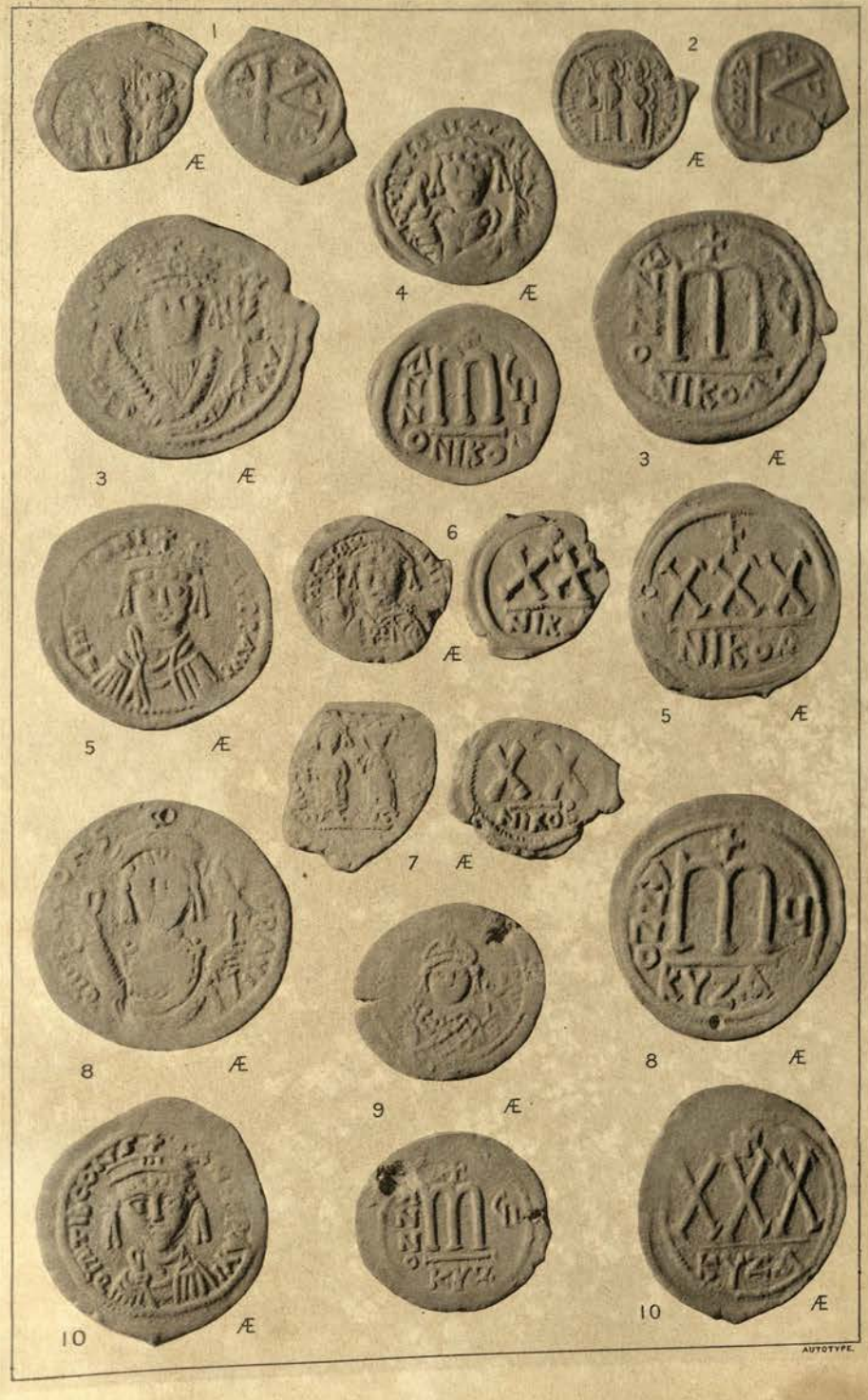
JUSTINUS II. ALEXANDRIA. CARTHAGE. SICILY.

ROME. RAVENNA. TIBERIUS II. CONSTANTINOPLE.

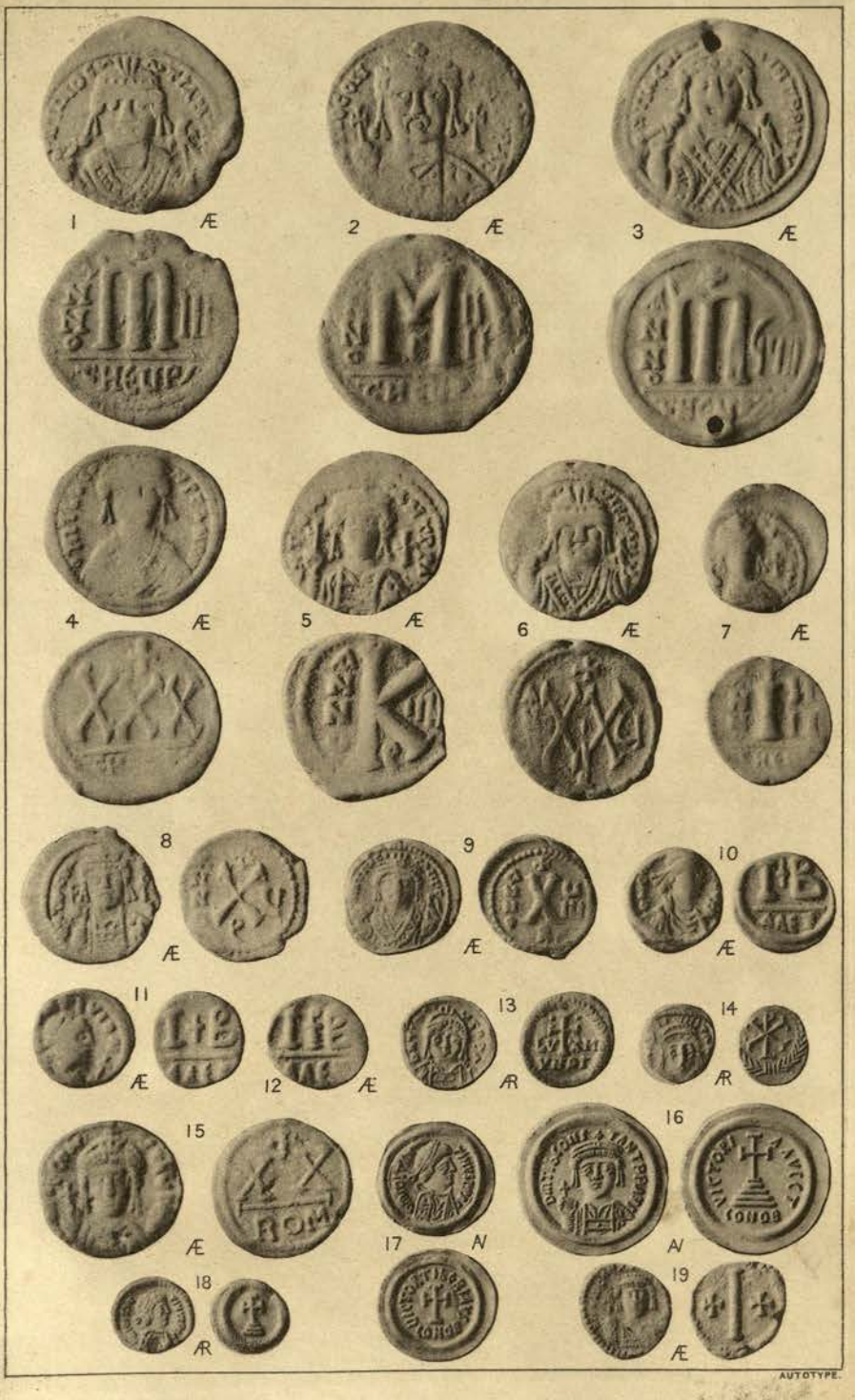


AUTOTYPE.

TIBERIUS II. CONSTANTINOPLE.



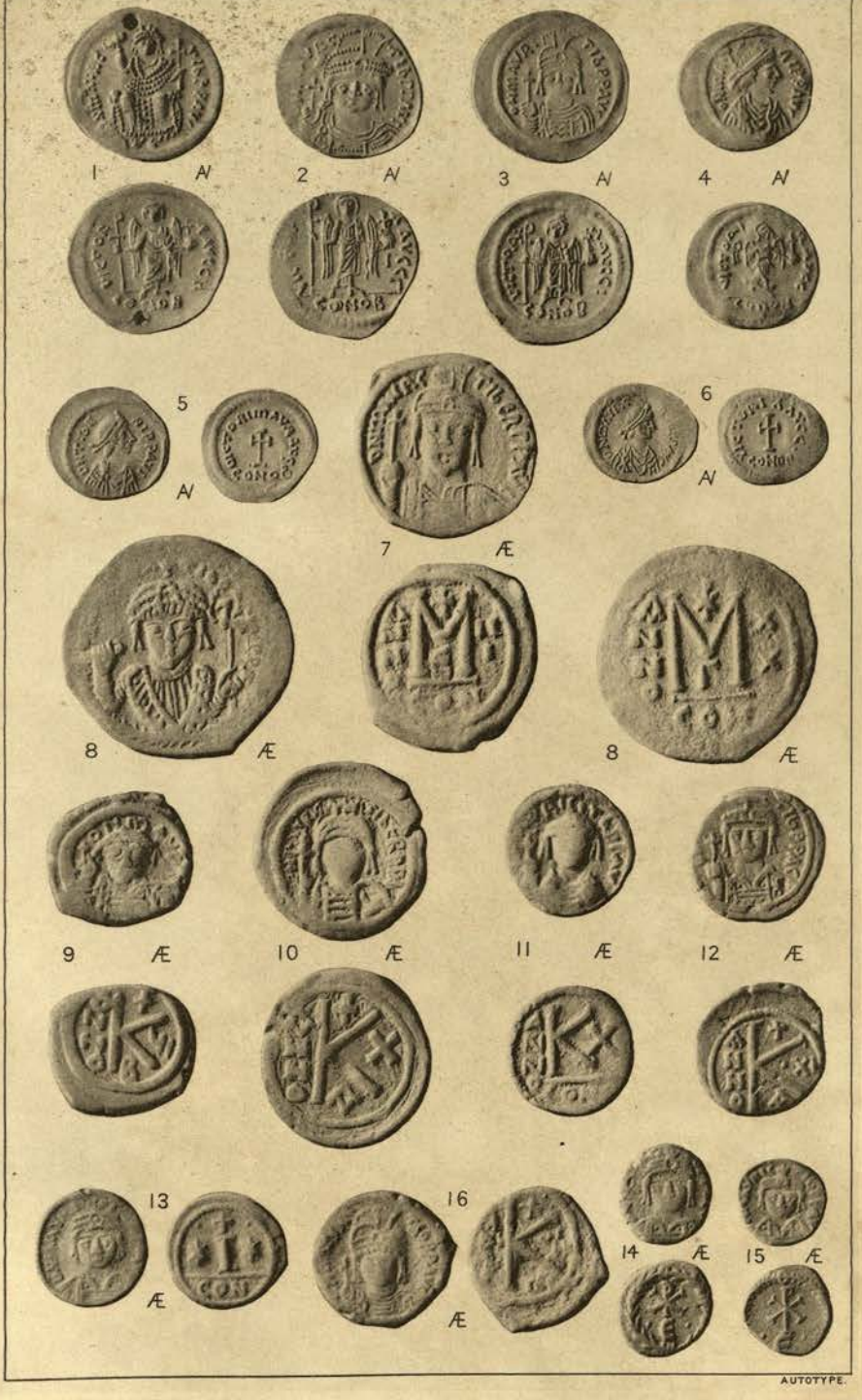
TIBERIUS II. THESSALONICA. NICOMEDIA. CYZICUS.



AUTOTYPE.

TIBERIUS II. ANTIOCH. ALEXANDRIA. CARTHAGE.

ROME. RAVENNA.



1 Æ 2 Æ 3 Æ 4 Æ

5 Æ 6 Æ 7 Æ

8 Æ 8 Æ

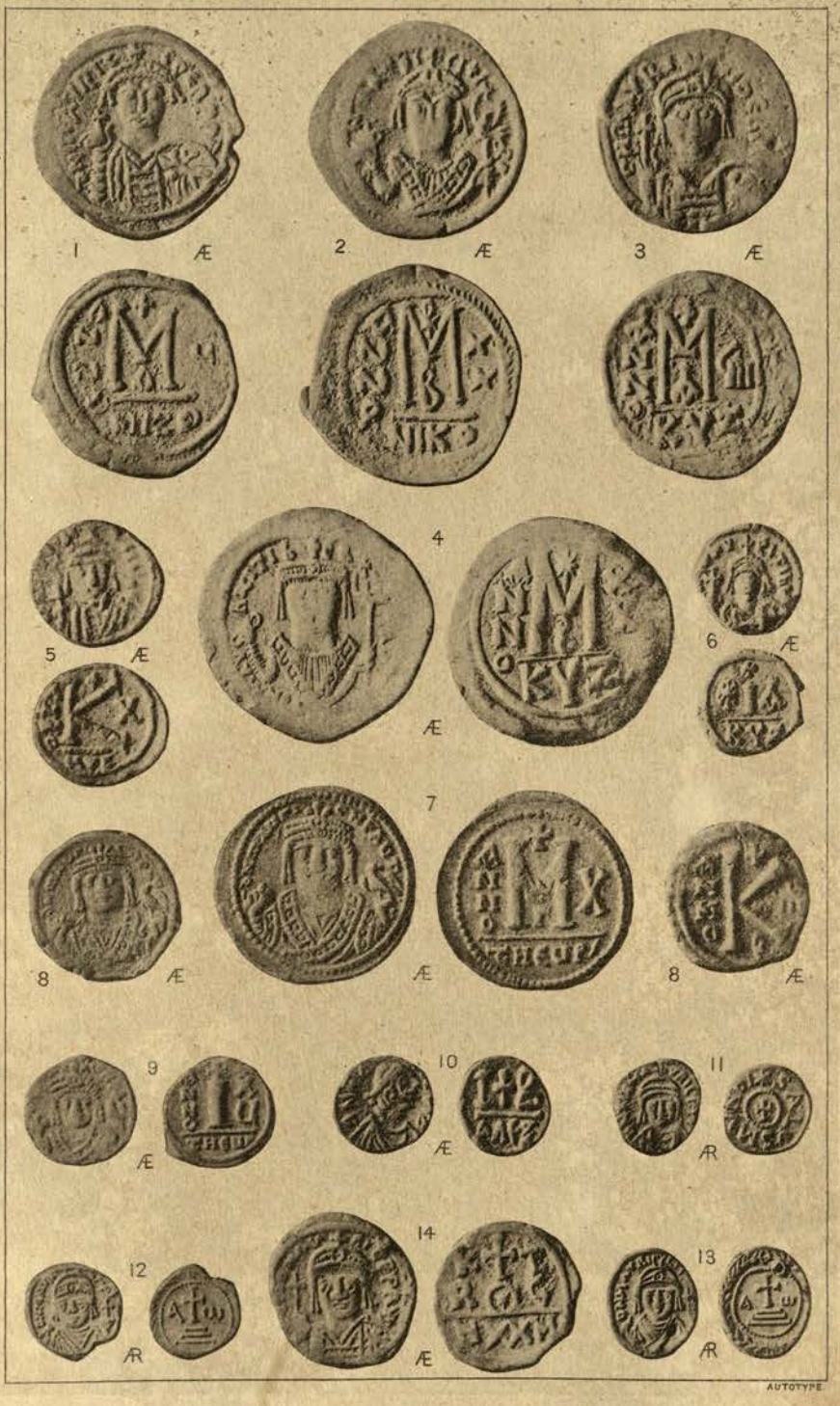
9 Æ 10 Æ 11 Æ 12 Æ

13 Æ 16 Æ 14 Æ 15 Æ

AUTOTYPE.

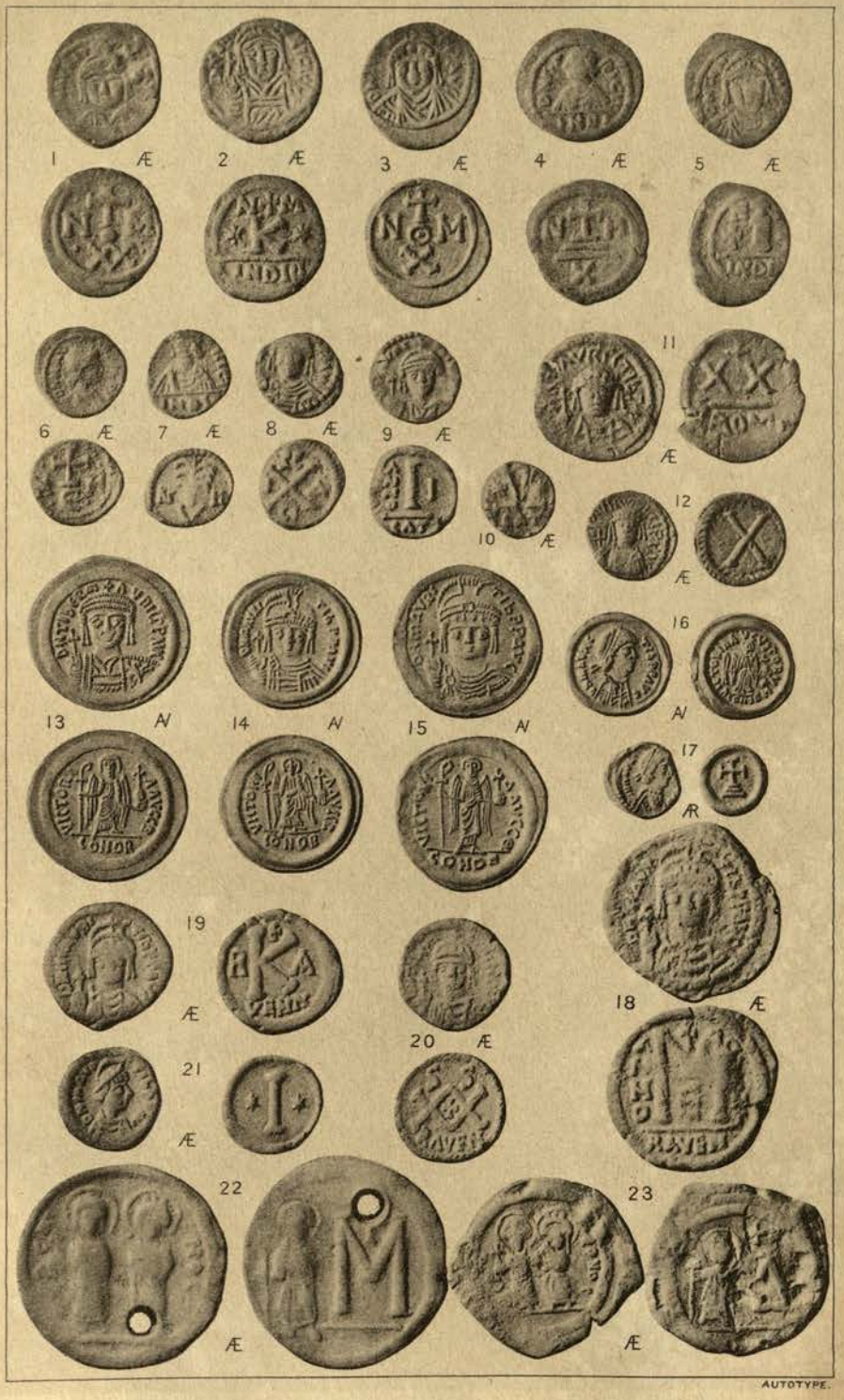
MAURICE TIBERIUS. CONSTANTINOPLE.

THESSALONICA.



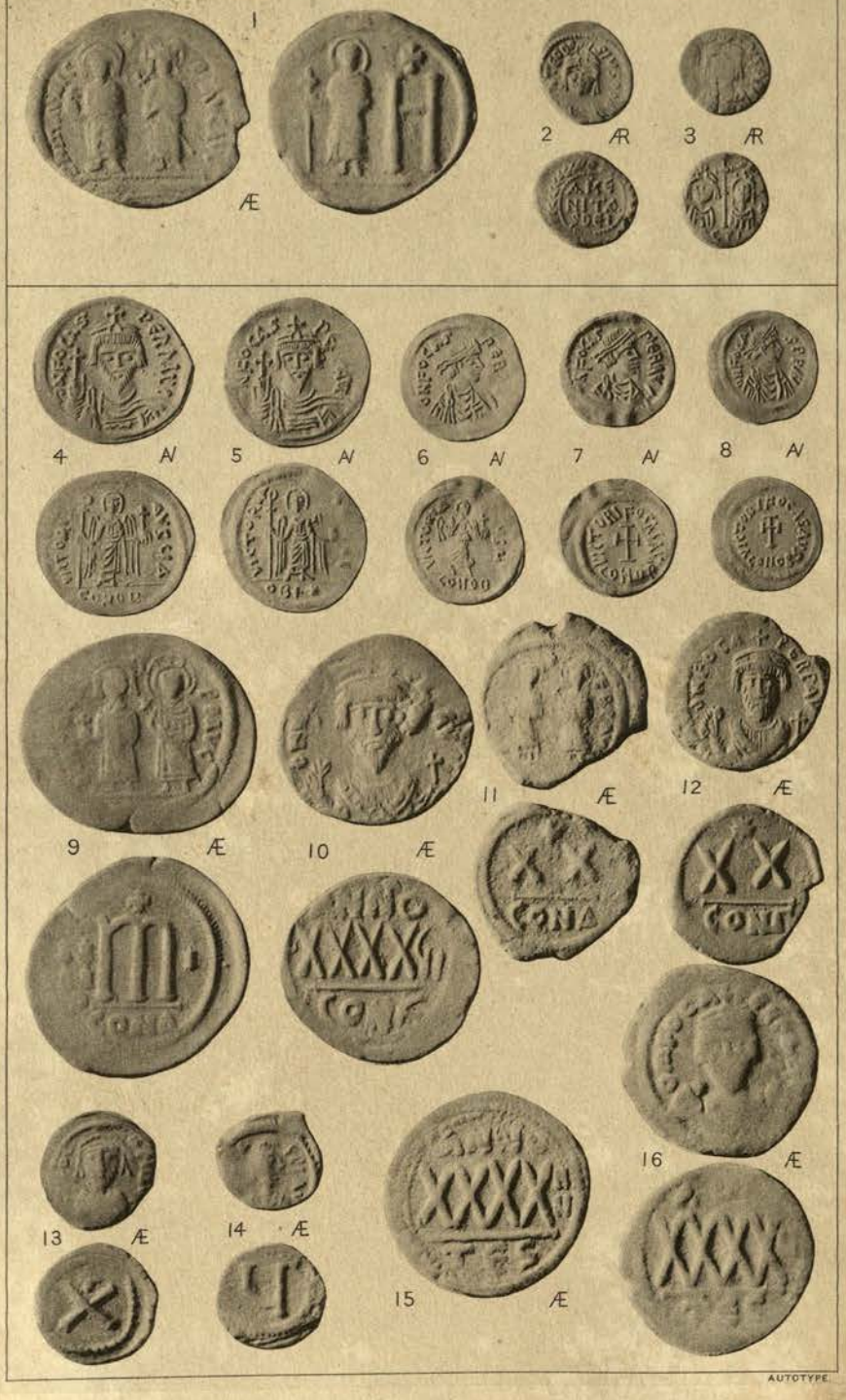
AUTOTYPE

MAURICE TIBERIUS. NICOMEDIA. CYZICUS.
ANTIOCH. ALEXANDRIA. CARTHAGE.



AUTOTYPE.

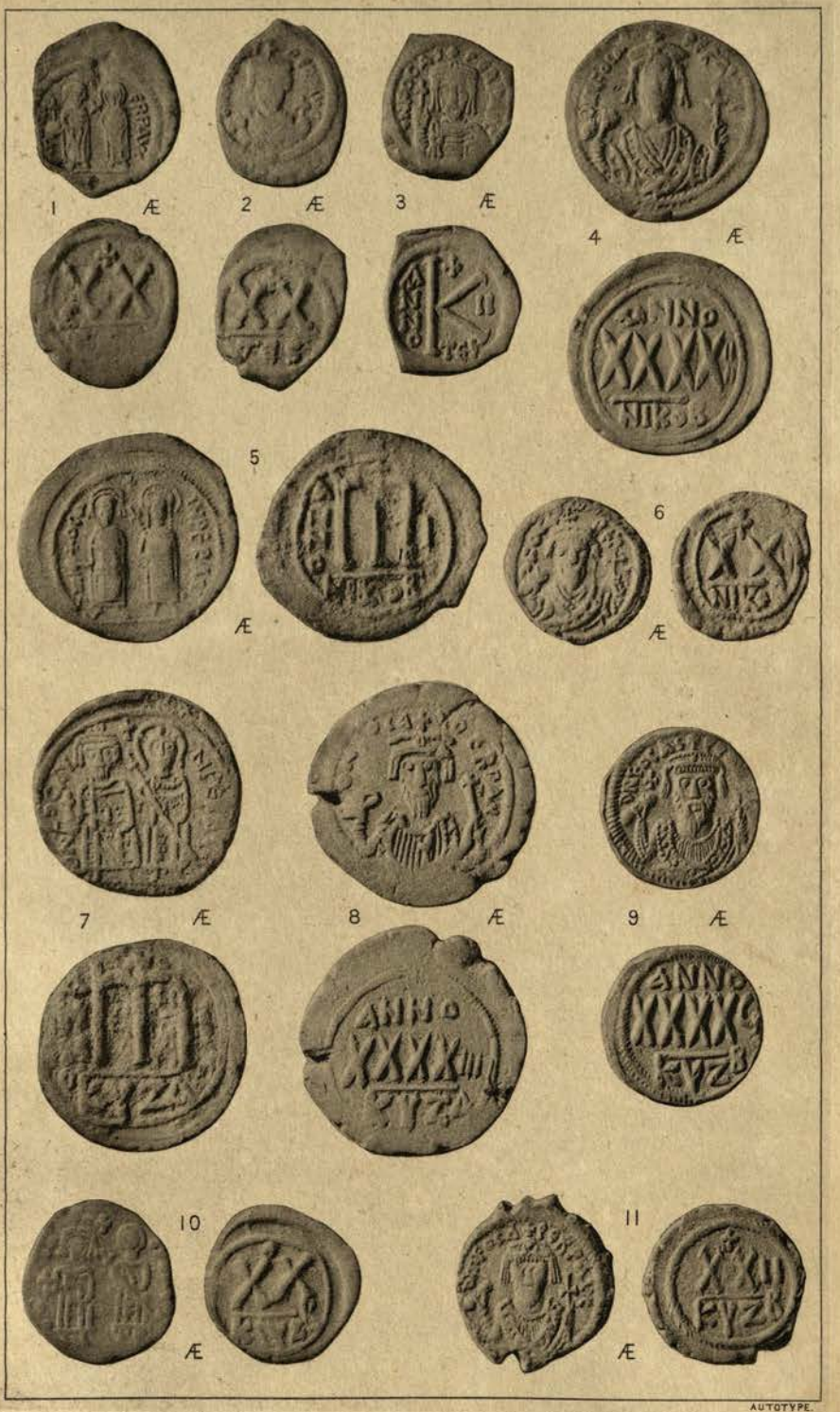
MAURICE TIBERIUS. CARTHAGE. SICILY. ROME.
RAVENNA. CHERSON.



AUTOTYPE.

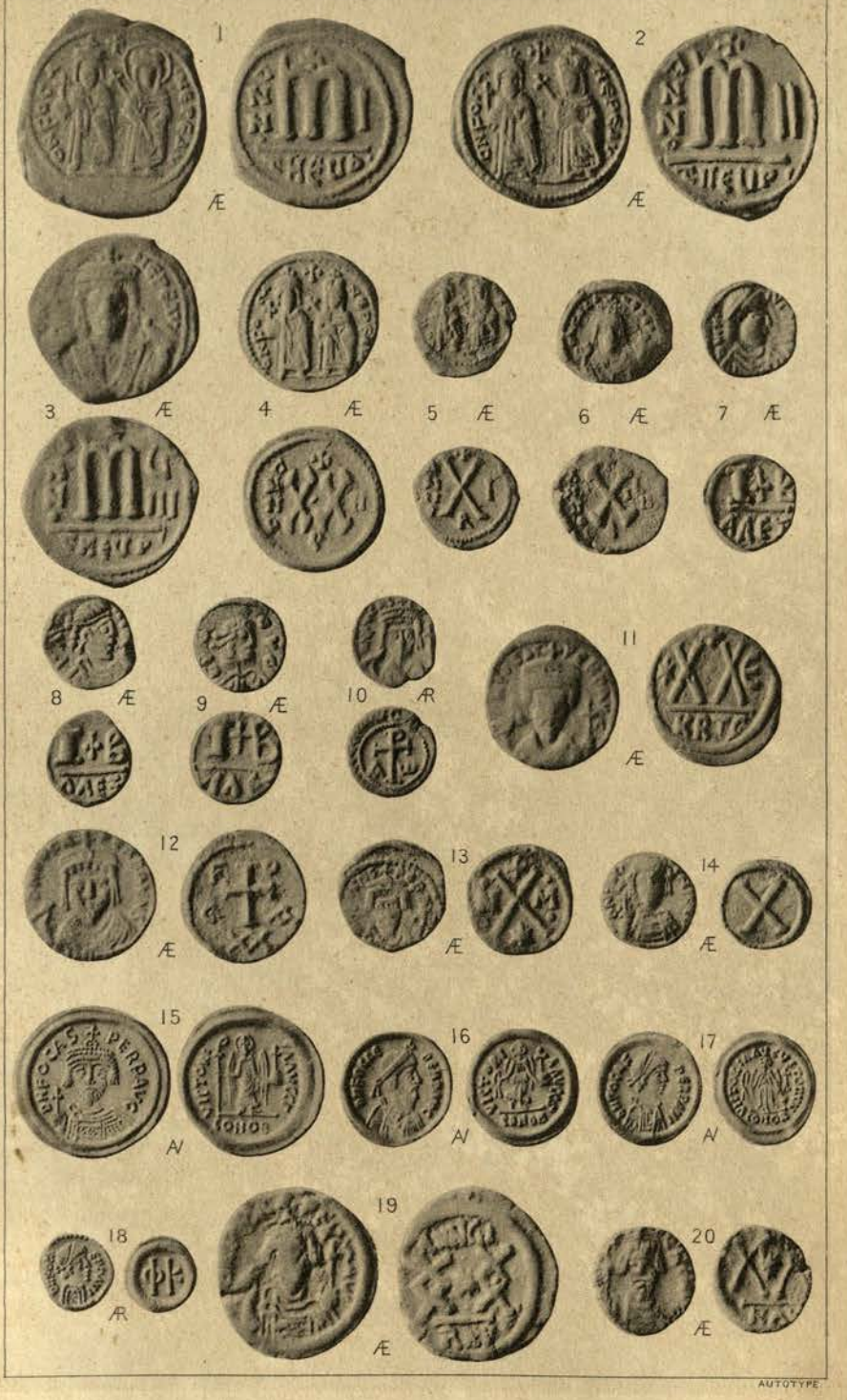
MAURICE TIBERIUS. CHERSON. THEODOSIUS. CARTHAGE.

PHOCAS. CONSTANTINOPLE. THESSALONICA.



AUTOTYPE.

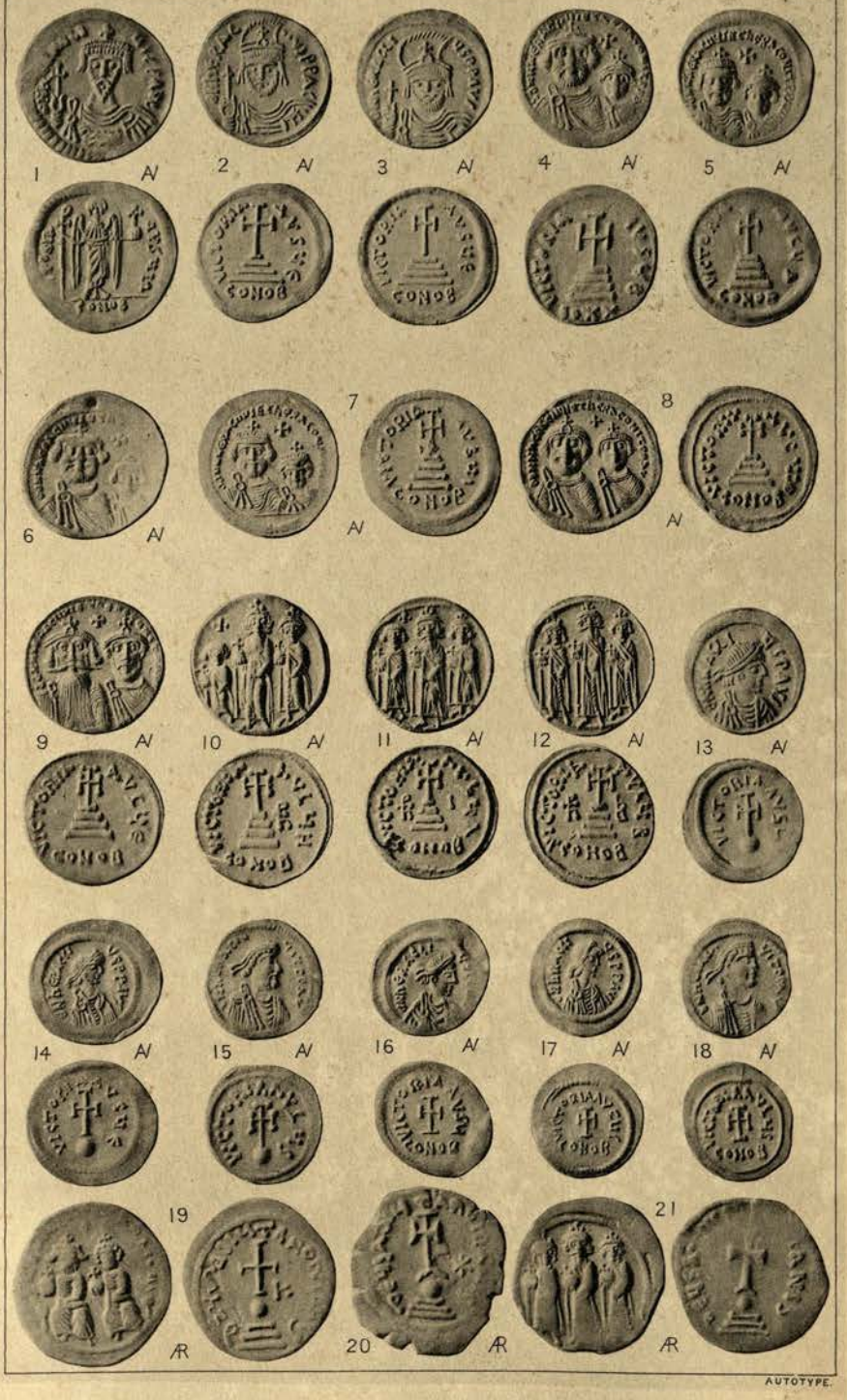
PHOCAS. THESSALONICA. NICOMEDIA. CYZICUS.



AUTOTYPE

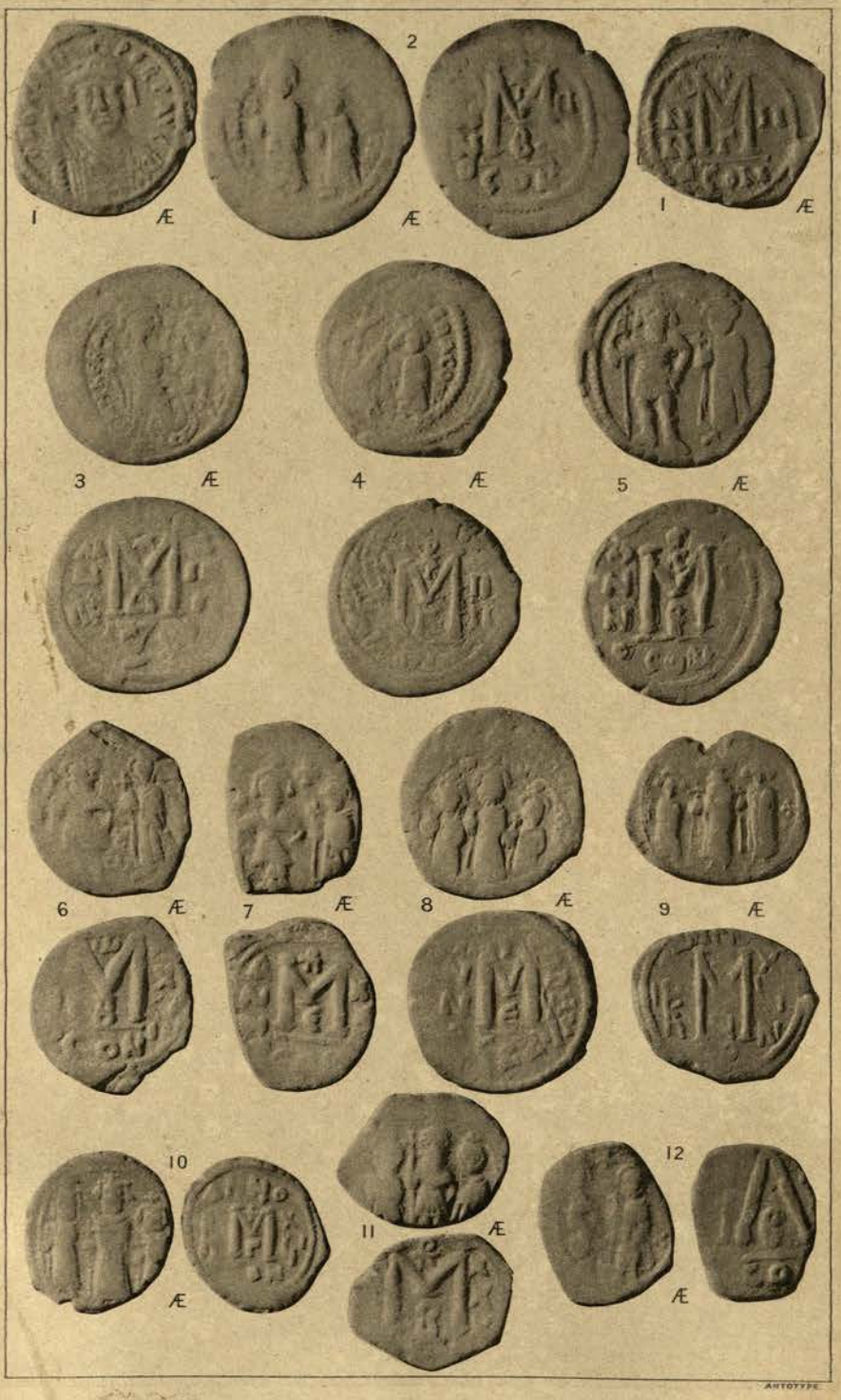
PHOCAS. ANTIOCH. ALEXANDRIA. CARTHAGE.

ROME. RAVENNA.

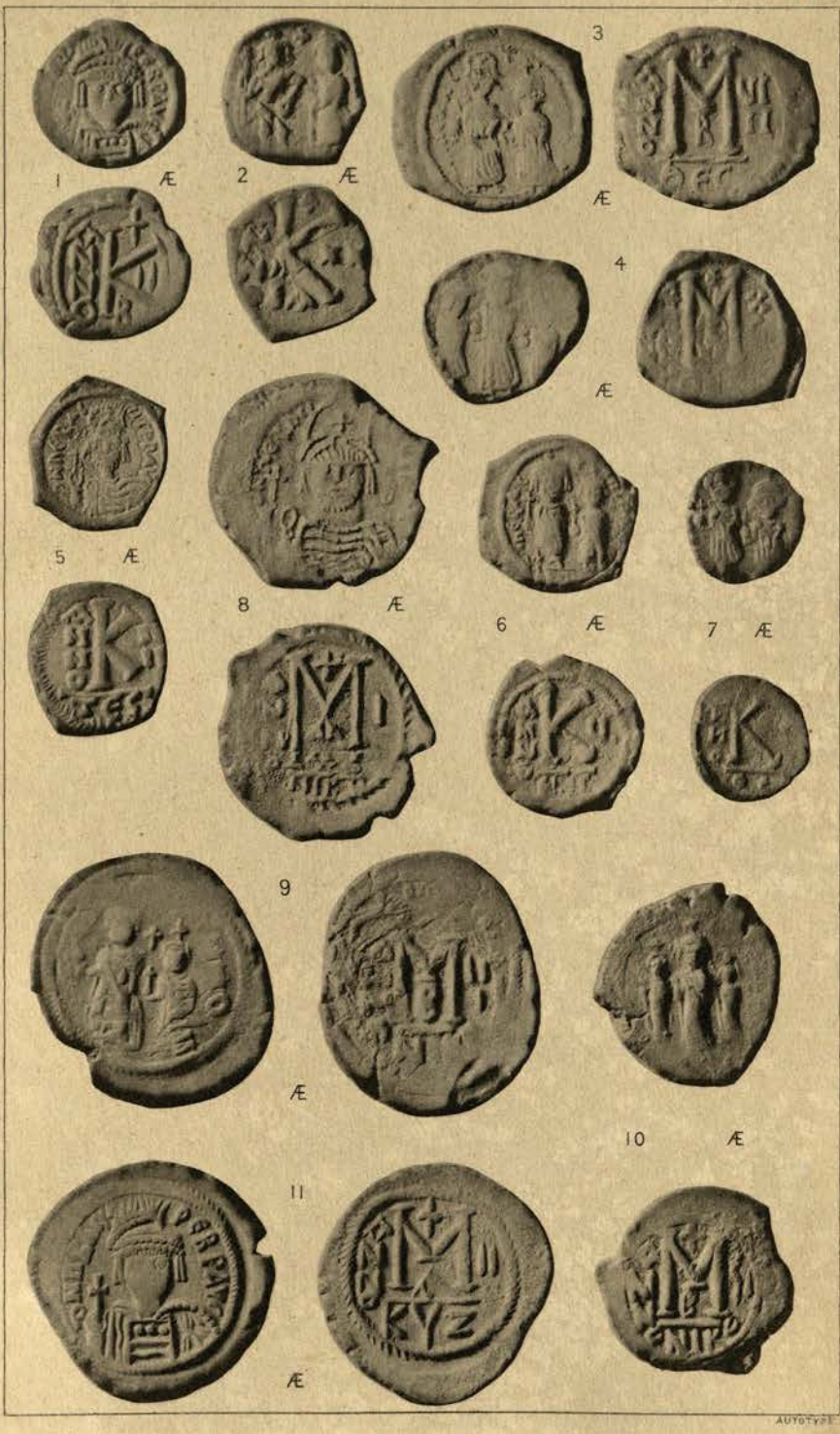


AUTOTYPE.

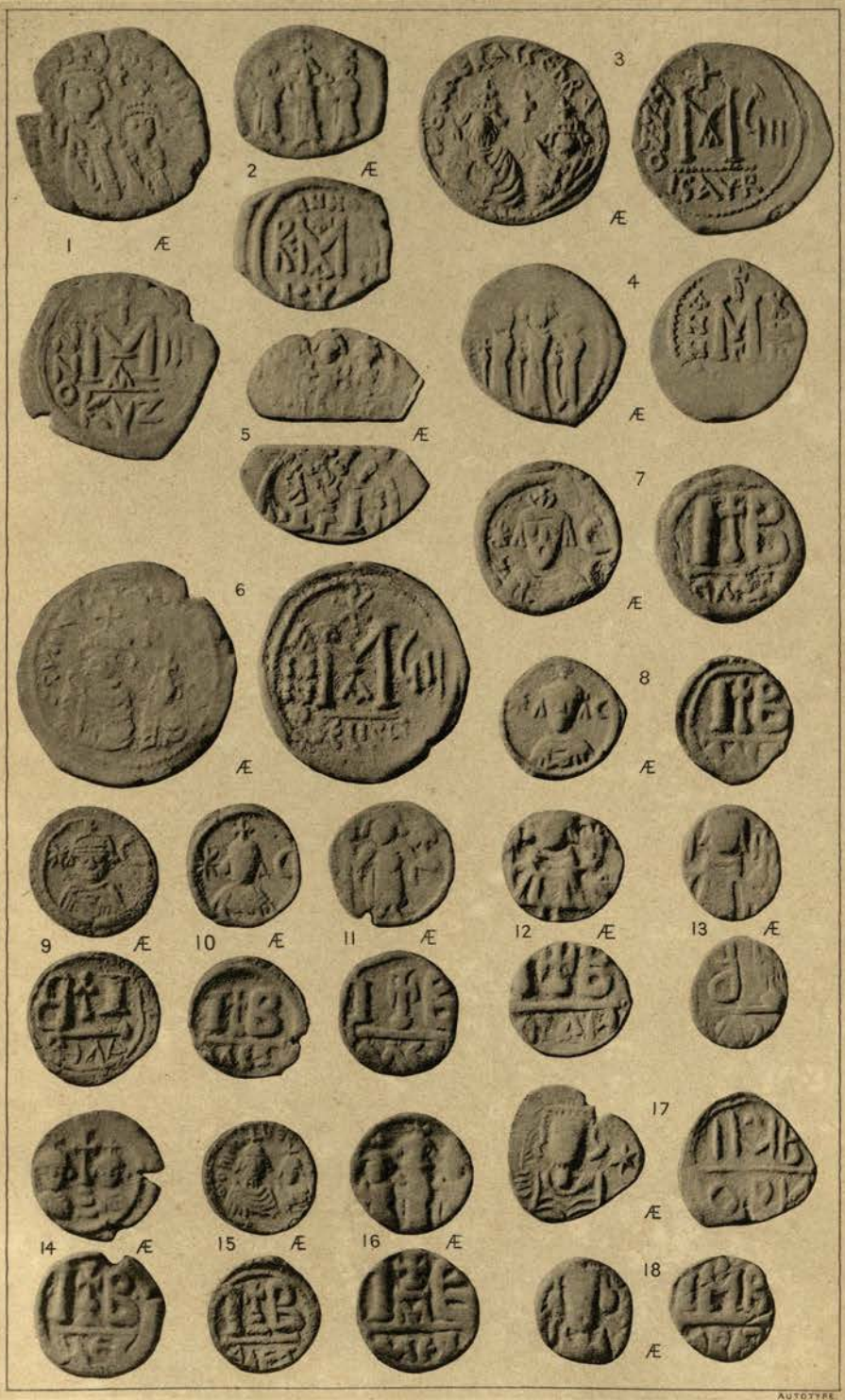
HERACLIUS. CONSTANTINOPLE.



HERACLIUS. CONSTANTINOPLE.

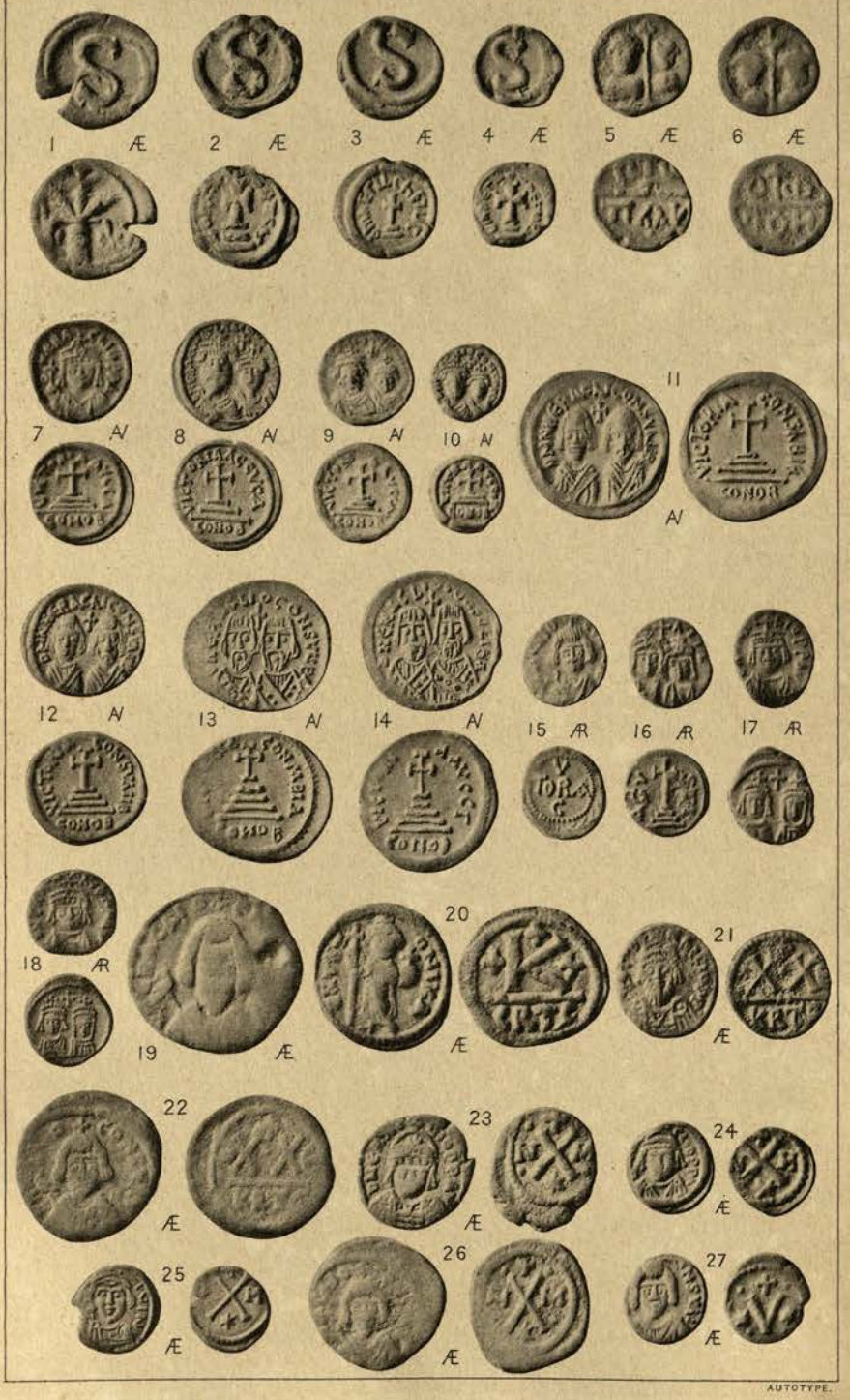


HERACLIUS. CONSTANTINOPLE. THESSALONICA. NICOMEDIA. CYZICUS.



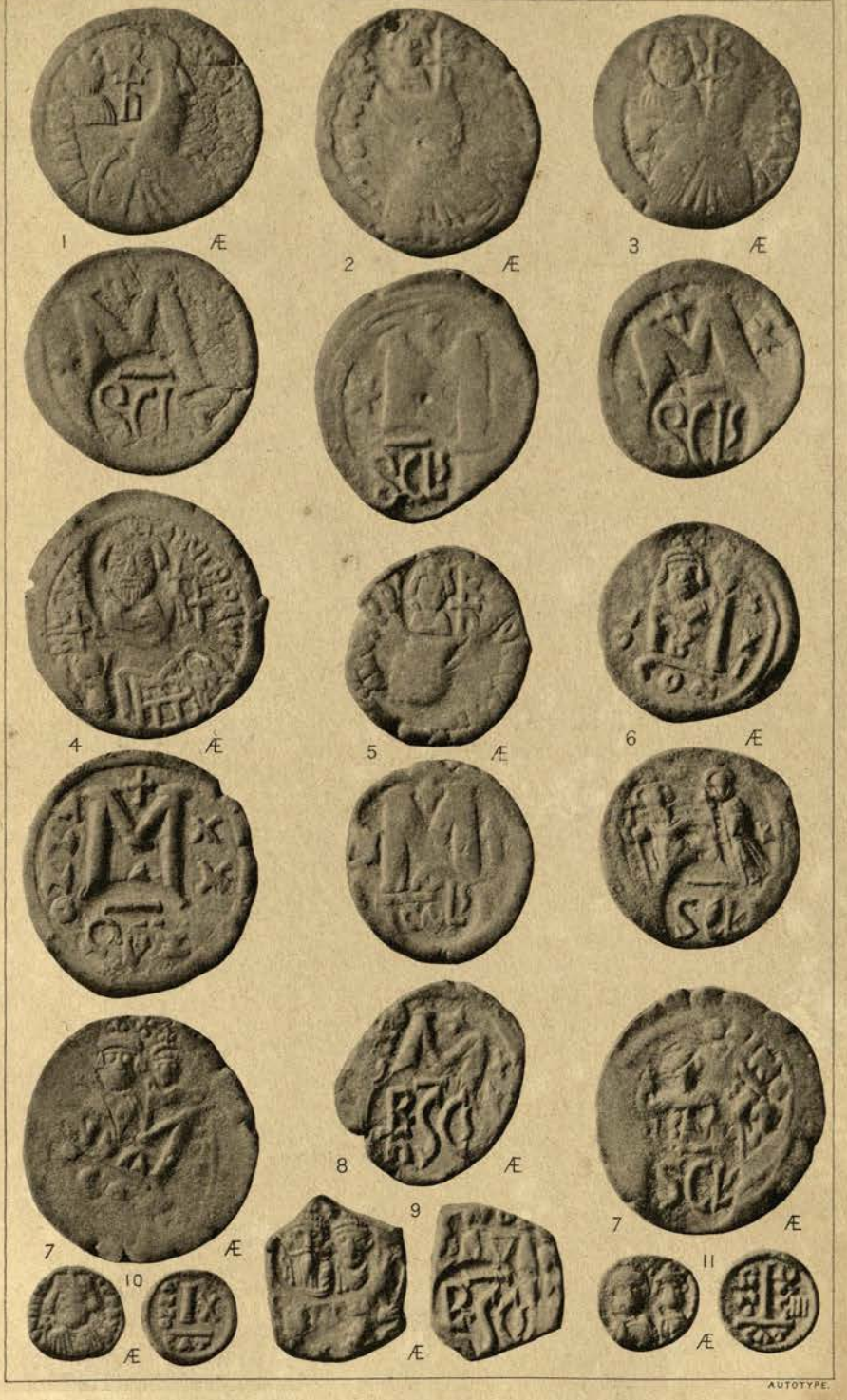
AUTOTYPE

HERACLIUS. CYZICUS. ISAURA. CYPRUS.
ANTIOCH. ALEXANDRIA.



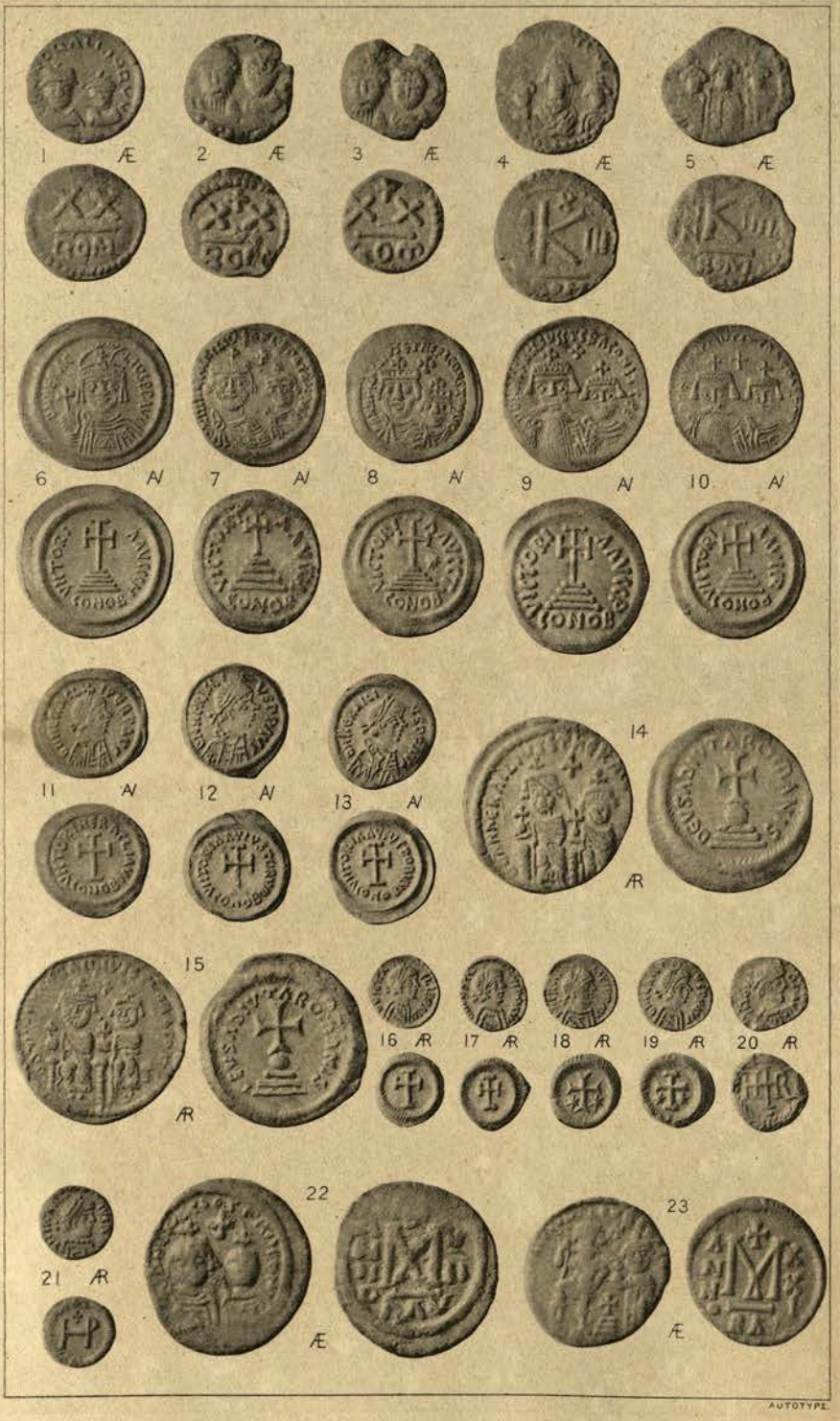
AUTOTYPE.

HERACLIUS. ALEXANDRIA. CARTHAGE.



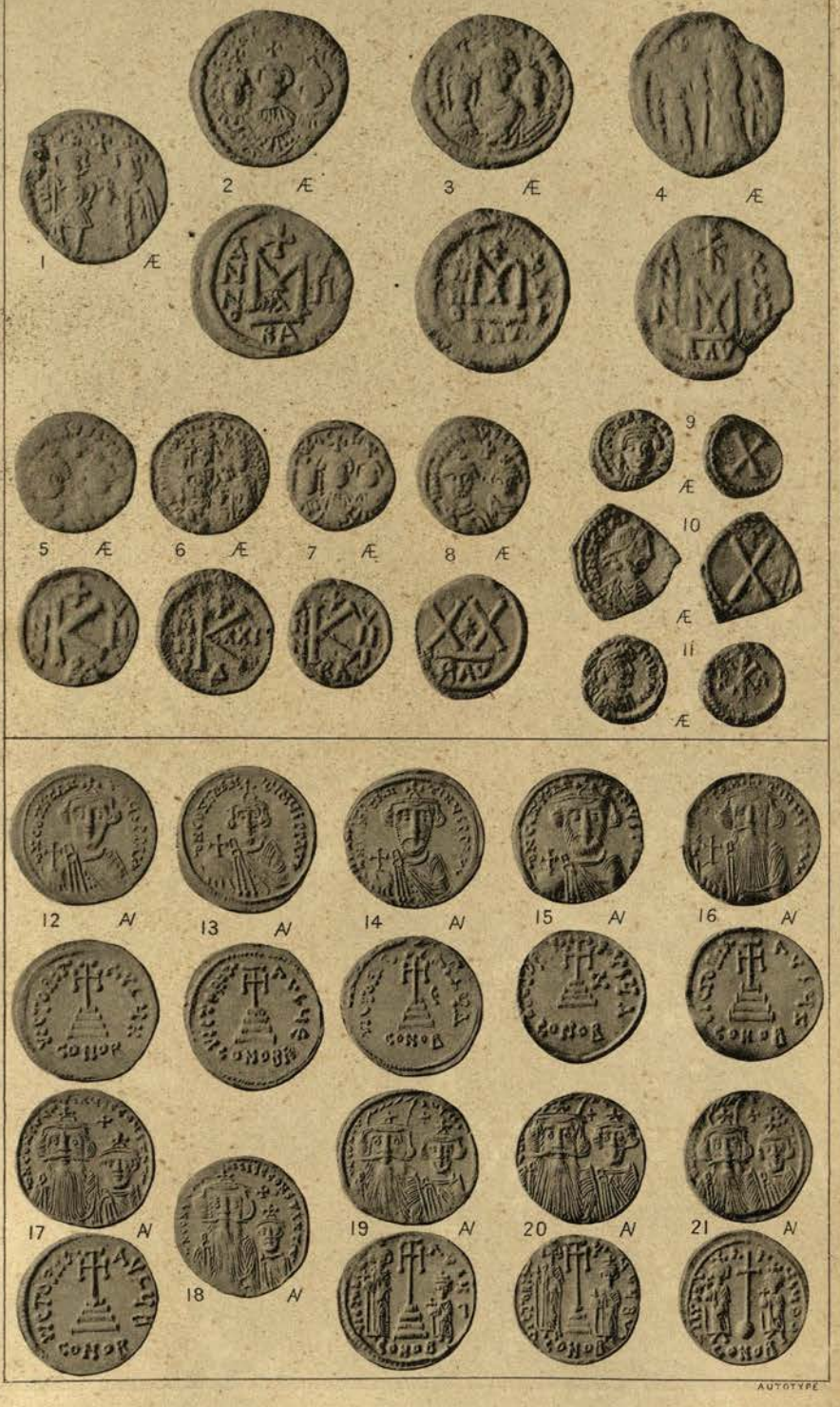
AUTOTYPE.

HERACLIUS. SICILY.



AUTOTYPE

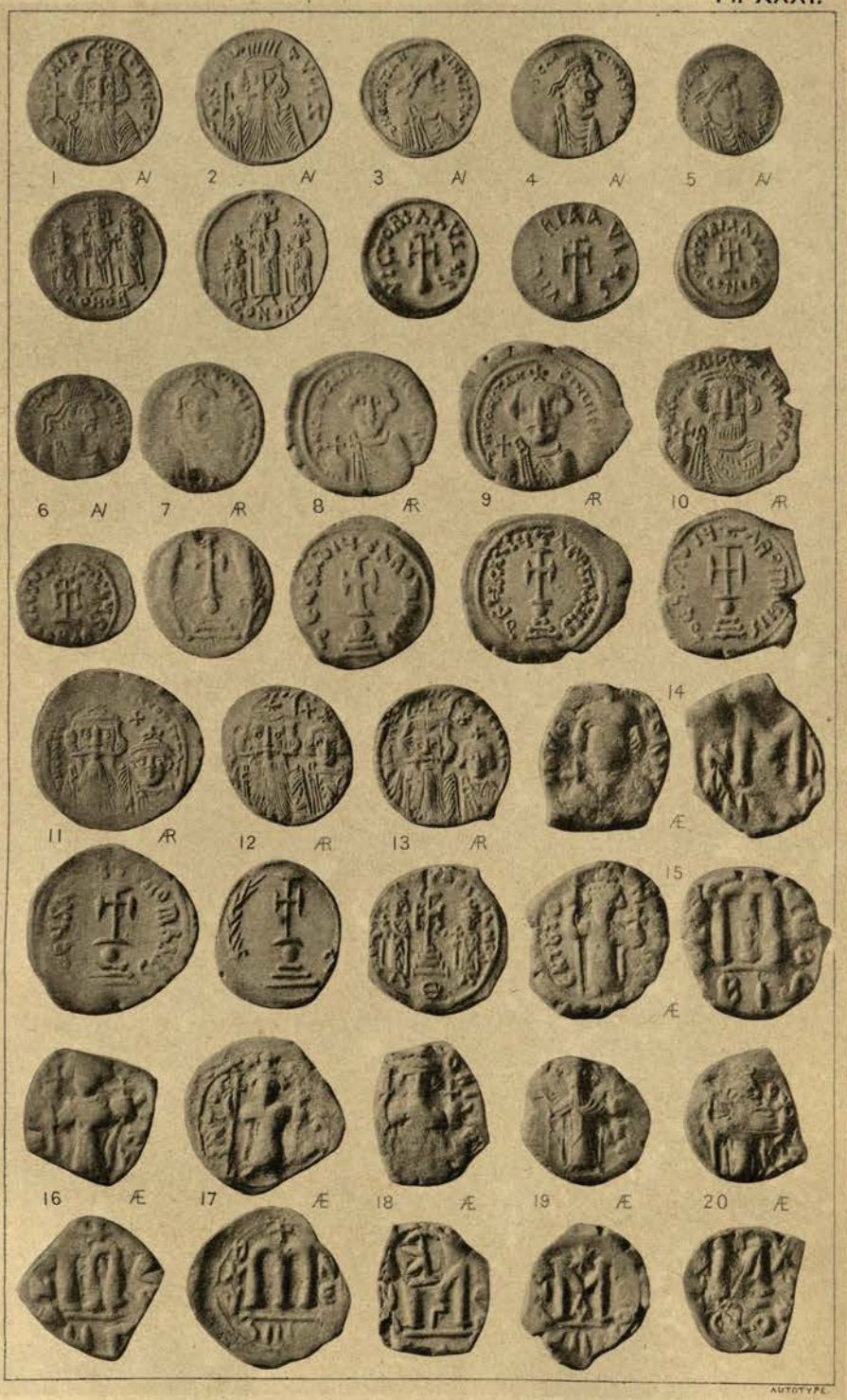
HERACLIUS. ROME. RAVENNA.



AUTOTYPE

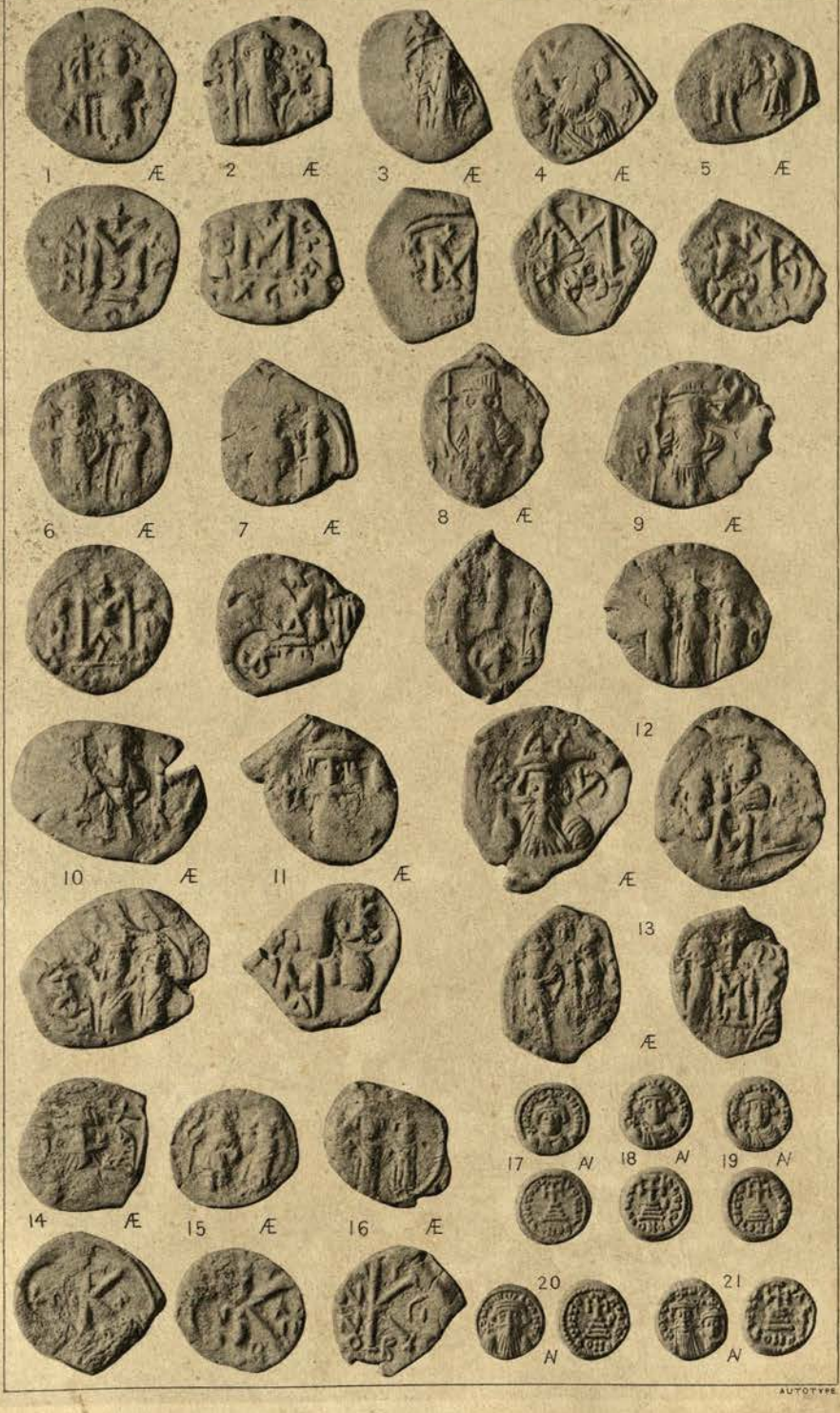
HERACLIUS. RAVENNA.

CONSTANS II. CONSTANTINOPLE.



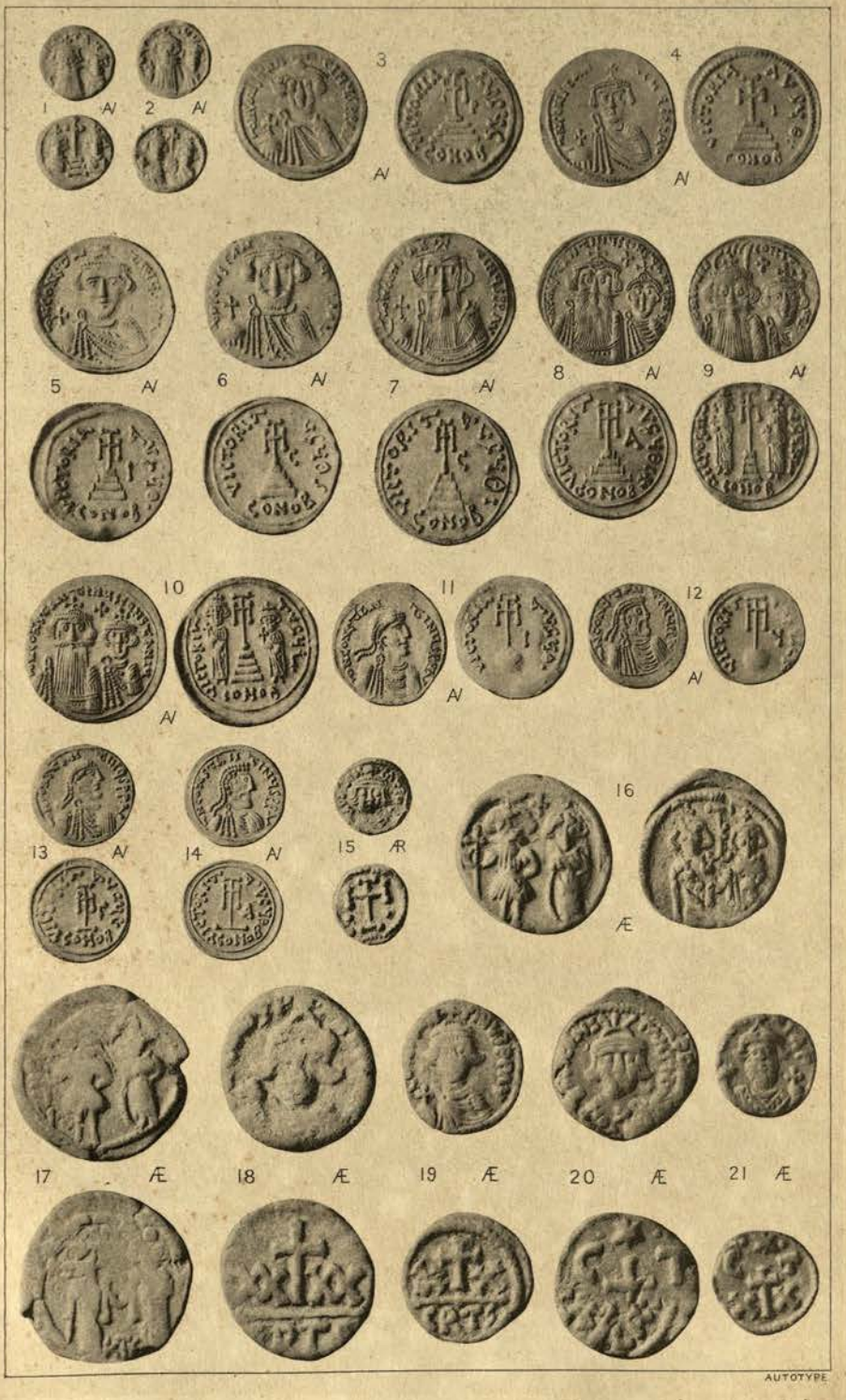
AUTOTYPE.

CONSTANS II. CONSTANTINOPLE.



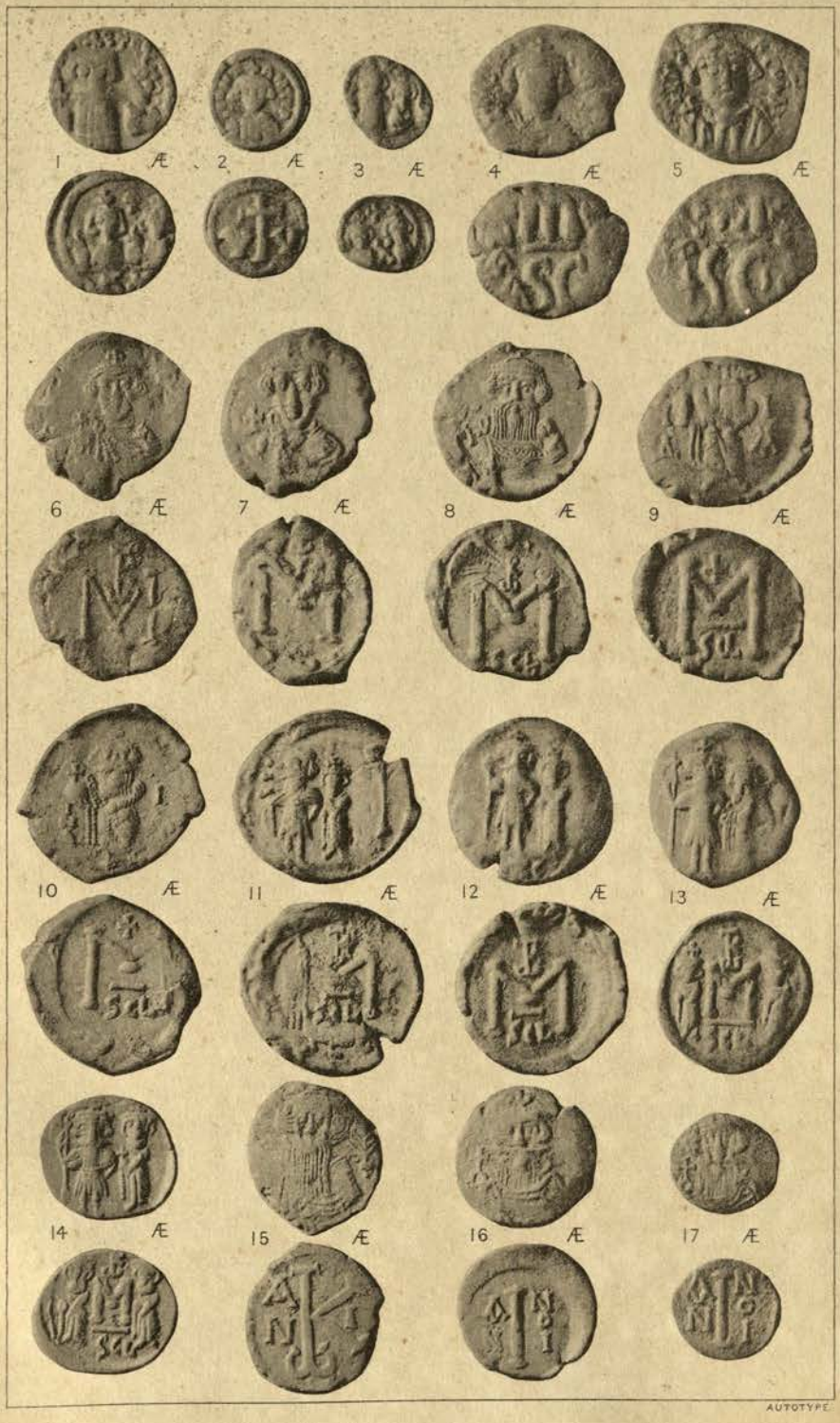
AUTOTYPE

CONSTANS II. CONSTANTINOPLE. CARTHAGE.



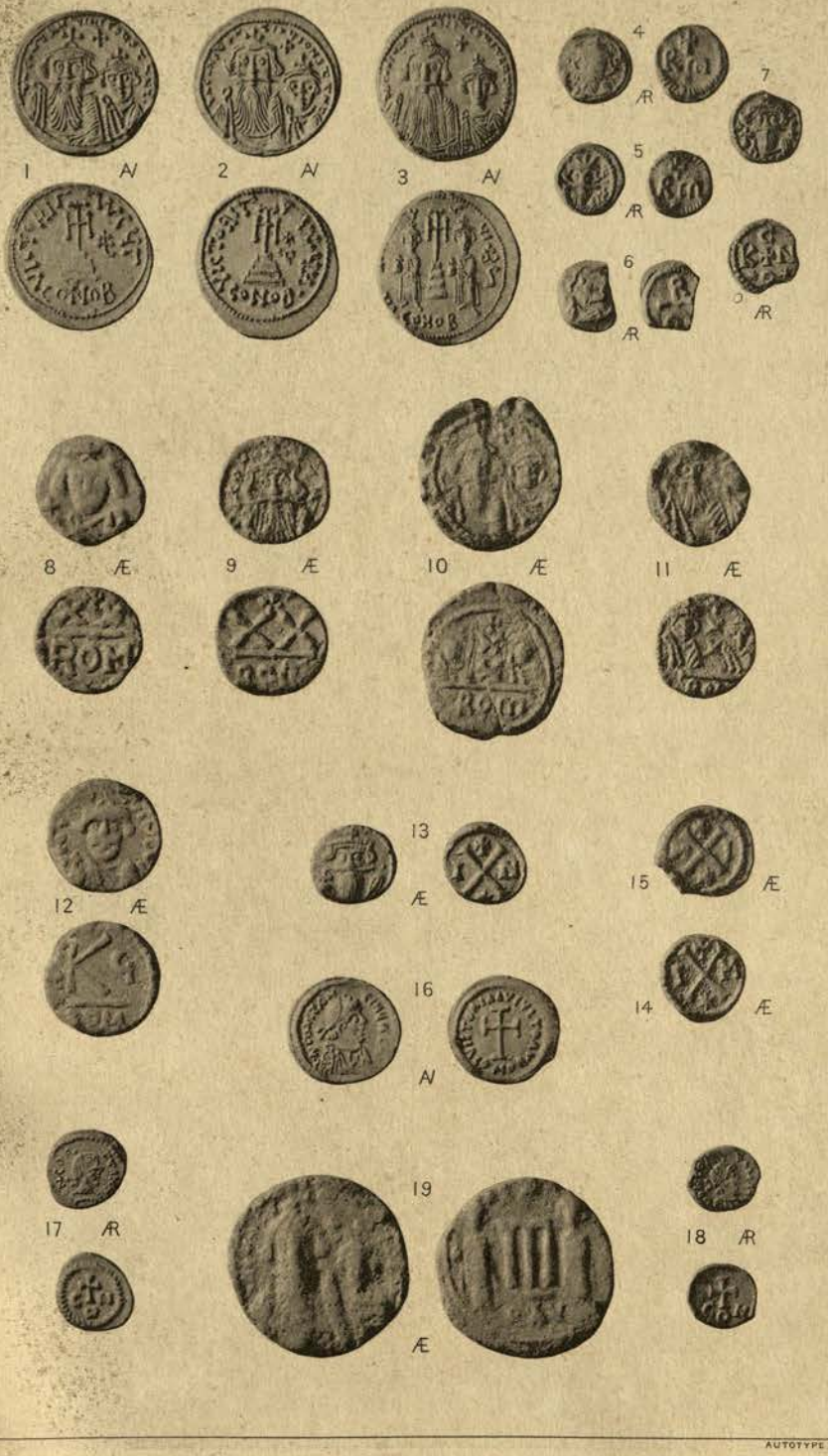
AUTOTYPE

CONSTANS II. CARTHAGE.



AUTOTYPE

CONSTANS II. CARTHAGE. SICILY.



AUTOTYPE

CONSTANS II. ROME. RAVENNA.

00087476

Digitized with financial assistance from
Hermès India
a project facilitated by the Rotary Club of Bombay

on 10 August, 2018